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Amos Bennett

GAZETTEER

OF THE

State of New-York.



A.

ABR

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ABRAMS CREEK, enters the E. shore of Hudson river, about 4 miles above the city of Hudson, and is formed of *Claverack*, and *Kinderhook creeks*, which unite about a half mile from the mouth. These streams are excellent for mills. See COLUMBIA COUNTY, and the above streams.

ACCOBONUCK, see E. HAMPTON.

ADAMS, a Post-Township in the south part of Jefferson County, bounded on the N. by Hounsfield and Wattertown, E. by Rodman, S. by Lorraine and Ellisburgh, W. by Henderson. It is about 6 miles square. The lands are arable and rich, in an eminent degree, and yield very sure and good crops of wheat, rye, maize, oats, pulse, flax, grass, and every usual agricultural product of that climate. The first settlements in this town, were made in 1801, by Yankees, who own the soil they cultivate. Its waters are, the N. branch of Big Sandy Creek, and Stony Creek, which supply abundance of mill seats. The whole area, 23000 acres, 12058 are improved land, equal to $26\frac{1}{8}$ acres to every male inhabitant over 21 years of age. Near the centre of the Town, on the branch of Big Sandy Creek, which I shall call, for convenience' sake, *Adams Creek*, is the village of *Adams*, where is the Post-Office, 45 dwellings, a Church and school-house and several stores, and about 400 inhabitants, 10 miles from Lake Ontario, and 160 from Albany. The Creek affords plenty of

water, and runs through the middle of the village, over a quick descent of rocky bottom, offering great facilities for mills, and every kind of machinery driven by water. There are, in all, 3 gristmills, 5 sawmills, 2 fullingmills, 1 carding machine, 4 distilleries and 13 asheries. Population, 2457; school districts, 10; taxable property, \$175072; electors, 462; 2314 cattle, 447 horses, 4136 sheep: yards of cloth made in families, 18959. In this town are many remains of those ancient works so common in all the Western country of the U. S. Pieces of the coarse earthen-ware and pipes, are frequently met with, and old stone hearths are found many feet under ground. There are 7 of the tumular remains, of moderate height, with the ditch encircling them, the area from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, to 2 acres each. W.S., W.H.

ADAMS'S MILLS, see WOLCOTT.

ADAMSVILLE, and *Troy Iron and Nail Works*, see TROY. The perfection of order, depends much on putting every thing in its proper position, using things, and places, according to their several adaptations. Whoever visits this busy little village, will at once say it stands exactly in the right spot, or that the place was evidently formed for just such business. The late Col. Adams, thought so too, and, under his direction, that business filled this circular valley, this sequestered, dismal dell, with its water-works, shops, houses, a smiling, indus-

trious population, and the tremendous roar of its vast machinery. Much has been said about diverting the waters of the Poesten-Kill, from their old channel, and conducting them to the Hudson across the City of Troy. In my opinion, however, we had better locate our works out of the City, than bring these waters into the midst of it, for so many reasons that I have not time to mention them.

ADDISON, a Post-Township of Steuben County, 25 miles S. of Bath, bounded N. by Cameron, E. by Painted Post, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Troupsburgh and Canisteo. It comprises Townships 1 and 2, range 3, and 1, and the S. half of No. 2, range 4 of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, and is watered by the Canisteo and Tuscarora Creeks, the former a navigable stream, and a correspondent also mentions the Cornisca. It is a broken Township, of little value except for its timber, principally pine, hemlock, and tracts of beech, maple, elm, ash, &c., though there is said to be some good land, and considerable that may make grazing farms. Its advance in settlements and population is but slow. Cameron was erected from the N. part of the former Town of Addison, (described in the 1st edition of this work,) in 1822, but the numbers below are inclusive of both Towns. There is a kind of sand-stone found in this country, which is used for grind-stones. The post-office is 28 miles from Bath.

Population, 652 : 151 farmers, 13 mechanics ; 2 free blacks : taxable property, \$155450 : 5 schools, 4 months in 12 ; \$143.84 ; 124 ; 140 : 141 electors, 1515 acres improved land, 687 cattle, 64 horses, 1035 sheep : 6149 yards cloth : 1 gristmill, 8 sawmills. J.D., E.C.

ADGATE'S FALLS, see CHESTERFIELD.

ADIQUATANGUE, or CHARLOTTE river, one of the N. E. branches of the Susquehanna, forming a part of the boundaries of Otsego and Delaware counties.

AELPLAATS KILL, rises in Galway, and runs S. about 12 miles, through Charlton and Schenectady, to the Mohawk. See CHARLTON.

AGANUSCHIONI, or *United People*, see SCHENECTADY CITY. This is the appellation of the confederacy of Indians, which they gave themselves, before known to Europeans, afterwards called the *Six Nations*, and the *Iroquois*.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, suggested, see STEPHENTOWN, WESTFORD, OTSEGO COUNTY, HENRIETTA, &c.

AKERLY'S GEOLOGY, see NEW-YORK, and HUDSON RIVER.

ALBANY BASIN, see ALBANY CITY, and also NEW-YORK CITY.

ALBANY BUSH, see JOHNSTOWN.

ALBANY CITY, the capital of the State of New-York, and of the County of Albany, is situated on the west bank of Hudson river, near the head of tide water, 144 miles N. of the city of New-York, 30 miles N. of Hudson, 6 miles S. of Troy, and 15 about S. E. from Schenectady. In wealth, population, trade, and resources, it is next in rank to the City of New-York, in this State, and takes about the 6th or 7th rank among the principal Towns in the United States. The City of Albany, agreeably to the Charter, is one mile wide on the river, and extends due N. W. to the N. line of the Manor of Rensselaer, holding its width of one mile, and is about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the right of soil of which is the absolute property of the Corporation in perpetuity. It is bounded Northerly by the Township of Watervliet, and by the County of Schenectady ; Southerly by Guilderlandt and Bethlehem ; Easterly by the Hudson or the County of Rensselaer : and, with the small exception noticed below, the boundaries have never been altered from the original Charter, granted in 1686. The area is about 7160 acres, which also constitutes a Township, for all the purposes of civil government. Of this extent, only a small proportion is under populous improvement, or any kind of cultivation, the western part having a

sterile clay or sandy soil, principally in wood, while the compact population is immediately on the margin of the Hudson. To the stranger, the situation of Albany is seldom thought pleasing; for the ground is singularly uneven, and there is a peculiar dissonance of taste in the plan of the city, as well as in the style of its architecture. A low alluvial flat extends along the river, and in the rear of this rises the river-hill, abruptly, to near the height of the plain which extends to Schenectady. This flat is from 15 to 100 rods wide;—and the hill, which is composed of alternate strata of fine blue clay and silicious sand, though deeply gullied by some small water-courses, rises, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the river in the direction of State-street, till it gain an elevation of 153 feet; thence, for another half mile, the ascent is about 60; making about 220 feet above the level of the river, in the distance of 1 mile.

The principal streets of Albany are parallel with the river, except *State-street*, a spacious and central one that extends from the Hudson to the Capitol, being nearly east and west, with several others, less considerable, intersecting the main streets nearly at right angles. *S. Market*, formerly *Court-street*, extends from the Ferry, at the southern extremity of the compact part and near the S. bounds of the city to State-street, and has a large share of population and business. *N. Market-street* opens opposite this, and extends from State-street to the northern bounds of the city, and to near the Mansion House of Major-General Stephen Van Rensselaer. These streets thus extend through the city nearly parallel with the Hudson, between which there are several other streets, less extensive, as *Dock-street*, *Quay-street*, &c., populous, principally occupied with store-houses, shops, &c.—*State-street*, extends from the river in a narrow avenue to the open area at the meeting of N. and South Market-streets, where it opens to the liberal width of 150 to 170 feet, and extends

1900 feet to the Capitol, with an average ascent of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in 100. The *Public Square*, an open space of liberal extent, spreads a handsome area on the E. side of the Capitol; and from the centre of this, *Washington-street*, spacious and level, extends westward in a right line on a commanding plain, to the junction of the Great Western Turnpikes. These streets have been laid out in a style which may be characterized as modern in Albany, being straight and spacious. *North Pearl-street*, extends N. from State-street to the northern extremity of the city, just on the brow of the river-hill, and next W. of N. Market-st.: and *S. Pearl*, formerly *Washington-st.*, opens on the S. side of State-st., opposite N. Pearl-st., extending S. to the S. bounds of the city, ranging just at the foot of the river-hill. Between this and S. Market-street, there are several other streets, and a compact population, crowded, on the N. towards State-street, but thin in the southern part where S. Pearl-street diverges westward from the river, between which lie the grounds formerly denominated the *Pasture*, from their being appropriated to grazing. The flats here were originally subject to annual inundation, and though recently raised some feet, are now hardly above high-water mark. N. and S. Market-streets, are the most populous and rich, and do by far the most business. But, through the compact population on each side of State-street, other streets extend from the hill to the river, parallel to State-street, which are closely built, and contain many very valuable brick houses and stores; these are intersected by others also in opposite directions, a bare enumeration of which would be useless and uninteresting, while it would swell this article far beyond the limits assigned to it.

The position of Albany was first chosen by a commercial people, for a military post, that should extend the trade with the Indians, and give to that trade a better security and character. Here seemed the head of the

side, and of sloop navigation; and here the adventurers found a good ship-channel so close in with the shore as to save docking,—and a fertile interval of low and rich alluvion, where they erected a Stockade to guard against surprize by the Indians. This was about 1614.

This establishment was on the bank of the river, in what has since been called the Pasture, immediately above the Steam-Boat Dock. About 1623 it was enlarged, better stockaded, and called Fort-Orange, according to the best accounts. A later work was erected on the river-hill, in a more commanding position, but retained the same name, except in a very limited circle, where it was called Williamstadt, till 1664, when the whole country passed into the hands of the English, who gave the present name in compliment to the Duke of York and Albany, then Lord Proprietor.

The Charter of Albany, incorporating “the ancient settlement there as a City,” was granted in 1686, a few months previous to that of New-York, and Albany has now the oldest Charter of any City in the United States.

The plan of this city, the style of its public and private works, with the whole character of its police and municipal regulations, are much improved within the last 20 years. Originally, the inhabitants had to consult present convenience, rather than taste and future elegance, more congenial too with the Dutch character; though if Yankee, or Anglo-American ostentation, enjoying the ease and luxury of opulence and progressive improvement, reproach with parsimony the ancient character of the inhabitants of Albany, a just discrimination may find the happy medium, perhaps, somewhere between these extremes of national character. A Dutch purse, talk as we may about parsimony, contracted views, want of taste, &c. &c., is yet a very good thing with which to embellish an estate, or a Town. The Corporation of this City was formerly rich, but it became lavish, if not pro-

digal, though aiming, perhaps, only at liberality and public spirit, and it is now poor, and involved in debt. Many improvements have been made, but in doing this it is now felt that they have been rather in a style of extravagance, in which the good people have been paying ‘too dear for their whistle.’ ‘Pride was not made for man,’ or, rather, too much of it, any more than for cities, or communities. Property in Albany is very much depreciated in value, by the imposition of taxes, to pay for past follies. But, let us look at its public buildings, and works. The *Capitol*, or *State House*, erected for the use of the Legislature, certain offices of State, the higher Courts, &c., was in part designed, also, for City offices, and erected in part at the expense of the City. The whole expense exceeds \$120000, \$34000 of which was paid by the City. This building stands at the head of State-street, adjoining the public square, and on an elevation of 130 feet above the level of the Hudson. It is a substantial stone building, faced with free-stone taken from the brown sand-stone quarries on the Hudson below the Highlands. The east front, facing State-street, is 90 feet in length; the north, 115 feet; the walls are 50 feet high, consisting of 2 stories, and a basement story of 10 feet. The east front is adorned with a portico of the Ionic order, tetrastyle; the columns, 4 in number, are each 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, 33 feet in height, exclusive of the entablature which supports an angular pediment, in the tympanum of which is to be placed the Arms of the State. The columns, pilasters, and decorations of the door and windows, are of white or grey marble, from Birkshire county in Massachusetts. The north and south fronts have each a pediment of 65 feet base, and the doors are decorated with columns and angular pediments of free-stone. The ascent to the hall at the east or principal front, is by 15 stone steps, 48 feet in length. This hall is 58 feet in length, 40 feet in width, and

16 in height, the ceiling of which is supported by a double row of reeded columns;—the doors are finished with pilasters and open pediments; the floor vaulted, and laid with squares of Italian marble, diagonally, chequered with white and grey. From this hall, the first door on the right hand opens to the Common Council Chamber of the Corporation of Albany; opposite this, on the left, is a room for the Executive and Council of Revision. On the right, at the west end of the hall, you enter the Assembly-Chamber, which is 56 feet long, 50 wide, and 28 in height. The Speaker's seat is in the centre of the longest side, and the seats and tables for the members are arranged in front of it, in a semi-circular form. It has a gallery opposite the Speaker's seat, supported by 8 antique fluted Ionic columns;—the frieze, cornice, and ceiling-piece, (18 feet diameter,) are richly ornamented in stucco. From this hall, on the left, you are conducted to the Senate-Chamber, 50 feet long, 28 wide, and 28 feet high, finished much in the same style as the Assembly-Chamber. In the furniture of these rooms, with that of the Council of Revision, there is a liberal display of public munificence, and the American Eagle assumes an Imperial splendor. There are 2 other rooms on this floor, adjoining those first mentioned, which are occupied as lobbies to accommodate the members of the Legislature.

From the west end, in the centre of the hall, you ascend a staircase that turns to the right and left, leading to the Galleries of the Senate and Assembly-Chambers, and also to the Supreme Court room, which is immediately over the hall: its dimensions are 50 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 22 in height. This room is handsomely ornamented in stucco. An entresole or mezzanine story, on each side of the Court room, contains 4 rooms for Jurors and the uses of the Courts.

The attic story contains a Mayor's Court room, a room for the Society of

Arts, for the State Library, and the State Board of Agriculture. The basement story, contains the County Clerk's office, cellars and vaults for storage, and dwelling rooms for the Marshal of the City. In the Common Council room, there are portraits of some distinguished Americans,—and before revising this article, I took some pains, without success, to look at, so that I could at least enumerate them. In the Assembly-Chamber, there is an admirable full length portrait of Washington, by Ames, of Albany, and in the Senate-Chamber, one of George Clinton, unrivalled in faithfulness, and unexcelled in execution. The walls of these Chambers are hung with maps, and I very lately had occasion to regret the difficulty of gaining access to them.

This building is roofed with a double-hip, or pyramidal form, upon the centre of which is erected a circular cupola, 20 feet diameter, covered with a domical roof, supported by 8 insulated columns, of the Ionic order, and contains a small bell for the use of the courts. The centre of the dome sustains a pedestal, on which is placed Themis, facing State-street, a carved figure in wood of 11 feet in height, holding a sword in her right hand, and a balance in her left.

The *Public Square*, on the S. W. of which stands the Capitol, has recently been laid out in the style of a *Park*, surrounded by a handsome fence, levelled, laid out into walks and avenues, and planted with shrubbery, and *trees*, the latter of very diminutive size. Facing this on the W., is Gregory's Row, a handsome range of well finished brick buildings, extending also around the corner and up the S. side of Washington-street, on the N. side of which there are some good buildings, and extending northward, facing the Academy Park. Washinston-street avenue, across the Public Square, seems to divide it into 2 Parks, *Capitol Park*, and *Academy Park*, separately enclosed, the latter laid out and planted in the same style as the for-

mer. On the N. W. corner of the Public Square, opposite the Capitol, N. of Washington-st., stands the *Albany Academy*, a large and elegant pile of masonry, faced with the red sand-stone of Nyac, the same as that used in the Capitol. It is truly an elegant building, in design and execution the most chaste in the City, though in common with every other it is set rather too much in the ground, but makes a good appearance and has a commanding prospect. I have not time to describe it minutely, nor does it comport with my plan to do so. It cost the City \$91,802.45, exclusive of the lot on which it is erected, and a donation to the trustees of the old jail, and lots of ground on which it was situated. It is 3 stories in height, has a front of 90 feet, 5 teachers, and about 140 students. The *State Hall*, erected by the state, for the principal Public Offices, is a plain, substantial edifice, 2 stories and a basement, situated on the S. side of State-street, midway between the Capitol, and the Banks. This building accommodates the principal offices of State, such as the Secretary's, Comptroller's, Treasurer's, Surveyor-General's, and the Clerk of the Supreme Courts' Offices. The *Jail*, probably one of the best constructed in the State, cost the City \$40,525.86; and the *Lancaster School House*, from a very bad policy, \$23,918.93: to this may be added as an item, that the Corporation contracted a debt of \$32,000 for the purchase of a site from the Lutheran Church, for a Market. Among the other public buildings, we may notice 3 banks, and 12 houses for worship, belonging to Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists, some Independents and Seceders, and Roman Catholics.

The *Arsenal*, is a large brick edifice, filled with military stores belonging to the State of New-York, situated in the N. part of the City, late Colonie. The *City Powder-House*, stands on the plain at the Washington Square; and a *Powder-House*, erected in 1811,

by the State, at the expense of \$3000; stands on an eminence of the plain, near the 3 mile-stone. The *Abns-House* is also on the plain, near the Washington Square, the annual expense of which, with the support of the poor, is about \$8000.

There are 2 *Ferries*, one to Greenbush V., from the S. part, and one to Bath V., from the N. part, on the border of Watervliet. From the S., or principal Ferry, the Docks, or Quays, extend N. along the river, nearly 1 mile, and the street fronting this is pretty compactly built for the most of that distance. Here are usually seen from 80 to 200 sloops and schooners, with a scene of activity honorable to the character of the place. The usual tides at Albany are from 1 to 3 or 4 feet; but variable according to the wind, and the strength of the current in the Hudson. To this city, the sloop navigation may be said to be pretty good.

There are a great many associations for business purposes, and many literary, charitable, humane, and benevolent societies, which I have not room to notice, and a Chamber of Commerce, Marine Society, &c. &c. There are also an Insurance Company, and a Savings' Bank. The Albany Library, is a very respectable one, as is the Apprentices' Library, and its Water Works, for supplying the City with pure and wholesome water, are entitled to particular consideration.—Ames's Gallery of Portraits, Mr. Cook's Reading-Room, and the Museum of Mr. Trowbridge, must not be omitted. The City is well supplied with printing establishments, having 1 daily, 3 semi-weekly, and 2 weekly newspapers, and printing and bookselling business to a great amount. Steam-Boats run daily between this City and New-York, and there are Stages in abundance, daily, in all directions, for Albany is a great thoroughfare, and will probably continue such, if nothing more. The Post-Office is well located, in N. Market-street, a little N. of State-street, near the 2 Mansion-Hou-

ses, Hotels, and the Albany, and Mechanics' and Farmers' Banks. There are 3 Air-Furnaces in this City, which make a very great variety and amount of castings; and there are many mechanical establishments, in the different trades, though Albany, in proportion to its wealth and population, is not conspicuous in the extent of its manufactures, having no water-power for hydraulic works. The substitution of steam-power, and the very great importance to such a place, of mills, factories, &c. seem to have been strangely overlooked.

But, let us turn our attention to the Canals, and the great *Basin*, from which so much is anticipated at Albany. The *ERIE CANAL*, and the *CHAMPLAIN CANAL*, which see, having formed a junction in Watervliet, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of this City, flow on in one channel, which enters the present City of Albany in the 5th Ward, late a part of Colonie, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Capitol, where there is a small Basin, and descends to the Hudson in the rear of the State Arsenal, near the N. Ferry. From this place, a *Basin* is to be made, extending down stream, on the W. side of the river, about 4000 feet in length, to Hodge's dock, in the line of Hamilton-street. It will embrace the W. part of the river, extending along in front of the City, formed by an outer mole of 80 feet in width, and about 18 in height, on the east side of which there is to be a street of 25 feet in width. The Basin will be from 80 to 300 feet in width, averaging 10 feet water. It is connected with the Canal, at the upper end, by a boat lock, and with the Hudson river at the lower end, by a sloop lock. The works are rapidly progressing, and are intended to be completed in 1824, being more than half finished. Should the Canal continue to terminate here, this Basin will doubtless be of great importance to Albany, but I rather suspect it will ultimately be extended downward to the head of ship navigation.

The Town of Colonie, described in

the first edition of this work in 1813, has since been consolidated or abolished, the northern part being annexed to Watervliet, and the S. to Albany, forming the 5th Ward, Feb. 25, 1815. But for this, this good old Dutch City would not have had its Canal, which does not come within the limits of its old charter, though the Basin will, and extend almost down to the first position of Fort Orange, noticed above.

There are many companies of Firemen, well regulated, and well provided with engines and other means of effective operations. But while a well-timed vigilance guards against the ravages of the fire of the elements, it were well to check the destruction arising from that of the mind. A deplorable defect in the system of public guardianship exists somewhere, and the small groceries and shops that retail ardent and other spirits are so numerous as to call loudly for reform.

The City of Albany is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, 10 Aldermen, and 10 Assistant Aldermen, denominated in the laws, 'the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty.' The Common Council must consist of 5 Aldermen, 5 Assistants, and the Mayor or Recorder, to be competent to the enacting of laws. For the better administration of justice, the City is divided into 5 Wards, each of which elects 2 Aldermen and 2 Assistants, with such other officers as are found necessary to the purposes of government, including, also, the usual Town Officers, such as supervisors, assessors, &c., each Ward being a Town, as respects elections, officers, &c. The charter election is held on the last Tuesday in September, and the Town election, on the day of general Town elections in this State. A large proportion of the houses are of brick, well secured against fire. The whole number of houses and stores is about 2000. There are also a Mechanic Hall, Uranian Hall, and sundry school-houses, in addition to the buildings already enumerated. The shipping, including that annually paying wharfage in this City, amounts

to about 400, principally sloops, and an immense amount of business is done, principally with New-York, tho' a good deal with Boston, Philadelphia, &c. The shipment of wheat, annually, is probably to the amount of 2 to 3 millions of dollars. Importations, principally from England, are made to a great amount, in the dry goods and hardware business, in which are embarked very great capitals. The Troy Iron and Nail Works, a very extensive concern, is owned in Albany.

The annual expenses of the City, amount to about \$45000. In 1821, the expenditures were \$45614, including \$11168 to Commissioners of the City stock; and the receipts for the same year, \$49507, \$14000 of which was for support of poor and night-watch, raised by tax. The City debt amounted to \$250342, for the reduction of which, there was a sinking fund of \$106108, \$81000 of which is in City lands. To these notices it may be proper to add, as an evidence of the public spirit in which these burdens have been imposed, that the Corporation of Albany, in 1813, publicly offered a reward of \$1000, for the discovery of a mine of fossil coal, if within five miles of the navigable waters of the Hudson river, and of a stratum not less than 4 feet. The coal, to be sure, has not been discovered, but no one will pretend to say it never will be, or that such a discovery would not be of immense importance to the City of Albany, and the public.

Mills' Island, in the Hudson, a very large and valuable one, commencing just below the City, is principally in Bethlehem, partly in Albany. The principal obstructions to the navigation of the Hudson below this City, to a free sloop navigation, are, the bar or bars, or rather the flats, sand-bars, and narrow channels, called the *Over-slagh*, or *Over-slaugh*, in Bethlehem, 3 miles below, and *Winne's Bar*, also in Bethlehem, 8 miles. Attempts have been made, and are still making, to remove these, but not with the success

desired. Should the Dam, and Sloop Lock, below Lansingburgh, prove as beneficial as it is hoped they may, the same means will probably be resorted to here, for the benefit of Albany and Troy. The alluvial matter has been steadily increasing in the Hudson, say from 10 or 12 miles below Albany, ever since the first survey of the river, and it is a perfectly rational conjecture, that it will continue to increase, and to multiply the obstructions to navigation. See HUDSON RIVER.

Albany has a Globe Manufactory, entitled to distinguished notice, and a Lyceum of Natural History, recently established, for which it has a room in the Academy. The actual distance between Albany and New-York, by land, is only 144 miles, and perhaps no more measured on the ice, but the sloop-channel may still be safely reckoned, as formerly, at 160 miles, or very nearly. This City pays annually \$500 towards the support of the *Lancaster School*, which also receives \$676 from the school fund, and collects about \$250 a year for tuition money. The annual expense of this very excellent school, is about \$1400, and the number of scholars 600 to 800. It was founded during the Mayoralty, and by the exertions of the late Mayor, P. S. Van Rensselaer, a good deed for the people, by a man of good deeds.

Population, in 1820, including the annexation from the late town of Colonie, 12630: of this number, there were employed in agriculture, 75; in commerce and trade, 468; in manufactures and trades, 909;—238 foreigners not naturalized; 643 free blacks, 109 slaves:—taxable property, \$3,970,070: schools, 1, the Lancaster school receiving all the public monies, an excellent plan, for populous towns; public monies received in 1821, \$1401.98, the school being kept 12 months in 12; No. of children therein, in 1821, 685: electors, 2357; acres of improved land, occupied, 1515; No. of cattle, 654; horses, 653; sheep, 272: yards of cloth made

in families, in 1821, 1023: 1 distillery. Albany has no water-power for hydraulic works.

The first settlement of this city was made by some Hollanders about 1612, and next to Jamestown in Virginia, it is the oldest settlement in the United States. In 1614, a temporary fort was erected. Fort Orange was built about 1623. Albany received its charter in 1686. And it is worthy of remark that this city was enclosed by a Stockade defence against the Indians about 1745, when there were 6 block-houses erected, the last of which with the last remaining vestige of that work, was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1812. See the GENERAL VIEW for other historic notices, as I have already exceeded the limits of my plan.

Albany is situated in N. latitude 42° 39', and 73° 13' W. longitude, from the Royal Observatory of England.—Distances, from Albany: to the City of N. York, 144 miles; Philadelphia, 234; Washington City, 373; Boston, 171; Hartford, 92; Quebec, 394; Montreal, 247; Buffalo, by Utica, by land, 296; via Cherry-Valley, 282; by the Canal, 360; to Detroit, 664. See below, and CHAMPLAIN LAKE.

Distances, from the CAPITOL, to the several County Towns:

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| Angelica, | 260 | Bath, | 240 |
| Auburn, | 169 | Bedford, | 130 |
| Ballston-Spa, | 26 | Binghamton, | 148 |
| Batavia, | 256 | Brooklyn, | 145 |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| Buffalo, | 296 | Newburgh, | 95 |
| Caldwell, | 62 | New-York, | 144 |
| Canandaigua, | 208 | N. Hempstead | 165 |
| Carmel, | 107 | Norwich, | 100 |
| Catskill, | 36 | Ogdensburgh, | 209 |
| Clarkstown, | 132 | Onondaga, | 132 |
| Cooperstown, | 66 | Oswego, | 168 |
| Cortlandt, | 140 | Ovid, | 205 |
| Delhi, | 70 | Owego, | 170 |
| Elizabethtown | 126 | Plattsburgh, | 164 |
| Ellicottville, | 325 | Poughkeepsie, | 75 |
| Elmira, | 210 | Pulaski, | 153 |
| Geneseo, | 238 | Richmond, | 156 |
| Goshen, | 110 | Riverhead, | 234 |
| Herkimer, | 79 | Rochester, | 236 |
| Hudson, | 30 | Rome, | 110 |
| Ithaca, | 170 | Salem, | 46 |
| Johnstown, | 40 | Sandy-Hill, | 52 |
| Kingston, | 65 | Schenectady, | 15 |
| Lockport, | 300 | Scholarie, | 32 |
| Malone, | 220 | Troy, | 6 |
| Mayville, | 364 | Waterloo, | 187 |
| Martinsburgh, | 142 | Watertown, | 174 |
| Monticello, | 110 | White Plains, | 140 |
| Morrisville, | 102 | Whitesboro', | 100 |

The eastern section of the Erie Canal was completed, opened for navigation, when boats descended to the Hudson at Albany, and the great festival was held, Oct. 8, 1823. This completes the line of Canal navigation from Albany to Rochester. It was a *great day*, celebrated with great pomp, a grand display of all sorts of pride and 'ceremonies,' attended, probably, by 30,000 people. The CHAMPLAIN CANAL, for which see that article, was completed Sept. 10, 1823.

ALBANY COUNTY.

ALBANY COUNTY, is situated on the W. side of Hudson River, [supposed] 160 miles by water, but only 144 by land, N. of the City of New-York, and is bounded N. by the Counties of Schenectady and Saratoga, E. by Rensselaer County, S. by the County of Greene, and W. by the County of Schoharie. Its form is slightly irregular, about 22 by 21 miles, and its area 462 square miles, or 295680 acres: situated between 42° 21' and 42° 45' N. lat., and 20' E. and 15' W. long. from New-York City.

| Towns | P. Offs. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|-----------|----------|-------|------------|---|
| ALBANY | P. T. | 12630 | 1515 | Albany P. O., 2000 h.; Capitol; Grand Canal, and Albany Basin. [bergs, Cavern, &c.] |
| Berne | P. T. | 3031 | 33559 | 20 miles west of Albany; the P. O. 16; Helder- |
| Bethlehem | P. T. | 5114 | 31706 | New-Scotland V.; Cherry-Hill; Rensselaer's M. |
| Coeymans | P. T. | 2812 | 15829 | Coeymans V. and Landing, Hockatock; Indian F. |

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------|--|
| Guilderlandt | P. T. 2270 | 14736 | Hamilton V., 8 m. WNW. of Alb.; Norman's Kill. |
| Knox | P. T. 2500* | | * See Berne; Knox V., or Un V., 21 m. W. Alb. |
| Rensselaerville | P. T. 3435 | 22465 | R. V.; Preston Holl. V. & P. O.; Pottersville; Kaatsk. |
| Watervliet | P. T. 28 ⁰⁰ | 17530 | Gibbonsville; U. S. Arsenal; Juncta, Locks, Canal. |
| Westerlo | P. T. 3458 | 25167 | 21 m. SW. of A.; Basic, and Creek; Hockatock C. |

10 38116 159907

The County of Albany embraces a very broad diversity of natural aspect. Its geological character may be taken, in few words, from Professor Eaton's survey. 'The whole county belongs to the transition and secondary formations. The argillite (or common slate) evidently underlays the whole. The graywacke overlays the argillite and conceals it in most of the middle and western parts of the county. Fragments of breccia were found in the S. part of the county, attached to large blocks of graywacke slate. The graywacke is often covered with shell lime-stone, which last is frequently overlaid by secondary sand-stone, or rather, calcareous sand-stone.'—*Geology of Albany County*, p. 11, 1820. Large blocks of primitive rocks were found, reposing on the soil, but none in *place*, as the phrase is, or where they are supposed to have been formed. The minerals noticed in the above survey, are *snowy gypsum*, in the Helderbergs; *compact lime-stone*, in Bethlehem and Coeymans; *calcareous sinter*, Bethlehem cavern; *brown spar*, do.; *marle*, (earthy,) in Bethlehem and Coeymans; *sulphate of magnesia*; *striated quartz*; *ferruginous quartz*; *horn-stone*; *siliceous slate*, in Watervliet and Bethlehem; *green jaspery slate*; *argillite*; *sulphuret of iron*; *argillaceous oxide of iron*, (bog ore,) in Bethlehem, Watervliet, and Guilderlandt: and perhaps *water lime-stone*, with some *mineral springs*, as in Coeymans, Guilderlandt, and at Caldwell's Factory, weak chalybeates, and several *sulphuretted hydrogenic springs*, such as that called Harrowgate, at Greenbush. To save time, and conclude my labor, (for with this article I end a task of two years,) I give below my former description of this county. Argillite, is what I called fragile schistus.

The soil and surface of Albany county, are very much diversified. Along the Hudson, which forms its eastern boundary, are some pretty extensive alluvial flats, as there are also on the Norman's kill; but along the Mohawk, which washes its northern extremity, the land is rugged, broken, and rather sterile. The western part is broken by the Helderberg hills, where the soil is principally a calcareous loam. The interior is principally occupied by elevated sandy plains, wooded with pine, with many small marshes and tracts of cold and wet sand or clay, producing little else than dwarf shrubbery and coarse, wild, or sedge-grass. From the Helderberg hills to the Hudson, a soft blue fetid clay forms the general substratum, at various depths, and surmounted by sand, loam, or an indifferent species of marle. Some little blocks of calcareous, and one or two samples of silicious granite appear, but the rocks are principally argillite, or graywacke and graywacke-slate, as at the Cahoes, and at Norman's kill. Although this county contain the political Capital of the State, the general centre of immense commerce, trade, and intercourse, a large share of the lands are yet uncultivated. Between Albany and Schenectady, are extensive pine-plains, covered with wood, and the soil offers little encouragement to agriculturalists at the present day. There are some small mineral springs, either weak chalybeates, or sulphuretted hydrogenic, of some use in scorbutic affections. There are several small creeks, the largest of which is Norman's kill, which receives Bouza kill or creek from Schenectady County; and Coeymans creek, and Bethlehem creek, are also small mill-streams. The Kaatskill, or Catskill, rises in the SW. part of this county, and runs through Greene County; and Schoharie creek receives also some small waters from the western part. Ten Mile Creek, of Rensselaerville, is a superior little

stream for mills, besides which there are, Mill creek, Hockatock, Vlaman's kill, Basic, Foxes, or Fox creek, and some others, too inconsiderable for notice in this place. It may, perhaps, by some, be supposed that I have rather undervalued the character of the lands of this county, since it has been proved that good gardens and small farms may be made on the cold and wet sandy lands, some choice spots of which have been tried, and successfully, but at what expense, has not been stated. Money enough, and a passion for overcoming obstacles, may do much, but no poor man can make money by making the soil that he is to cultivate. The hilly lands of the west part of this county, with good agriculture, may be made quite productive as farms, and Albany county has a pretty good proportion of very tolerable farm-lands, much that is very handsome and rich, and yet a large portion of it, at the present day, must be considered waste-land, or of very little value. But, agriculture, and horticulture, are making rapid strides, and they can and will perform great things, aided by liberality, public spirit, a generous competition, and the great wealth and power of capitalists, rich enough, and some to spare. The county of Albany has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$350 a year from the State, and of course expends double that sum in premiums, for the encouragement and improvement of farming, gardening, domestic manufactures, &c. This county is one of the oldest in the State, and for the date of its settlement, see ALBANY CITY. The *Erie Canal*, and the *Champlain Canal*, form their junction in this county, for which see WATERVLIET, and here descend to the Hudson, in the City of Albany, through a Basin of great magnitude. These gigantic projects, as they were lately called, are now so nearly executed, that another year, say 1824, may see them finished, in full activity, the wonder and the admiration of the age in which we live! Four hundred and twenty-four miles of canal navigation, is truly a great work for a young Republic, one, only, of the old thirteen members of the same family, so rapidly multiplying that New-York is now but one of the twenty-four States of the Federal Union. What will the Old World say to this? Why, that youth is vigorous, full of new enterprizes, and old age decrepid, querulous, embroiled, jealous, and full of contention and strife: 'who ever heard of an old Republic?' The Key-Stone of the Federal-Arch,—for such New-York is,—casts forward her mental vision through the vista of ages yet remote, and forms one grand link in that chain of intercourse and interests, by which the several members of this family are to be held together. This noble example has electrified all the members, save the Heads of the Family, and every true patriot must ardently desire that they, also, may soon feel its influence. From the dome of our Capitol,—Rome had its Capitol, and *was a Republic*,—from this dome, let us look at the Hudson; see its commerce embracing that of Lake Erie, and the world of inland seas that lie beyond it, Lake Champlain, and the St. Lawrence: and then let us look back, retrace the history of our country, and of those who peopled it, and see with what deeds the Genius of Liberty inspires her sons. But, above all, see thou that these prospects do not turn thy brain, inflate thee with pride, gentle reader,—for communities are made up of individuals,—and lead thee, in the contemplation and enjoyment of the gift, to forget the Giver.

It may not be amiss to notice that the United States' Arsenal, the principal depot of arms, munitions of war, &c. for the Northern States, is in this county, on the canal, 6 miles N. of the Capitol, for which see WATERVLIET. There is a degree of elegant simplicity in the architecture, and of economy, and order, in the arrangement of this establishment, that makes me the more regret its design and object. A manufactory, connected with the arts of peace, so admirably formed and regulated, would be a model of beauty and perfection in

its line, well worth the ambition of monied enterprize and the highest order of mechanical genius.

Statistics.—Albany elects 3 Members of Assembly; and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 10th Congress district: Towns, 9, and Wards, 5; Post-Offices, 10: Population, 38116: ratio of increase per annum, 2 per cent.; persons employed in agriculture, 4985; in commerce and trade, 555; in manufactures and trades, 1820: whole number of whites, 36845; free blacks, 858; *slaves*, 413; foreigners not naturalized, 321: school districts, 121; schools kept, on an average, 10 months in 12; public monies received for support of common schools and the Lancaster school in the City of Albany, in 1821, \$4862.64; No. of children, between 5 and 15 years of age, (exclusive of the city,) 7600; No. taught that year, (including the city,) 6758: taxable property, \$7,484,647: electors, under the new constitution, 7497; acres of improved land, 159,907; No. of cattle, 27995; horses, 8893; sheep, 52613: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 190,795: grist-mills, 33; saw-mills, 90; oil-mills, 6; fulling-mills, 18; carding machines, 17; cotton and woolen factories, 2; distilleries, 4; asheries, 10; to which may be added, 2 mills for grinding dye-stuffs. The manufactory of the Messrs. Wilsons, supplies Globes of various sizes, in no respect inferior to the best imported. See MANUFACTURES, in the geographical part of this work, the *Digest* of which, from the census of 1820, not having been made in time to be used in the Topographical, excepting only a very few articles.

ALBIA V., and Cotton Factory, see TROY.

ALBION CREEK, see LEXINGTON.

ALEXANDER, a Post Township of Genesee County, 8 miles SSW. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by *Batavia*, E. by *Bethany*, S. by *Attica*, W. by *Pembroke*. It is Township 11; range 2 of the Holland Purchase, having the main stream of *Tonnewanta Creek* running northward across its centre, and some branches on the E. and W. borders. Its surface is level enough, and yet gently uneven, a good tract for dairy and grass farming, producing grain enough, and some to spare.—The timber is a heavy growth of beech, maple, elm, ash, linden, hemlock, &c., and the surface of the land rather mucky. There is a pleasant hamlet forming, near the centre, already called a Village, very properly taking the name of the Town, a sure indication that the inhabitants are principally Yankees. It is on the *Tonnewanta Creek*, and the main E. and W. road.

Population, 1496: 408 farmers, 20 mechanics; 1 foreigner; 2 *slaves*: taxable property, \$180,438: 10 schools, 7 months in 12; \$185.21; 434; 545: 302 electors, 6527 acres improved

land, 2,104 cattle, 643 horses, 3,775 sheep: 13,507 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, 5 asheries. N.T., J.T., L.C.

ALEXANDER'S MILLS, and CANAL AQUEDUCT over *Mohawk*, see NISKAYUNA, and ERIE CANAL.

ALEXANDRIA, a large Township occupying the northern extremity of *Jefferson county*, opposite the *Thousand Islands*, 30 miles NE. of *Watertown*, erected in 1821, from *Brownville* and *Le Ray*; bounded on the NW. 9 miles by the *St. Lawrence river*, on the NE. 10 miles by *St. Lawrence Co.*, on the SE. 13 miles by *Antwerp* and *Philadelphia*; on the SW. 5 miles by *Le Ray*; on the W. 9 miles by *Orleans*, and on the S. 4 miles by *Orleans*. Its shape is of course irregular, and it comprises the islands in the *St. Lawrence*, opposite. The soil is a mixture of clay and loam, easy and fertile, and the surface gently waving. Along the *St. Lawrence*, (9 miles by a right line,) the land is dry and elevated, the shore curvated and indented by numerous bays, and the scenery as various and rich as can well be imagined. The

river is here from 2 to 5 miles wide, charmingly speckled with islands.—*Indian River* waters this town, and there are besides, Mullett, Otter, Hyde, Plesses, and Crooked Creeks, good sized mill streams, and 12 small Lakes or Natural Ponds, of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 miles in length. It is a remarkably well watered township. The waters are well stocked with a great variety of fish. Its cascades and falls are very numerous, and demand some notice. *Theresa*, a small village, recently founded at the Falls on Indian River, has a grist mill, saw mill, ashery, a store, and tavern: [has it a school-house?] This fall is 60 feet perpendicular, and the dam and mills perfectly secure. There are good sites above, for 2 miles; and below, for 14 miles; the river is navigable, to Rossie, to which place the boats are taking produce for the St. Lawrence markets, via Ogdensburgh. On Mullet Creek, there is a saw mill; on Otter Creek, at Alexandria village, another, and Plesses Creek carries a saw mill and grist mill. The village of *Alexandria*, on the bank of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of Otter Creek, has several houses, a tavern, store, and forwarding house: it is 25 miles below Cape Vincent, and 30 above Ogdensburgh. This Township began to have settlers in the winter of 1817: present population unknown, being included in that of Le Ray and Brownville in the last census: estimated by a Correspondent to contain 150 families. The timber is chiefly maple, beech, bass-wood, elm, walnut, red and white oak, black and white ash, hemlock, and some very valuable groves of pine. Settlements in neighborhoods, and schools are established in several places. The great Military Road from Sacket's Harbor towards Plattsburgh, leads centrally through this town, crossed near the centre by the Alexandria road. The Alexandria road is in a direct line with those leading from Utica, via Trenton, Martinsburgh, and to Canada, and it is only 4 miles farther from Utica to Alexandria than to Sacket's Har-

bor.* The inhabitants are Yankees, and they purchase the soil.

L.R., W.S., S.C.K.

ALFRED, a Post Township of Allegany County, 10 miles E. of *Angelica*, bounded N. by Almond, E. by Canisteo in Steuben County, S. by Independence, W. by *Angelica*. It comprises Township No. 3 in the 7th range, and parts of 3 and 4 in the 1st range. It is well watered by branches that run northerly into the Canacadea creek, is mostly timbered with deciduous trees, and is fast improving in numbers and settlements. The Post Office was established in the spring of 1822, and is kept at a small village called *Baker's Bridge*, or Alfred Village. It has 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 tannery, and 3 asheries.

In 1821, the former town of Alfred was divided into 3 towns, Alfred, Almond, and Independence, and I have no means of knowing the present population of those towns. The population of Alfred before this division, was 1701, according to the Census of 1820, but a Correspondent estimates the whole increase, to Aug. 1822, at 200: there were, of farmers, 419; 23 mechanics; 6 foreigners; no slaves, nor free blacks.—According to the Census of 1821, since the organization of the present town of Alfred, it had 172 electors, 2477 acres of improved land, 904 cattle, 73 horses, and 1364 sheep: 7547 yards of cloth made in families: 6 school districts; \$21.81; 51; 71.

The whole number of inhabitants in Alfred in 1820, was 1701, as above, and the whole number of electors in the 3 Towns in 1821, 419; apportioning the population by the number of electors in each Town, would give to Alfred 698, to Almond 646, and to Independence 357, the numbers I have set down to each, on this authority only, in the County Table.

A.L.D.

* If this fact be correctly stated, the information may be important to travellers, as Alexandria must be about 45 miles nearer Montreal than Sacket's Harbor.

ALLAN'S CREEK, rises in the S. end of Genesee County, and runs N. and E. a devious course of near 40 miles, to Genesee river, which it enters in the Town of Wheatland. It is a very good stream for mills, and flows through a rich and fertile tract of land. Its name is said to be from Indian Allan, who had an establishment here, from which he committed his many depredations and robberies and murders on the frontier settlements.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, was erected from the S. end of Genesee, in 1806, and is bounded N. by Genesee and Livingston Counties, E. by Steuben, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, and W. by Cattaraugus and Genesee Counties. Its extent N. and S. is 40 miles, E. and W. 28, with an area of 1120 square miles, or 716,800 acres : Situated between 42° 00' and 42° 35' N. lat., and 3° 48' and 4° 23' W. lon. from the Meridian of New-York.

| Towns. | P. Offs. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|--------------|----------|------|------------|--|
| Alfred | P. T. | *698 | 2477 | 10 miles E. of Angelica; Baker's Bridge Villagc. |
| Almond | P. T. | *646 | 2707 | 12 m NE from Angelica; Almondville. |
| ANGELICA | P. T. | 15 0 | 5674 | Angelica V., 260 miles W. of Albany; Belvidere V. |
| Caneadea | | 696 | 1526 | 6 m. W. of Angelica; Caneadea Reservation. |
| Centerville | P. T. | 421 | 742 | 16 m. NW. of Angelica; Centerville, V. and P. O. |
| Cuba | | | | erected in 1822, from Friendship; 18 m. SW. of Angelica; Oil Spring. |
| Friendship | P. T. | 662 | 2327 | 13 miles SW. of Angelica; Olean Road. |
| Hume | | | | erected in 1822, from Pike; 13 m. NW. f. Angelica; Caneadea Ind. Reserv. |
| Independence | | *357 | 683 | 18 m. SE. of Angelica; erected in 1821, from Alfred. |
| Nunda | | 1188 | 3192 | 16 m. NW. Angelica; High Falls Genesee; Caneadea. |
| Ossian | | 921 | 2930 | 16 m. NW. of Angelica; Canasara Creek. [dea R. |
| Pike | P. T. | 1622 | 5084 | 18 m. NW. of Angelica; Iron ore and Iron works |
| Rushford | P. T. | 609 | 3017 | 12 miles W. of Angelica. |
| | | 7 | 9330 | 30362 |

* Estimates : see *Alfred*.

The County of Allegany is situated 260 miles a little S. of W. from Albany, and 70 SE. of Buffalo. It has the Genesee River running northward, dividing its area into two nearly equal parts, on which there are 2 falls near the N. line, of 90 and 60 feet, a stream that is ascertained to have falls between this County and Lake Ontario, amounting in all to near 500 feet. Besides the Genesee, which receives many small branches from this County, the Alleghany, of the Ohio, runs close along its SW. corner and receives several small branches, as does Cattaraugus Creek of Lake Erie from the NW. corner, and the Canisteo, of the Susquehanna, from the eastern part. These circumstances clearly indicate the elevation of Allegany County, a high table-land, overlooking all those waters. Of the soil, little need be said in addition to the copious notices under the descriptions of its Towns, except that it has a pretty good proportion of level or gently waving surface, and of land of a pretty good quality for farming. There are extensive tracts of alluvion, and the uplands embrace a good variety. The northern part is the best for grain, and the whole is much better calculated for grazing, stock and dairy-farming, than for grain. The growth of forest trees is very heavy, embracing all the kinds found in an elevated region at latitude 42°. Roads are opened in various directions, among which may be noticed a turnpike to Bath, in Steuben County, and that noticed under Angelica and Olean, leading to the Alleghany river. But this County, with all those in that region, had better now turn their attention northward, for their course of trade, and pay little regard to the Alleghany river. Iron ore is found in abundance in the northern Towns, and at least in one of them, Pike, is made into iron. The Genesee River is the

natural outlet for the productions of this County and those adjoining it on the E. and W., and early attention ought to be paid to the improvement of its navigation. The High Falls are noticed under Nunda, and the Seneca Oil Spring under Cuba. See **GENESEE RIVER**. *Angelica*, the County Town, has a small Village of the same name, where are the County buildings. See **ANGELICA**. It is 260 miles, by the way of Cherry Valley and Geneva, westward of Albany, 40 W. of Bath, 70 S.E. of Buffalo, and 52 S. of Batavia, and 65 in right line S. of Lake Ontario, at Port Genesee.

Statistics.—Allegheny elects 1 Member of Assembly; and, with Cattaraugus and Steuben, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 28th district: Towns, 13; Post Offices, 7; Population, 9330: ratio of increase per annum, 30 per cent.: persons employed in agriculture, 2167; in manufactures, 193; in commerce, 9; 30 foreigners not naturalized; 12 free blacks; 17 slaves: taxable property, personal, \$6391; total, \$816,894: school districts, 83; average number of months schools are kept, *not reported*; public monies received in 1821 for support of schools, \$769.08; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 2341; number taught that year, 2280: Electors, 2122; acres of improved land, 30362; cattle, 11109; horses, 1326; sheep, 14966; yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 65623; grist mills, 16; saw mills, 48; oil mills, 6; fulling mills, 7; carding machines, 8; cotton and woolen factories, 3; iron works, 5, 1 trip hammer; distilleries, 10; asheries, 27.

ALLEGHANY* OF **ALLEGANY RIVER**, rises on the high Table Land, or Plateau, [a good French word,] of N. Western Pennsylvania, interlocking with the head waters of the *Genesee River* and the great W. branch of the *Susquehanna*, and turning N. enters Cattaraugus County near the S.E. corner, whence it curves westward and runs near 45 miles in that county, leaving it and the State of New-York in the S.W. corner of Cattaraugus County. It is boatable the whole distance through this County, in which it receives several streams, for which see **CATTARAUGUS**, and the several Towns of that County. The importance of this stream for navigation, has been vastly over-rated, owing to the very little that is known of the physical geography of that region. From **OLEAN**, which see, to the mouth of *Conne-*

* *Alleghany*, is formed from the Indigene name of the Ohio, signifying *Long*, or *Endless*, *River* or *Mountain*, for, with the addition of the word for either, the same name was applied to the Alleghanies, or the Alleghany range of Mountains, and the Ohio River. This is a River of their State, and the Pennsylvanians have an undoubted right to write the name correctly.

wongo Creek, at *Warren, Pa.*, it is by water, 70 miles, thence 60 to *Franklin*, at the mouth of *French Creek*, [both waters of this State, separately described,] and thence to Pittsburgh, it is called 100, making 230 miles. The whole course of this stream, from about 30 miles below Olean, is bordered by river hills of 200 to more than 500 feet in height, very abrupt, and generally on one side or the other close bordering the river, having very little intervale, or alluvial land. Immense masses of rock, sand-stone, and granite, or gneiss, lie scattered over the country, and so many of them have rolled down into the channel, that in a middling state of the water, or even when highest, the navigator must be constantly on the dodge to avoid them. The current is very rapid, at high water, and when low, the channel has a constant succession of very strong and difficult rapids, with spots of still water. The stream is very variable in quantity of water, and for 6 months in every year is not navigable by small keel boats. My goods lay at Olean from May to December, waiting for water. I have traversed the whole length of this stream, by water and by

land. Its descent may be safely estimated at 550 to 600 feet.

My *Cabin*, in Western Pennsylvania, stands on the border of this river, 130 miles below Olean, 100 above Pittsburgh, 62 in right line S. of Lake Erie, and 45 W. of the head of the great W. branch of the SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, which see. From a variety of measurements and computations, the table-land at this point is elevated at least 600 feet above Pittsburgh, and probably, 800 to 850 above Lake Erie. This Table-Land, it will be recollected, embraces several of the western Counties of New-York, my only reason for entering into these notices, to which I may further add that the Ohio, at the Falls, if not at its entrance into the Mississippi, 1400 miles below Olean, is not more than 50 feet below the level of Lake Erie. Pittsburgh, at the mouth of this River, is 235 feet above the level of Lake Erie. See Gallatin's Report. The Alleghany, at Pittsburgh, is 340 yards in width.

ALLEN'S CREEK, rises in Henrietta, and runs into Irondequot Creek in Brighton, about 10 miles.

ALLEN'S HILL, see RICHMOND.

ALLEY P. O., see FLUSHING.

The ALLUVIAL WAY, is a grand work of nature, noticed under Natural Curiosities. This ridge lies along the S. shore of Lake Ontario, between that and the northern terrace or ledge of rocks, and extends from Genesee river to Niagara river. It is composed of common beach sand and gravel stones, apparently worn smooth by the action of water; and the whole intermixed with small shells. Its general width is from 4 to 8 rods, and it is raised in the middle with a handsome crowning arch, from 6 to 10 feet. Its general surface preserves a very uniform level, being raised to meet the unevenness of the ground through which it lies. At the Genesee and Niagara rivers, it is found to be elevated about 120 to 130 feet, and this of course determines its elevation from Lake Ontario, from which it is distant

from 6 to 10 miles, toward which there is a pretty uniform though gradual descent. To account for this stupendous work of nature, is not my object; but that it was formed by the action of water is very evident, and that water must have been no other than Lake Ontario, now settled away to 130 feet below this ancient boundary; and the whole intermediate space is said to be good land, exhibiting strong evidences of alluvial origin. It could hardly escape the observation of the enterprising inhabitants of the W., that on the surface of this ancient work of the waters of Ontario, a very excellent road might be easily made through its whole extent. At an early period one was opened, with little labor, extending from Lewiston, on the Niagara River, to the Genesee, terminating at the spot now occupied by Rochester, a distance of 87 miles. This is called the *Ridge Road*, or the *Alluvial Way*, for it is known by both names. It was made a post road in 1817, and has a line of Post Coaches that carry the mail and passengers on it, between Lewiston and Canandaigua, by Rochester, 3 times a week. Between this Way and the foot of the Mountain Ridge, the Erie Canal opens a water-way, after it passes to the E. of Lockport. In a few years the woods will be so removed that Lake Ontario may be seen from every part of this road. I would recommend to people, going to Niagara Falls, *by land*, from the country about Albany and the Springs, to take this road on their way there, and approach the Falls from below. The circumstance deserves notice, that between this Alluvial Way and the shore of Lake Ontario, there are very few of those ancient Works, the mounds, tumuli, &c. of a race of people about whom we know nothing but by such like monuments, pretty good evidence that their era preceded that of the present level of the waters of that Lake, or of their retirement below the Alluvial Way. It is said there are some of those works in that district, but few in number and very small: the largest

is on the *Teoronto*, or Irondequot Bay, Monroe County. For some ingenious speculations on the forming of this Ridge, see 'Thomas's Travels,' in which he asserts that a similar Ridge extends near 120 miles along the S. side of Lake Erie, 3 to 6 miles from that Lake, but of less magnitude than this. See Oswego and Jefferson Counties, in both which some traces are found of the Ontario Ridge, as well as in all those eastward of them from Niagara County.

ALMOND, a Post Township of Allegany County, 12 miles NE. of *Angelica*, bounded N. by Ossian, E. by Hornellsville in Steuben County, S. by Alfred, W. by Angelica. It was erected from Alfred in 1821, and comprises Township No. 4 in the 7th range, and parts of 4 and 5 in the 1st range. The turnpike from Bath to Angelica, leads through this Town, which is pretty good land, rapidly settling, and has respectable improvements already. The timber principally deciduous, such as maple, beech, bass-wood, elm, oak, ash, &c. Canacadea Creek runs N. easterly across this Town to the Canisteo, in Steuben County, and this, with its branches, supply mill seats. It has 1 meeting-house and 5 school houses; 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 2 tanneries, 3 asheries, and 2 distilleries. The little village of *Almondville*, situated on the turnpike, in the SE. part of this Town, has 15 to 20 houses, and bids fair to increase in population and business. Population unknown, having been erected since the Census of 1820, when the whole population of Alfred was 1701: see ALFRED: taxable property, \$55,229: 159 electors; 2,707 acres of improved land; 787 cattle, 128 horses, 1221 sheep: 5302 yards of cloth: 6 school districts; \$53.29; 172; 184. Apportioning the number of inhabitants in 1820, by the number of electors in 1821, would give to this Town a population of 646. A.L.D.

ALTITUDES & ELEVATIONS, above the Ocean, and the tides of Hudson River:—*Harbor Hill*, of Long Island,

319 feet: *Fort Washington*, New-York Island, 238: *Tompkins Hill*, of Staten Island, 307: *Grand Sachem*, or *New Beacon*, of the Matteawan Mountains, or the Highlands of the Hudson, 1658: *Round Top*, of the KAATSBERGS, 3804: *High Peek*, 3718: *Pine Orchard*, [estimated,] 3000: the CAPITOL, at Albany, 130: *Lake Champlain*, 86: *Mount Defiance*, 720: *Whiteface*, [estimated,] 2686: *Lake George*, 243: *Lake Ontario*, 231: *Seneca Lake*, 431; LAKE ERIE, 565: *Lakes Huron and Michigan*, 595: *Lake Superior*, 648: *Canandaigua Lake*, 670: *Crooked Lake*, 700: *Fall Hill*, 712: *Lewiston Heights*, 576: *Mountain Ridge*, or *Ontario Heights*, near Lockport, [estimated,] 600: *Chautauqua Ridge*, [estimated,] 1000 to 1200 above Lake Erie, say 1765: *Table-Land*, or *Grand Plateau*, of W. New-York and NW. Pennsylvania, [estimated,] 800 to 1000 above Lake Erie, say 1365 to 1565, for which see CHAUTAUQUA RIDGE, SUSQUEHANNA, GENESEE, and ALLEGHANY RIVERS, and FRENCH CREEK: *Chautauqua Lake*,

Probably the most elevated body of water, of the same extent, in the U. States: *Ogdensburgh*, [est.] 222.

ERIE CANAL, at *Buffalo*, 565: at *Lockport*, 564, and 504 feet: *Rochester Aqueduct*, 501: at *Seneca River*, *Montezuma*, the lowest point of the Western and Middle Sections, 371 feet: *Rome Summit*, *Long Level*, 420: *Head of Little Falls*, 371: 1 mile below Little Falls, 331: *Upper Aqueduct* over Mohawk R. 4 miles below Schenectady, 218: *Lower Aqueduct* over Mohawk River, 176: at *Juncta*, where it receives the Champlain Canal, 44: *Gibbonsville Basin*, 22. CHAMPLAIN CANAL, summit level, 140, or 54 above Lake Champlain: elevation of Champlain Canal, where it enters the Hudson, at Fort Edward, above tide water, 110 feet.

A. AND E. OUT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:—*Chin Mountain*, of Vt., highest point of GREEN MOUNTAINS, 4279 feet: *Camel's Rump*, of do.,

4188: *Killington Peak*, do., 3924: *Mount Washington*, of the WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., supposed the highest land E. of the Mississippi River; 6213: *Moose Hillock*, of do., 4636: *Point Levi Monument*, near Quebec, Lower Canada, above the tides of the St. Lawrence R., 2002: *Mont Real*, or *Mount Royal*, near Montreal, L. C. above the St. Lawrence River, 676: *Mackinaw Island*, Michigan T., U. S., 1907: *Pittsburgh, Pa.* or head of the Ohio River at that place, is 800 feet above the tide waters of Chesapeake Bay, and supposing tide-waters on a level, 235 feet above Lake Erie.—Pittsburgh is environed on 3 sides by river-hills of more than 500 feet in height, in which its coal strata are found, some 450 to 480 feet above the City and the River. See Gallatin's Report, on Roads, Canals, &c.—*Brownville, Pa.*, or Redstone, to which his level was carried, is on the Monongahela, 35 miles by land, 50 by water, above Pittsburgh, 850 feet above C. Bay, from which I deduct 50, for the descent to Pittsburgh, the general level of the country about which cannot be stated at less than 1300 feet above the Ocean, or 735 above Lake Erie. See the articles referred to under TABLE LAND, with the ONTARIO LAKE, and ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

AMAGANSETT, is a handsome Village, about 2 miles from the V. of E. Hampton, Suffolk Co., on the road to Montauk, and contains about 40 houses. The people occupy but small quantities of land, and almost every man is a tanner and currier and shoemaker. They supply the port of Sag-Harbor with shoes for exportation, and the most of the home trade in that article. See EASTHAMPTON.

AMBER V. AND P. O., see OTISCO.

AMBOY FERRY, see WESTFIELD, and NEWARK BAY.

AMENIA, a large Post Township of Dutchess County, 24 miles ENE. of *Poughkeepsie*; bounded N. by the Town of Northeast, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by Dover. W. by Stanford and Washington. This town-

ship is about 12 miles long N. and S., with a medial width of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and comprises the width of the Oblong tract, and the east tier of lots in the Great Nine Partners. Until 1761, this Town was part of the then Crom-Elbow precinct, when it was erected into a separate one, and in 1788, (on the new organization,) into a Township of its present name. The surface of this tract is considerably broken by ranges of hills extending N. eastward from the Highlands. Some lofty and rugged summits of these are designated Great Oblong Mountain, Kent Mountain, and West Mountain, which with their bases occupy nearly one-third of the whole area with unarable land. There are 3 small natural ponds, which cover about 3 or 400 acres: Chalk-pond, Round-pond, and Indian-pond, a part of which is in Connecticut. The streams are Oblong Creek or Weebotuck, near the E. border, and Wassaic or Steel Works Creek, a smaller branch from the western part of the Town, all waters of the Housatonic of Connecticut, and but small mill-streams. There are 4 Meeting-Houses for Presbyterians, and a competent number of small school-houses. Marble, of a superior quality, is found in this Town, and there are some small mineral springs of little note. There are 3 Post Offices, Amenia, indicated in calling it a Post Town, *North Amenia P. O.*, and *Amenia Union Society P. O.*, for which see the Table of Post Offices. See also NORTH-EAST. Population, 3114: 639 farmers, 184 mechanics, 7 traders; 6 foreigners; 65 free blacks; 32 slaves! taxable property, \$775,470: 20 schools, 9 months in 12; \$461.48; 888; 988: 499 electors; 32306 acres improved land; 3404 cattle, 642 horses, 13074 sheep: 27487 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and wool-len factory, 3 distilleries.

J.R., E.B., B.P.

AMENIA UNION SOCIETY P. O., see AMENIA.

AMES'S GALLERY OF PORTRAITS,

see ALBANY; and for the skill of the Proprietor, see his original full length portrait of the late George Clinton, in the Senate Chamber.

AMHERST, a Township of Erie County, 7 miles E. of Buffalo, bounded N. by Tonnewanta Creek, or the County of Niagara, E. by Clarence, S. by Hamburgh, W. by Buffalo. It is a large Township, 17 miles in length N. and S., 5 to 6 miles wide, comprising nearly all of Townships 11 and 12, range 7, the S. part of 13, same range, lying S. of Tonnewanta Creek, together with $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 miles of the BUFFALO CREEK RESERVATION, which see. Its waters are, Tonnewanta Creek on the N. line, with 1 or 2 small tributaries, Ellicott's, Cayuga, Conjocketa, or Skyajocketa; and Seneca and Cazenove Creek on the Reserve. A descriptive sketch of the quality and kind of land, may be given in a few words, the soil being principally a loamy gravel, or a gravelly loam, dry, for this country, very moderately uneven, covered thinly with a stunted growth of oak, chesnut, &c. In patches, very rocky or stony on the surface. Limestone is plenty in some parts, and a kind of siliceous limestone, imbedding nodules of gun-flint. I should have said that Amherst includes little corners, say $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, of the 2 Townships 12 and 13, range 8, a narrow strip lying S. and E. of Tonnewanta Creek, because that Creek, here, is the line of the Erie Canal, 7 or 8 miles along the N. boundary of this Town, leaving the Creek and bearing away N. for Lockport, 2 miles W. of its E. line. From the N. end of Amherst, it is 6 miles to Lockport. This Town has the great road between Buffalo and Albany, and several others of considerable travel. On this road, 11 miles NE. of the Village of Buffalo, at the Falls of Ellicott's Creek, is the busy *Post Village of Williamsville*, having a post office, a great many mills, a toll bridge 210 feet in length, and a handsome collection of houses, stores, inns, shops, &c. In the SW. corner of this Town, that is,

on the Reservation, there are a few of the houses of the Seneca Indians, just at the junction of the Cayuga and Seneca branches of Buffalo Creek, 6 miles E. of Buffalo V., their principal 'Towns,' being in the Township of Buffalo. Population, 768: 156 farmers, 1 trader, 31 mechanics; 1 foreigner; 4 slaves: taxable property, \$227058: 3 schools, 8 months in 12; \$44.35; 152; 123: 164 electors, 3969 acres improved land, 970 cattle, 126 horses, 1320 sheep: 5205 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 4 distilleries.

B.W., L.C.A., N.T., J.W.D, W.C.

AMITY, see HALFMOON.

AMITY P. O., see WARWICK.

AMSTERDAM, a Post Township of Montgomery County, on the N. shore of the Mohawk; bounded N. by Mayfield and Broadalbin, E. by Saratoga and Schenectady Counties, S. by Mohawk River or the Town of Florida, W. by Johnstown. It extends about 12 miles along the Mohawk, and 6 miles back from that river. The soil is of various qualities, though generally rich and fertile. The alluvial lands along the Mohawk are proverbially rich, and the uplands are principally a rich tenacious mold or loam. Chuctenunda Creek, a fine mill-stream from Saratoga County, enters at the NE. angle of Amsterdam, and runs SW. to the Mohawk. This stream falls 120 feet, within 100 rods from its mouth, where it supplies abundance of the best sites for mills. There are now in operation, within this distance, a scythe manufactory, a clothier's works, an excellent grist mill and a saw mill. The *Village of Amsterdam*, is on the Mohawk Turnpike, on the banks of this Creek, a busy little place. Here are the above noticed hydraulic works, the Post-Office, (15 miles W. of Schenectady,) 45 dwelling-houses, 6 stores, a printing-office, school-house, and a Presbyterian Church. The Village is rapidly increasing in population and business. A bridge has been commenced over the Mohawk, and it will

probably be completed this year.—Fort Johnson was in this Town.—There are now some rude paintings of human figures, on the rocks forming the bank of the Mohawk, in this Town, which tradition asserts were there on the first settlement by Europeans.—Population, 3171; taxable property, \$318831; electors, 552; 16539 acres of improved land, 2457 cattle, 765 horses, 4613 sheep: 22527 yards of cloth made in the household way: 5 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 3 trip hammers, 2 distilleries, and 4 asheries.

D.W.C., D.W., T.A.S.

ANCIENT LAKE, of the Upper Valley of the Hudson, see MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS.

ANCRAM, a Township in the S. E. corner of Columbia County, 21 miles SE. of Hudson, 51 from Albany, formerly Gallatin, bounded N. by Taghkanick, E. by the State of Massachusetts, and the Town of North-East, of Dutchess County, S. by Dutchess County, W. by Livingston. It is 13 miles long E. and W., and about 7 miles wide, and is one of the Townships of LIVINGSTON'S MANOR, which see. Ancram, or Roeleff Jansen's creek, winds through from near the NE. to the SW. corner, having crossed for a short distance into Dutchess Co., and it supplies fine sites for mills and every description of water works. The soil is good for farming, in general, though of various qualities, and the surface considerably diversified. A large portion of the soil is a warm shistic gravel, timbered with oak, walnut, &c., and it is capable of being rendered an excellent farming country. The lands are held by leases, of various duration, but principally for a single life, and its agriculture indicates the tenure of title. The *Ancram Iron Works* in this Town are very extensive, and the iron has a high celebrity. About 20,000 dollars of castings are annually made, principally from the ore of Salisbury in Connecticut, which has a far extended reputation. The refined bar-iron, pro-

duced from the pigs of this ore, is equal to any in America, and the *Ancram Works* send great quantities of it to market. Charlotte Pond, in the N. W., is a handsome collection of water, which discharges Dove Creek, a small mill-stream W. into Ancram Creek. Lead ores have been sent me from this Town, of very promising appearance, galenas, lead and sulphur, and, as usual, a little silver. Population, 3147: 648 farmers, 109 mechanics; 1 foreigner; 24 free blacks, 24 slaves: taxable property, \$509411: 18 schools, 9 months in 12; \$311.93; 854; 690: 550 electors, 26217 acres improved land, 3911 cattle, 1279 horses, 8811 sheep: 24617 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 3 iron works, 3 trip hammers. A.C.L., N.T., G.G.

ANCRAM, of *Roeleff Jansen's Creek*, see COLUMBIA COUNTY.

ANCRAM IRON WORKS, see ANCRAM.

ANDES, a Post Township of Delaware County, 15 miles S. of *Delhi*, 55 W. of Kingston, erected April 13, 1819, from the SW. part of Middletown; bounded N. by Bovina and Middletown, E. by Middletown, and Rockland in Sullivan County, S. by Colchester, and W. by Bovina and Delhi. Its extent is about 15 miles by 10, having received a small accession of territory and population since the Census of 1820. The E. branch of the Delaware River runs through the E. part, navigated by rafts to Philadelphia, and Tremper's Kill and branches spread over this Town and afford abundance of mill seats, besides waters of the Little Delaware, and the Plattekill. Face of the country hilly, but the soil is rich, well watered, and excellent for grazing, producing also good crops of grain, in plenty for domestic use. Timber principally maple, beech and hemlock. The inhabitants are a mixture of Yankees, Scotch, Dutch, and a few Irish and Welch, hardy and industrious. The Ulster and Delaware Turnpike traverses this Town from E. to W., entering it about 48 miles W. of King-

ston, on which, near the centre, is a pleasant little Village of some 30 houses and stores, a Methodist, and Presbyterian Church, school-house, some inns, &c. This Village is very properly called *Andes*, the name of the Town, a plan that has many advantages over that of multiplying local names, though some call it *Tremperville*. This Town is on the Hardenburgh Patent, and has been principally settled since 1800. Population, 1378: 325 farmers, 23 mechanics: 76 foreigners; 6 free blacks, 3 slaves: taxable property, \$129548: 10 schools, 4 months in 12; \$145.73; 410; 368: 230 electors, 4001 acres improved land, 1153 cattle, 209 horses, 2376 sheep: 7985 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery.

J.W., P.M.

ANDRE'S GRAVE, see ORANGETOWN.
 Andre was taken in Greensburgh, at Tarrytown.

ANGELICA, a Post Township, the capital of Allegany County, 260 miles a little S. of W. from Albany, bounded N. by Nunda, E. by Almond, Alfred and Independence, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Friendship and Caneadea. Its length N. and S. is 30 miles, and its width 9 miles, comprising Townships 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in range 2 of Morris's Reserve, and the W. half of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in the 1st range. The Genesee River runs N. through this Town, and there are besides many small branches supplying mill seats. The land is but moderately uneven, and the soil, of a large proportion, good farming land. There are tracts of clay, of argillaceous loam, of sandy loam, brown mold, and rich sandy alluvion, besides some black muck. The timber embraces all this broad variety of soils, in a diversity of forest trees at least equal to the variety of soils I have noticed. It is, on the whole, a handsome body of land, with good proportions of arable, pasture, meadow, and waste-lands, handsomely diversified as to surface, soil and position. A turnpike extends

eastward as far as Bath, Steuben County; and at least part of the way S. westward toward Olean, noticed under that Town. There is a very excellent bridge over the Genesee River in this Town, at the little village of *Belvidere*, (or there was, when I last travelled that road, from Angelica to Olean,) erected with money granted by the State, at a pretty extravagant expense. The *Village of Angelica*, the seat of the County buildings, is situated near the centre of township No. 4 of the 2d range, about 2 miles E. of the Genesee River, on a pleasant plain, and on a small stream that runs W. to the river. Besides the county buildings, it has a small collection of houses, but does not appear to be a place of much business, or increasing in population. It is 40 miles W. of Bath, 52 S. of Batavia, and 260 nearly W. of Albany. Population, 1510: 340 farmers, 42 mechanics, 6 traders; 13 foreigners not naturalized; 1 free black; 15 slaves: taxable property, \$195665: 14 school districts; public monies received in 1821, \$81.38; 318 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 317 attended the schools that year: 331 electors; 5674 acres of improved land; 1795 cattle, 196 horses, 2418 sheep: 9220 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 3 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, and 4 asheries. The Genesee, in this Town, is quite a small stream. A Correspondent writes me that some of the iron ore of this country has lately been sent from Angelica, by the Genesee River, and made into excellent bar iron in the forges in Penfield. He did not mention what variety of ore it was, but I presume the bog ore, noticed under Caneadea, and the Towns in the northern part of this County. Since 1813, this Town has undergone some changes, in the course of our excessive and chance-medley legislation, but has only lost the E. half of 5 townships, annexed to Alfred, subsequently divided into 3 towns. A.A., A.L.D., H.W.

ANGOLA P. O.; see COLLINS.

ANTHONY'S KILL, or Creek, rises in Ballston, the outlet of **LONG**, and **ROUND**, lakes, a good mill-stream that enters the W. bank of the Hudson about 8 miles N. of Waterford, forming the line between Halfmoon and Stillwater.

ANTHONY'S NOSE, or the Nose, as commonly called, in the S. W. corner of Johnstown, merits separate notice. It is on the N. bank of the Mohawk, the extreme point of the hill or mountain called the Klips, sloping down toward the River from an elevation that I should estimate at about 500 feet, and no bad imitation of a Nose of 3 or 400 feet in length. This mountain once crossed the present channel of the river at this place, in the bed of which may be traced the bare rock, running obliquely from shore to shore. It is a siliceous sand-stone, of great antiquity, close bordering on gneiss, and variously and curiously interspersed with lime. The Klips, or Klipser, signifies a rock, or rocky ledge, in the Dutch and German languages used hereabouts, and is merely the eastern front of a lofty rampart of hills, mountains, or an elevated plain from which hills and mountains rise, spreading westward beyond the Little Falls, and extending from Otsego County, a spur of the Kaatsbergs, across a part of Montgomery and Herkimer Counties, and far northward. At this spot may be seen indubitable evidences of the great power of water, and that the stream which now flows so gently, has burst through this immense rocky barrier, and worn it down to what it now appears. At Dachsteder's just below, there is an alluvial plain of 1 mile in length, a half mile wide, composed at the upper end of coarse gravel, rounded pebbles much water-worn, growing finer below, and all its sand placed at the 'tail end of the heap,' as an old Farmer expressed it. This plain must be about 50 to 60 feet above the present level of the water. It is well worth examining, and has besides, some interesting Indian antiquities. The other side of the river has its

Nose, also, in Canajoharie, with Mitchell's Cave, which see: but the hill on that side is hardly so high and not so steep. As to the bursting of the waters through this range of hills, much might be said and to little purpose. The time has been, in my opinion, when this Valley of the Mohawk was traversed by a stream immensely greater than at the present day, a remark equally applicable to the Hudson also. At some period or other, those hills have formed the eastern barrier of a vast Lake, extending westward far over the summit level of Rome and the region about the Oneida Lake. Possibly this may have been at a time when the surface of Lake Ontario was an hundred or more feet higher than at the present day, and when the Valley of the Hudson, and of the lower part of the Mohawk country was all a vast Lake, from above the Highlands, or *Matteawan Mountains*. All this may have been before the General Deluge;—but when, is no matter:—I firmly believe all this has happened to those countries:—and it has often occurred to me that in the wisdom of Almighty Power, one part of the design of 'The Flood,' may have been, so to increase the waters that they might force their barriers, and uncover their vales of alluvion, for the benefit of created beings, that the whole Earth might bring forth its riches in the greater abundance. See **MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS**. The time has been, indubitably, when both the Mohawk, and the Hudson, were immensely larger streams than at the present day,—when their waters spread from the bases of their opposite ranges of river-hills, tearing mountains asunder by their efforts to seek a discharge. This may, in part, have happened, before the rocky masses of those mountains had acquired their present hardness and ponderosity: for I take it for granted that all solid earth has been formed in, and emerged from the waters, that stones and rocks are petrified earths, and that these changes must have been progressive, the work of time. The moulder-

ing and decay of old rocks, makes soils, from which modern geology seems to infer that Mother Nature had, at some former period, worked up all her earths into stones!

ANTHONY'S, or ST. ANTHONY'S NOSE, a bold promontory of a mountain of the Highlands, in Philipstown, on the E. shore of the Hudson, being 935 feet elevated from the river. Its name is derived from a ludicrous resemblance to a huge human face, as seen from the river. The rock which has this appearance, exhibits a tolerable profile of a face of 32 feet, aided by a little fancy and a relish for the marvellous. A tree which grows upon the nose, just reaches the height of the eyes, and kindly spreads its branches for the eye-brows of the Saint. This is on the S. side of Breakneck-hill, at the N. entrance of the Highlands, 57 miles N. of New-York. There is also another, though less remarkable promontory, of the same name, opposite the site of Fort Montgomery, below West-Point, in Cortlandt, W. Chester County.

ANTWERP, a Post Township in the NE. extremity of Jefferson County, about 170 miles NW. from Albany; bounded N. by St. Lawrence County, E. by St. Lawrence and Lewis Counties, S. by Wilna and Le Ray, W. by Alexandria and Philadelphia. This Township is in extent about 13 miles by 8, embraces the post road between Utica and Ogdensburgh, on which mails go and return twice a week, and has 2 small villages, *Antwerp*, and *Oxbow*, at each of which is a Post Office, a Church, School House, &c. The surface is uneven, but not mountainous, and a considerable portion of the whole is a good land, excellent for grass and grain, and well watered.—The Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers run through parts of this Town, and some smaller streams; and there are some small natural ponds. The Village of *Antwerp*, is at the bridge over Indian river, 23 miles from *Watertown*, 83 from Utica; *Oxbow*, at the bend, a short turn of that river, 7 miles

N., just S. of which, in 1814, I saw what I supposed to be a ledge of rock that would afford good marble, a few feet below the surface; but as it is not noticed by my Correspondent, I only note the circumstance in this casual way. [Look at the northern termination of a rocky ledge, on Vrooman's farm, some 20 rods southerly from the house.] A Correspondent has sent me his note-book of distances, some of which I add here. On the Ogdensburgh turnpike, from Ogdensburgh to Morristown, 10 miles; thence to Rossie, 16; to Oxbow Village, 5; Antwerp V., 7; to Carthage, 16, = 54; thence to Watertown and Sacket's Harbor, or eastward, as under Russell: Or, from Oxbow to Friends' Settlement, 10 miles; Le Raysville, 8; Watertown, $8\frac{1}{4}$, = $26\frac{1}{4}$. Population, 1319; taxable property, \$78207; electors, 351; 4784 acres of improved land, 1456 cattle, 157 horses, 1588 sheep: yards of cloth made in families, 6890; 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 2 asheries, and 1 scythe manufactory: 12 school districts; schools kept 5 months in 12; amount of public money received, \$47; No. children between 5 and 15, 366; whole No. taught last year, 284.

S.A.K., S.H., M.K.

APOKEEPSING, see POUGHKEEPSIE.

APPIAN WAY, see NEWBURGH.

APPLETOWN, see ROMULUS.

APOQUAGUE, see BEEKMAN.

AQUEBOGUE, see RIVERHEAD.

AQUEDUCTS, over the Mohawk, for the ERIE CANAL, see that article, and NISKAYUNA, HALFMOON, WATER-VLIET, and ALTITUDES AND ELEVATIONS. The Rochester Aqueduct is wholly of stone.

ARIES KILL, a small stream that rises in Charleston, Montgomery Co., and enters the S. bank of the Mohawk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of Schoharie Creek.

ARGYLE, a Post-Township of Washington County, 6 miles S. of *Sandy Hill*, 44 N. of Albany, on the E. bank of the Hudson; bounded N. by Kings-

bury and Fort Edward, E. by Hebron and Salem, S. by Greenwich, W. by the Hudson river, or the County of Saratoga. The Town of Fort Edward was erected from the NW. part of Argyle, in 1818; and in 1817, a small piece was annexed to Greenwich. It is a good township of land, moderately uneven, with a good variety of soil and surface. The tract comprised in the former Town of Argyle, was first granted by K. Geo. II. in 1742, to 141 emigrants from Scotland, each of whom drew a farm-lot of 150 to 600 acres, and a town-lot, (*Town on the plan*), of 15 to 60 acres. Argyle, is one of the original towns, organized by the act of March 7, 1778. There are several small lakes or ponds, the largest being only three miles long; and some small mill streams. A handsome little village, called ARGYLE, is centrally situated at the junction of 4 roads, and adds much to the beauty of this town. The Post-Village of *Fort Miller*, is in the SW. part, at the E. end of a bridge over the Hudson river, 43 miles N. of Albany, and has a small collection of houses. There are 2 churches, for Presbyterians, and 17 school-houses. The roads are numerous and good. For other notices, see this Town in the 1st edition of this work, published in 1813.

Population, 2811 : 442 farmers, 65 mechanics, 7 traders; no slaves, 4 free blacks : taxable property, \$287,627 : 17 schools, 9 months in 12; \$408.00; 955; 915 : 557 electors, 17077 acres of improved land, 3574 cattle, 849 horses, 6999 sheep : 28699 yards of cloth : 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, and 1 ashery. S.T., A.M.H.

ARGYLE, or SCOTCH PATENT, 47450 acres, granted March 13, 1764, is in Washington county.

ARKPORT VILLAGE and P. O., see HORNELLVILLE.

ARMS'S \propto ROADS P. O., see SODUS.

ARSENALS, State N. Y., and MAGAZINES, see ALBANY, NEW-YORK, ELIZABETHTOWN, MALONE, RUSSELL, WA-

TERTOWN, ROME, ONONDAGA, CANANDAIGUA, and BATAVIA.

ARSENALS, U. S., see WATERVLIET and ROME.

ARTILLERY PATENT, 1764, 24000 acres, is in Washington county : see FORT ANNE.

ARROW HEADS, see NEW-UTRECHT.

ATHENS, a Post-Township of Greene County, on the W. bank of Hudson river, opposite the City of Hudson, 5 miles N. of *Catskill*, 28 S. of Albany, bounded N. by *Coxsackie*, E. by Hudson river or the County of Columbia, S. by *Catskill*, W. by *Cairo*. It was erected Feb. 25, 1815, from the N. part of *Catskill* and the S. part of *Coxsackie*, and is watered by *Potock*, *Corlear's*, and the *Kaatskill* kills or creeks. Its surface is broken in the W., where is the *Hooge-berg*, or *High-hill*, a hill in sight from Hudson, the physiognomy of which, to my view, indicates mineral combinations with its masses of rock, but I have only seen it at a distance. The E. part has an alluvial soil of clay, sand, and sandy or clay loam, susceptible of much productiveness, with good husbandry. There are tracts of pine plains, the soil of which is not much esteemed, being rather low and wet. *Paddock's Island*, in the Hudson, at the head of ship navigation, is near 4 miles above the village of Athens, a charming, romantic spot, opposite the mouth of *Factory Creek*, and *Columbiaville*.—A little back from the river, in the N. part of this Town, there is a beautiful swell of ground, and a good soil, between which and the village, there is a small creek, but I do not know its name.

The Post-Village of Athens, formerly in *Catskill* and *Coxsackie*, described in this work in 1813, is on the E. border of this Town, directly opposite the City of Hudson, 5 miles N. of *Catskill*, 28 S. of Albany. It is incorporated as a Village, under the government of a Board of Trustees, and embraces an extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the river, and about the same distance back. The site of this place is plea-

sant, on a gentle slope toward the river, and the situation is very eligible for trade. This is within 4 miles of the head of ship navigation, the shore of the Hudson is bold, its channel close in shore, and the soil, principally a light sand or sandy or gravelly loam, and very excellent for the site of a large Town. Athens has now 150 houses, and contains near 1000 persons, including all descriptions. It has 1 Lutheran church, 3 school-houses, and a market-house; an extensive rope-walk, a large distillery, a pottery of stoneware, a tallow-chandlery, and some other small manufactories. There are some vessels employed in the trade on the Hudson, and considerable shipping has been built here. This place was formerly called *Loonenburgh*, *Esperanza*, and finally Athens, by act of incorporation. The very great extent of back-country that must always pour its surplus products into the trading towns in this vicinity, will produce in time a great city near the head of ship navigation; and Athens has a commanding position. The trade of this place, rivalled by Hudson and Catskill, has not increased, nor has the population, but very slowly, though its day of prosperity may yet soon dawn upon it. The influx of capital, capitalists, and enterprize, and the increase of business produced by the canals of this state, will found a commercial Town at the head of ship navigation, to which, ultimately, these canals may be extended. Athens has a clean soil, and a better position for business, looking forward some 50 years, than any other place on this very noble river, situated N. of the City of New-York. There is a sand-flat between this place and Hudson, near the latter, through which a canal is kept open for the ferry. There are some turnpikes leading to this place, and it has the post-road between Albany and New-York.

Population, 2030 : persons employed in agriculture, 216 ; 93 in manufactures, 20 in trade and commerce ; 11 foreigners ; 141 free blacks, 18 slaves : taxable property, \$454,680 :

5 schools, 9 months in 12 ; \$276.00 ; 491 ; 223 : 427 electors, 8294 acres improved land, 1240 cattle, 348 horses, 1170 sheep : 8367 yards cloth : 2 grist-mills, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

A.L.C., N.T.

ATHENS, Pa., see TIoga POINT.

ATHOL, a Township in the SW. corner of Warren county, 18 miles WNW. of *Caldwell*, bounded N. by *Johnsburgh*, E. by *Warrenburgh*, S. by *Saratoga*, and W. by *Hamilton* county. On a division of *Thurman*, in 1813, when *Warrenburgh* was erected, from the E. part, the remaining part was called Athol. It is a very poor, mountainous tract of land, extending E. to the Hudson, and has nothing to merit a long description. Its mountains and forests are little known, and it has very few streams of water.

Population, 570 : 190 farmers, 3 mechanics ; 37 foreigners not naturalized : taxable property, \$107,550 : 3 schools, 5 months in 12 ; \$39.47 ; 141 ; 145 : 130 electors, 2651 acres improved land, 537 cattle, 91 horses, 761 sheep : 3872 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, and 2 saw mills. D.D.W., N.C.T.

ATTICA, a Post-Township of Genesee county, 12 miles S. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by *Alexander*, E. by *Middlebury*, S. by *Orangeville*, W. by *Bennington*. It is Township 10, range 2, of the *Holland Purchase*, and is watered by the *Tonnewanta* creek and several branches. The land lies handsomely, heavily timbered, its description being the same in substance as that of *Middlebury* and *Alexander*, and too many others to enumerate.— A pleasant little Village is forming in the NW. part, on the *Tonnewanta* creek, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below *Alexander V.* having some mills, very necessary appendages to a country Village. It is as yet called *Attica*, after the Town, and the good old Yankee custom.

Population, 1519 : 403 farmers, 46 mechanics ; 1 foreigner ; 2 slaves : taxable property, \$136806 : 10 schools, 5 months in 12 ; \$99.31 ; 424 ; 448 : 299 electors, 4724 acres improved land, 1552 cattle, 226 horses, 3470

sheep: 11561 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 iron works, 3 trip-hammers, 4 distilleries, 5 asheries.

N.T., J.T., A.C., L., D.V.

ATTLEBOROUGH, OF ATTLEBURY P. O., see STANFORD.

AUBURN V. and P. O., see AURELIUS.

AUGUSTA, a Post-Township in the S. W. corner of Oneida Co., 17 miles SW. of Utica, bounded N. by Vernon, E. by Paris, S. by Madison in Madison Co., W. by Madison Co. It is about 7 miles E. and W., and 6 N. and S., and includes nearly half of the tract of land 6 miles square, called New-Stockbridge, owned by the Stockbridge Indians. The Oriskany, Oneida, and Skanando creeks, each furnish mill-seats in this town, on which are erected many mills. From the Oneida creek, there is a gradual ascent of surface eastward, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, thence descending about the same distance to the Skanando, and thence rising to the east line with gentle swells and concavities, well watered by springs and rivulets; and the whole may be pronounced an excellent medium soil for either grain or grass. With the exception of the Indian part, the whole is divided into farm-lots of 50 to 100 acres, and mostly settled and under improvement. The Oriskany, waters the SW. corner of this Town. Augusta was first settled in 1794, and contained 2004 inhabitants in 1810.—There are 2 meeting-houses, with a pretty large society of Congregationalists, and 14 school-houses. The most of the land was purchased of the State at an early period, by actual settlers, and a considerable proportion is now under mortgage to the state for some remaining portion of the purchase money.

Population, 2771: 518 farmers, 4 traders, 100 mechanics; 1 foreigner; 42 free blacks: taxable property, \$233,939: 14 schools, 9 months in 12; \$367.09; 896; 1064: 467 electors, 13065 acres improved land, 3011 cattle, 680 horses, 7203 sheep: 20658

yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 6 distilleries, 4 asheries.

J.H., S.C.

AUGUSTA WORKS, see MUNROE.

AURELIUS, a Post-Township, the capital of Cayuga County, situated between the Cayuga and Owasco lakes on the great road to the western country, 170 miles westward of Albany. It is bounded N. by Mentz and Brutus, E. by Brutus and Owasco, S. by Scipio, W. by Cayuga lake and outlet, or by Seneca County. This Township comprises a part of the military Township of Aurelius, and a part of the former *Cayuga Reservation* tract. There are no considerable streams except the outlets of the Cayuga and Owasco lakes, the latter of which runs across the N. Eastern part of this Town.—The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, and many of them enjoy a great degree of opulence. It is hardly possible to conceive a more enviable situation than theirs, thus blessed in a most delightful country. The great road from Albany to the western counties, leads centrally E. and W. across this town. On this turnpike, stands the Post-Village of *Auburn*, the capital of the county, on the outlet of the Owasco lake, near the eastern boundary of the Township of Aurelius. This village contains 150 houses and stores, with many elegant private mansions, the county buildings, and a considerable number of mills, manufactories, &c. The *State Prison*, at Auburn, will be noticed in another place. The Erie Canal, lies about 7 miles N. of this Village, [or Borough, for it is incorporated,] for which see BRUTUS, and WEEDSPORT, the nearest 'port' on that Canal.—*Cayuga Village*, is situated at the E. end of the bridge over the Cayuga lake, in this Town, has the *Cayuga Post-Office*, and about 20 houses, 8 miles W. of Auburn, on the turnpike. *Union Springs Post-Office*, is in a small Village of the same name, in the SW. corner of this Town, near the bank of the Lake, 12 miles from Au-

burn, and 188 from Albany. It derives its name from the union of some streams, issuing from 2 springs, which here afford water-power for several mills, and water-machinery of various kinds. It is a pleasant place, situated 6 miles N. of Aurora, 6 S. of E. Cayuga, of Aurelius, and has about 30 houses, and a Friends' meeting-house. Cayuga Bridge, noticed above, is 316 rods in length, from which there is a fine view of the Lake. The Aurelius Post-Office is 8 miles from Auburn: and the old *Cayuga Castle* is in this Town, on the shore of the Cayuga Lake, erroneously placed under Scipio, in the 1st edition of this work.—Population, 7923: 1377 farmers, 74 traders, &c., 652 mechanics; 75 foreigners not naturalized; 99 free blacks, 14 *slaves*: taxable property, \$642868: 22 school districts, in which schools are kept on an average 8 months in 12; public monies received for support of schools in 1821, \$957.00; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 1650; No. taught that year, 1573: 552 electors, 24826 acres of improved land, 6055 cattle, 1509 horses, 14383 sheep: 58885 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 12 grist mills, 15 saw mills, 6 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 1 cotton and woolen factory, 5 distilleries, 5 asheries.

J.W.M., D.T., I.A., H.B., W.S.B.

AURORA, a Township of Erie County, 17 miles SE. of *Buffalo*, bounded N. by Clarence, E. by Wales, S. by Holland, W. by Buffalo and Hamburgh. It comprises township 9, range 6, of the Holland Purchase: 6 miles square, with the S. half, 6 miles in width, of the Indian Reservation, watered by Cazenovia Creek, and having Seneca Creek across the NE. corner. The quality of the land of No. 9, is good, lying very handsomely, and it is remarkably well watered. There are some roads of considerable travel, and *Willink Post Office*. Aurora was erected April 15, 1818, when the former Town of Willink was divided into 3 Towns, Aurora, Wales and Holland, abolishing the name of Willink, which

had been given in honor of one of the principal proprietors of the Holland Company. Population, 1285: 214 farmers; 1 free black: taxable property, \$99989: 11 schools, 6 months in 12; \$52.95; 300; 256: 254 electors, 3110 acres improved land, 1416 cattle, 170 horses, 2553 sheep: 12237 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 1 ashery. D.V., J.G., L.C., N.C.T.

AURORA V. AND P. O., see SCIPPIO.
AU SABLE RIVER, see SABLE RIVER.

AUSTERLITZ, a Post Township of Columbia County, 17 miles E. of *Hudson*, bounded N. by Chatham and Canaan, E. by the State of Massachusetts, S. by Hillsdale, W. by Ghent and Chatham. It was erected March 28, 1818, from the SE. corner of Chatham, the S. end of Canaan, and the N. part of Hillsdale. The surface is broken and hilly, by the ranges noticed under Canaan, but is more rugged than that town, and the soil in general more loamy and moist, except in the vallies. Kline Kill, noticed under Chatham, runs a short distance across the NW. corner, and Green River, from the NE. corner, or the SE. of Canaan, runs S. through Green River Hollow, across Hillsdale, and into Alford, Massachusetts, and the Housatonic river. There is a small Village of some 20 houses, at Green river, and at *Spencertown Village*, a Post Office of the same name, a church, school house, and about 50 buildings, on a street of a half mile in length. This is a local name, well known hereabouts, for a tract of country of about 5 miles square, formerly in Hillsdale. The turnpike from Albany to Great Barrington, leads across the NE. corner of this Town. *Green River P. O.* see the Table of Post Offices in the Appendix. Population, 2355: 652 farmers, 9 traders, 84 mechanics; 46 free blacks, 10 *slaves*: taxable property, \$276897: 19 schools, 8 months in 12; \$287.36; 761; 883: 461 electors, 18780 acres improved land, 3321 cattle, 727 horses, 6758 sheep:

26693 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 distillery. L.C.,E.G.

AVON, a Post Township of Livingston County, 10 miles northeasterly of Geneseo, 21 W. of Canandaigua, bounded N. by Rush, of Monroe County, E. by Mendon and Lima, S. by Geneseo, W. by York and Caledonia, or by the Genesee River. On the N. it is bounded by Honeoye Creek, has Canesus Outlet or Creek across the SW. part, some other small streams running to the Genesee River, and is abundantly well watered: It comprises township No. 10, in the 7th range, and the S. half or more of No. 11, the N. part being now Rush, of Monroe County. This Town, which is situated on the Genesee River, and through which lies the great central road to Buffalo, contains a body of land which yields in fertility to none in the western country. The former name of this town was Hartford, which was changed to Avon in 1808. The surface is agreeably undulated, and the uplands are well watered by small streams and springs. The products of this Town, are those common to the county, and in great abundance. The alluvial flats are very extensive and fertile. "There is a very remarkable bulbous root that grows on the Genesee flats, lying like a log in the earth, 3 or 4 feet in length and from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, from which grows a small creeping vine like that of the strawberry; and the natural vegetable productions are almost infinitely various." There is a sulphur spring in this Town, which is also strongly impregnated with alum, and fine samples of clays are found. A small pond of a singular form deserves notice as a curiosity. It is situated on the Genesee flats, is nearly 2 miles in length, almost describing an irregular circle, which is cut by a projecting point of high ground that expands within the circle and occupies the centre, on which are the remains of Indigenal improvements in former times. The settlement of this Town commenced in 1790, by 5

families, from Farmington in Connecticut, the sole proprietors, by purchase from Phelps and Gorham. Lands are held in fee simple and the inhabitants are principally farmers. Avon is about 20 miles above Rochester, the river being navigable to the Erie Canal at that place, with which it is connected by the Feeder. David Thomas writes me, 'the log-like plant noticed in thy Gazetteer, under Avon, is a Convolvulus, called by the superstitious and ignorant, the Man-of-the-Ground.' Since the late Census of inhabitants, the S. part of Rush has been annexed to this Town, by the act erecting Livingston County, by which it is supposed to have received an increase of 700 persons, the precise number not being known. In 1820, its population was 1933, when it had 322 farmers, and 93 mechanics: 3 foreigners; and 2 free blacks. Avon Village, is a pleasant place, in the New-England style, has its church, school house, &c. Population, 2633: taxable property, in 1821, \$332106: 14 schools, 7 months in 12; \$366.22; 970; 838: 566 electors, 12033 acres improved land, 3573 cattle, 436 horses, 5295 sheep: 20912 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 1 iron works, 5 distilleries, 3 asheries.

A.C.,D.T.,G.H.,J.C.S.

AZOTIC GAS SPRINGS, see NEW-LEBANON, and HOOSAC.

B.

BABYLON, or HUNTINGTON SOUTH, see HUNTINGTON.

BAINBRIDGE, a Post Township in the SE. corner of Chenango County, 20 miles S. of Norwich, and 120 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Guilford, E. by Otsego and Delaware Counties, S. by Broome County, W. by Coventry and a small angle on Broome County. Its area is computed at 48,000 acres. The Susquehanna River enters near the NE. corner of this Town, and leaves it near the SW. corner. There are 2 turnpike roads, the

one from Albany, and the other from Newburgh, besides numerous other roads, and there are 3 Post Offices; one at *Bainbridge V.*, one on the Susquehanna, 9 miles lower down, called *Bettsburgh Post Office*, and *S. Bainbridge P. O.* in the S. part of the Town. The soil is good for farming, with an agreeable diversity, and but very little waste land. There is 1 house of worship; and meetings for worship are also held in the school-houses, of which there are 10 in this Town. The inhabitants came principally from the eastern states, and it is almost superfluous to add that common schools for the education of youth are well supported. There are abundance of mill seats, on streams distributed over every part. Bainbridge is part of a tract of land granted by this State in 1788, to the sufferers by former grants in the present State of Vermont, to which New-York had laid claim. Those who had suffered in this way, as well as by aiding in a defence of the laws of New-York, received here a kind of indemnity. The Village of Bainbridge, where is the Post Office of that name, is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Susquehanna, at the crossing of the Ulster and Delaware turnpike, 115 miles, by the nearest route, from Albany. Bainbridge is the Town described in the first edition of this Work, in 1813, as Jericho, and received its present name in April 1814, in honor of Com. Bainbridge, of the Navy. A Correspondent says, the former description needs no alteration but the change of name and the addition of a Post Office. Population, 2299: 427 farmers, 31 mechanics, 2 traders; 7 free blacks: taxable property, \$214906: 18 schools, kept 8 months; \$318.92; 544; 721: 498 electors; 10444 acres of improved land; 2457 cattle, 337 horses, 4797 sheep: 26028 yards of cloth: 7 grist mills, 31 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, and 2 distilleries.

L.C., F.A.D.Z., W.S.D.Z.

BAITING HOLLOW, see RIVERHEAD.
BAKER'S BRIDGE V., see ALFRED.

BAKER'S FALLS, see KINGSBURY.

BALD HILL OF MOUNTAIN, see GREENWICH.

BALD MOUNTAINS, see PETERSBURGH.

BALDWINVILLE P. O., see LYSANDER.

BALLSTON, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 23 miles northerly of Albany; bounded N. by Milton, E. by Malta, S. by Half-Moon, and a small part of Schenectady County; W. by Charlton. Its extent is about equal to 5 miles square. The general surface of Ballston is an elevated plain country—an open champaign, agreeably undulated with swells of a moderate height. The soil is principally a strong gravelly loam, with some tracts of sand and of clay. In some parts the loamy tracts are very stony, but taken together the land is productive, and yields grain or grass, though grass is the most natural. For apple orchards it is very excellent, and the fruit is of the best quality for cider.—The forest trees are of a lofty growth, and embrace a very great variety of kinds. The loamy lands have deciduous trees; and elm, ash, walnut, oak, maple, beech, birch, and basswood, seem scattered in indiscriminate mixture, as if all found a choice of soil on the same spot. There are some groves of hemlock in the NE. part, on a hardpan of forbidding aspect, probably a low southern extremity of the Palmetown mountain, with a dip under the surface between here and a little N. of Saratoga Springs: and pine is principally confined to the sandy plains or the marshes, though it slightly speckles the groves of deciduous trees. Some of the swells of the highest hills rise with a gentle ascent, arable throughout, till their summits may be 200 feet above Long Lake. And from these the view is extensive, and elegantly picturesque. On the E. the Vermont mountains lift their lofty heads and bound a distant view; on the N. are those of Lake George; the distant Kaatsbergs in the S. surmount the nearer Helderbergs, and the eye em-

braces, from a moderate elevation, an extent and distinctness of view seldom equalled. The farms, farm-houses, fields and forests of the intermediate plains and hills invite to nearer view, and give a lively interest to perspective: nor are these remarks so peculiarly applicable to Ballston, that other towns in the same vicinity deserve no similar detail. The Mourn Kill, a small mill-stream, curves eastward across the northern part, towards the Kayaderosseras creek: and Ballston Lake, or Long Lake, a natural pond of near 4 miles in length and 90 rods wide in some places, extends from the S. line toward the NE. part, a little SE. of the centre of the Town. This pond has an outlet, on which are mills. A dreary marsh of considerable extent, extends from the lower end of this lake along the outlet, which, from Ballston, passes eastward through Malta, to the Round Lake, thence to the Hudson on the S. boundary of Stillwater. These streams supply a scanty number of mills. The inhabitants are principally farmers, of plain domestic habits, possessing the blessings of industry, temperance, and frugality. Much of their clothing is the joint product of their farms and houses, the most honorable to farmers of any that can be worn. The lands are held by right of soil. The roads are too numerous to be good, and are principally confined to right lines, the boundaries of surveys. That in the centre, leading N. and S. is called the middle-line-road; and there are roads on the E. and W. lines of the Township, called the E. and W. line-roads. There are in this Town, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Christierns, and 1 Baptist meeting-house. There is also an academy, and 10 school-houses. The court-house and jail were formerly in this town, in a pleasant situation, 2 miles SW. of Ballston-Spa, but having been burnt down a few years since, they are now erected in the latter village, and the 'Old Court-House Hill' is hardly a Hamlet. There is a small village at the *Academy Hill*,

3 miles S. of the Spa, where is the Ballston Post-Office and some 20 buildings. The academy is pretty respectable, but like too many of these schools, it makes pedantic smatterers in Latin and Greek, rather than sound English scholars. Population, 2407; taxable property, \$311178; acres of improved land, 12392; electors, 412; —1747 cattle, 522 horses, 3094 sheep: yards of cloth made in families, 12060: 2 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1 trip hammer, 3 distilleries, and 1 brewery.—Ballston Spa is in the Town of Milton, on the N. border of this Town.—The first settlements in this Town were made in 1763, by 2 brothers of the name of McDonald, from Ireland, one of which lived to 1823.

I have often had occasion to remark, in my observations on the progress of settlements, that, excepting only river alluvion, the first settlers of new countries, selecting for the best, having the first choice of land, almost invariably take that for the first quality, which, on an experience of 30 to 50 years, proves to be but the second or third quality of land. It has been so in this Town, most unequivocally, and it has been so almost every where! The *Burnt Hills*, in the SW. corner of this Town, present a case in point as the lawyers say. See SOIL, and AGRICULTURE; and see MALTA, for some notice of the production of clay-stones, at least as applicable here as there. Land subject to produce these, should never be suffered to lie through a winter and spring without being thrown into ridges, so as to form a good drain of the soil. This clay-slate, of recent formation, on being exposed to the action of the air, varying temperatures and the wear of a road, is soon re-converted to clay, obstinately barren, and unfit for the surface of any spot designed for cultivation: but, with an admixture of quick-lime, it is soon rendered fertile, forming a warm and productive brownish mold. This result, the same in a variety of experiments, indicates a want of warmth,

and carbonaceous matter, in lands of this quality, and should induce the farmers to give such soils good dressings of well burnt and slaked lime. A compost, of lime, well rotted leaves, straw from the barn-yard, or black mud from the ponds, mixed with a pretty large portion of light sandy loam from the sand-hills, perfectly fermented and rotted in heap, would probably be better than any dressing singly, either with lime, dung, or yard manure. Gypsum does very little good on such soils, and may even do harm. Green dressings, by turning in full crops of buckwheat, in blossom, would do well, and should succeed the dressings with lime, or compost, in order to keep the soil light, warm and lively. With such management, for a few years, these soils might be made very warm and productive, changed from a heavy compact grit loam, to a lively brown mold, such as they were when first opened to cultivation, and having equal richness, far more durable.

A., J. H., A. A., B. C. S.

BALLSTON-SPA, an incorporated Post-Village, the capital of Saratoga County, 18 miles from Waterford, 26 N. of Albany, 15 from Schenectady, and 7 SWesterly of Saratoga Springs. It is situated in a deep hollow, which opens to the N., on a branch of the Kayaderoseras creek, immediately around the mineral springs, in the SE. corner of the Town of Milton. Here are an elegant brick court-house and jail, in one building, a Baptist, and Episcopal church, a 2 story school-house, dignified with the name of the 'academy,' and about 100 houses and stores. There are 7 taverns, and some large boarding-houses and inns, and one very large hotel for summer visitants. The *Sans Souci*, pleasantly situated on the E. margin of the Village, has a front of 158 feet, besides 2 wings or pavilions, of 123 feet, 3 stories in height, and has accommodations for 150 boarders and lodgers. Attached to it are capacious courts, gardens, rural walks, and fine green lawns, with all the necessary out-houses, and it is a

delightful summer residence. *Aldridge's*, a private boarding-house, on the W. side of the Village, a few rods from the old Spa or public Spring, is a spacious establishment, combining every convenience. The house stands sequestered, at the E. foot of a high sand-hill, is 2 stories in height, and has a S. front of 160 feet, facing a spacious garden, of unrivalled excellence in this quarter. *Cory's*, late Mrs. White's boarding-house, on the SW. margin, has an elevated, airy situation, and extensive accommodations. And besides these and many others, board and lodging may be had in almost every family, and in the farm-houses adjacent, on terms to suit all descriptions of visitants. There is also a printing-office, a fire-company and engine, and a large and very convenient bathing-house. The academy ought to be converted into a Lancaster school-house, as there are 200 children under 15 years of age, who might be better educated on that plan at about half the present expense. There are a suit of brick buildings on an extensive scale, erected by a company some years since, for a steam-power cotton and woolen factory, now unoccupied and useless. It is said this company expended \$112,000, failed, and that the buildings were sold for less than the first cost of the bricks.* Most of the houses in this Village are of wood, temporary erections, and they are so huddled together, in imitation of city style, that whenever a fire happens, its destruction may be general. The plan of the Village is as devoid of taste and just design as the ground was naturally ill-shaped. There are 7 or 8 stores of goods, and it is a place of very considerable business; but being rather on the decline since the rapid increase of population and visitants at the Village of Saratoga

* The very extensive and excellent engine and machinery of this establishment, have been lately sold to a company at Mamaroneck, and are about to be removed there and put into operation. *June*, 1822.

Springs, has no public spirit and might as well be without an act of incorporation. For a comparative view of the Mineral Waters, see SARATOGA COUNTY, and the TOWN of SARATOGA SPRINGS. Excepting the Congress Spring, neither Village has any decided superiority in the quality of its waters; but the springs are in greater variety at Saratoga;—and this circumstance, with the advantage of the Congress Spring, gives to that place a superiority that it would be idle and foolish to deny. In the extreme heat of summer, however, this Village enjoys a more temperate air and more circulation, from its being seated on a harder soil, and in a valley open to the north, a circumstance that may be of some consideration with a small class of invalids.

BANGALL, or BENGAL, see STANFORD.

BANGOR, a Post-Township of Franklin County, bounded N. by Fort Covington and Constable, E. by Malone, S. by Hamilton County, W. by Dickinson. It comprises Townships No. 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, and 26, of great Tract No. 1 of Macomb's purchase, each 6 miles square, and is 48 miles in length N. and S., and 6 in width. No. 5, and part of No. 8, are the only settled parts of this great extent, of which the soil is a sandy loam, the timber, beech, maple, basswood, elm, some cherry and cedar: the principal stream is Little Salmon River.—The inhabitants are Methodists, and Christierns, ('a species of Socinians,') but have no settled ministers. The settlements are in the 2 northern Townships, through which a road extends, from Clinton to St. Lawrence County, by Malone and Parishville, from 3 to 10 miles westward of *Malone*, the County Town.

Population, 370; 117 electors, 2134 acres of improved land, 544 cattle, 97 horses, 764 sheep: 3650 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 1 saw mill, a small furnace, 1 carding machine, and 1 ashery. There are 14 mechanics, and 1 store of goods: 2 school districts, in which schools are

kept 8 months in '12; \$58.31, public money received in 1821; 120 children, between 5 and 15; 112 received instruction in the schools that year: taxable property \$105000.

F.L.H.,S.D.W.

BANYAR'S PATENT, 1753, 4000 acres, is in Cobuskill.

BARE MOUNTAIN, see CORNWALL.

BARHYDT'S FISH POND, see SARATOGA SPRINGS.

BARNEGAT, see POUGHKEEPSIE.

BARNHARDT'S ISLAND, see MASSENA.

BARN ISLAND, GREAT, lies in the E. River, on the N. side of Horll Gatt, in the County of New-York, about 7 miles from the City-Hall: it is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in diameter, and nearly the same every way.

BARN ISLAND, LITTLE, lies immediately N. of the above, at the junction of Haerlem River and East River, separated from it only by the narrow channel called Little Horll Gatt, or Hell Gate, or Hurl Gate.

BARRE, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 13 miles N. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Gaines, E. by Clarendon, S. by Elba, W. by Shelby. It was erected from Gaines, March 6, 1818. The land is of a midling quality, rather elevated, situated on the Mountain Ridge or Northern Terrace, and its waters are small branches of Oak Orchard and Sandy Creeks. A Correspondent writes me the Post-Office is 18 miles from *Batavia*.—This Town is about 7 miles S. of the Erie Canal, and if I am not much mistaken, the land is better for dairy farming than for grain. Population, 1767: 556 farmers, 8 mechanics: taxable property, \$223795; 15 schools, 7 months in '12; \$18.86; 365; 399: 402 electors, 2442 acres improved land, 1623 cattle, 114 horses, 2296 sheep: 11767 yards cloth: 1 grist-mill, 3 saw mills, 1 ashery.

J.T.,C.L.,N.T.

BARREN ISLAND, see FLATLANDS.

BARRINGTON, a Township of Steuben County, on the E. side of the Crooked Lake, 21 miles NE. of *Bath*, 219 W. of Albany, bounded N. by

Milo of Ontario County, E. by Reading, S. by Tyrone and Wayne, W. by the Crooked Lake. It was erected April 16, 1822, from the NE. extremity of WAYNE, which see, and is 6 miles long N. and S., and about 5 medial width. Its surface, soil, and timber, similar to Wayne, and I beg of the reader to excuse me for referring him to that Town, this being the 9th I have described to-day. The main road from Geneva to Bath, Angelica and Olean, leads through this Town, which is about 12 miles S. of Penn-Yan, where great efforts will soon be made to form the capital of a new County. It is a handsome country, but the roads were very deep and heavy in 1817, the soil being a deep, poachy loam, moist, suitable for grazing. There is 1 Baptist meeting-house, and a Correspondent writes me there are 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, and 2 distilleries. The land is owned in fee simple, and tolerably well cultivated. Population, &c. included in Wayne, near one third of which is supposed to be in this Town.

J.A.,E.B.

BASIC and CREEK, see WESTERLO.

BASLER'S KILL, see MAMAKATING.

BATAVIA, a Post-Township, the capital of Genesee County, is situated on the Tonnewanta Creek, 20 miles S. of the Erie Canal, 256 miles westward of Albany, 36 E. of Buffalo: bounded N. by Elba, E. by Stafford, S. by Bethany and Alexander, W. by Pembroke. This Town is now restricted to a comparatively small area, less than 2 of the survey Townships of the Holland Purchase, Townships 12, range 1 and 2. If I can rightly understand the law, it is confined to No. 12, range 2, and the W. half of No. 12, range 1, including a small part, at the SE. corner, of the Tonnewanta Reservation, being about 6 miles N. and S., and 8 E. and W. In the 1st edition of this work, in 1813, Batavia embraced an extent N. and S. of 50 miles, by 24 to 28 in width. It is watered by Tonnewanta Creek, running S. and W.; and on the N. line has some very small head streams that

form Oak Orchard, and Black Creeks. The land is level and handsome, of a good quality, rich and productive, and yet it has been very much overrated. It is a good farming country, and has long enjoyed the advantage of the great road between Albany and Buffalo. Along the Creek, the land is rather low and sunken, but rich, a fat alluvion; but the uplands are more loamy or gravelly, and warmer, where sufficiently dry. The *Village of Batavia*, is pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Tonnewanta Creek, and has a very handsome collection of buildings. Besides the court-house and jail, it has several public buildings, the Holland Company land-office, some elegant private mansions, and a good many stores, shops, hotels and taverns, and a good deal of business. This Village has long been the residence of the principal agent of the Holland Company, from whom I have tried, but in vain, to get some aid in a supply of materials for this work. A great many roads centre in this Village, on one of which, about a mile NW. of the court-house, stands an *Arsenal*, belonging to the State, in which are deposited arms to a considerable amount, and various kinds of munitions of war and military stores. This Village is on the main road from Albany to Buffalo, 256 miles from Albany, 36 E. of Buffalo, 20 S. of the Erie Canal, and 34 W. of Rochester. Population, 2597: 473 farmers, 6 traders, 49 mechanics; 3 free blacks, 8 slaves: taxable property, \$470616: 14 school districts, in which schools are kept to average 7 months in 12; public monies received for support of schools in 1821, \$330.97: No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 750; No. taught that year, 733: 566 electors, 8097 acres improved land, 2169 cattle, 373 horses, 3548 sheep: 12770 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 4 distilleries, 5 asheries. N.C.T., C.A.L., R.S., J.E.

BATAVIA, CREEK, and V., see WINDHAM.

BATESTOWN, see LANSINGBURGH.

BATH, a Post-Township, the capital of Steuben County, 240 miles, a little S. of W. from Albany, 41 SSW. of Geneva, 41 E. of Angelica, bounded N. by Conhocton, Wheeler and Urbana, E. by Jersey, S. by Painted Post and Cameron, W. by Howard. It has been reduced by successive subdivisions, and now comprises Townships No. 4, ranges 3 and 4, the W. half of No. 4, range 2, and the S. half of No. 5, range 4, having an area of 69120 acres. The Conhocton River, a fine navigable stream of the Susquehanna, enters this extensive tract at the NW., and leaves it near the SE. corner, winding a very devious course of near 30 miles, in which it receives many smaller streams that supply abundance of mill-seats. The land is of various qualities, much of it considerably broken, but capable of being made a good farming country, with a due admixture of arable, meadow and pasture lands. And there is also a good proportion of the first quality of rich arable lands, with fine tracts of alluvion along the numerous creeks.— Roads are opened in every direction, and there is a turnpike from the Village of Bath to Canandaigua, and one also to the E. by Ithaca, at the head of the Cayuga Lake, which opens an intercourse with the country on the E. *Bath Village*, is handsomely situated on the E. side of the Conhocton, and contains about 60 houses and stores, and the county buildings. Its trade is very considerable and increasing, as is the population also. The Conhocton, here 75 feet wide, is boatable to the Tioga, or Chemung, of the Susquehanna, by which the navigation is extended to Baltimore, in the State of Maryland. Bath is incorporated as a Village, has the Post-Office, distances as above, and is a handsome, busy place, environed on the S. by a tremendous and dismal hill, or what in most countries would be called a mountain. *Urbana* was erected from Bath in 1822, and of course the numbers below are inclusive of both Towns.—

Population, 2578 : 457 farmers, 128 mechanics, 7 traders; 45 foreigners; 64 free blacks, 14 *slaves*: taxable property, \$206269 : 19 schools, 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1822, \$256.34; 946 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 856 taught in the schools that year: 314 electors, 5516 acres improved land, 1553 cattle, 208 horses, 3137 sheep: 9125 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 7 saw mills, 2 distilleries, 6 asheries.

D. C., J. D., H. A. T.

BATH HOUSE, see NEW-UTRECHT.

BATH V., Rensselaer County, see GREENBUSH.

BATTEN KILL, a good mill stream that rises in Vermont, and runs westerly through Washington County, into the Hudson, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Fort Miller Bridge, and opposite Saratoga, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Fish Creek, forming the boundaries between Salem, Cambridge, Granville and Easton. Its whole course is about 50 miles, 24 of which are in this state, and it is one of the best of streams for mills. It now supplies about 20 grain and saw mills, 2 large cotton factories, 4 or 5 fulling mills, several carding machines, trip hammers, &c., and many good sites are yet unimproved. A good wooden bridge is erected across the Batten Kill, about 45 rods from its entrance into the Hudson. See UNION VILLAGE, in Cambridge and Easton.

BATTERY, promenade, see NEW-YORK CITY.

BAXTER'S ISLAND, see LOUISVILLE.

BAY OF NEWARK, N. J., see NEWARK BAY.

BAY OF NEW-YORK, see NEW-YORK BAY.

BEACON HILL, or SOLOMON'S BARRACK, commonly called the OLD BEACON, one of the highest of the Highlands of the Hudson, is situated near the southern boundary of the Town of Fishkill, 2 miles from Matteawan V., and 3 from Fishkill Landing. It rises close on the borders of the Hudson, above which its summit is elevated 1471 feet. It is becoming a place of resort, and the ascent is easy for the

height, and the road in such order that covered carriages frequently drive up to the Flag-Staff, planted on the very summit.

The **NEW BEACON**, or **GRAND SACHEM**, an adjoining hill, a half mile S., the highest point of the Highlands and the Matteawan Mountains, is elevated 1685 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson. From the summit of this Mountain, the Hudson may be seen from West Point to Anthony's Nose, at the lower part of the Highlands, as also the most of Haverstraw and Tappan Bays, to within 25 miles of New-York. Long Island, and the Sound, may be seen in a favorable state of the atmosphere and position of the sun. The view to the northward embraces the Hudson, for an extent of near 50 miles, and a still greater extent of the circumjacent country, lying as a map before the observer, embracing a rich and highly cultivated region, chequered with every thing that gives interest to a landscape so rich, extensive and diversified. See **BREAKNECK**, **BULL HILL**, and **BUTTER HILL**, all near at hand, when on these summits, members of the same family, and see **MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS**, **PINE ORCHARD**, and **ALTITUDES AND ELEVATIONS**.

Beacons were erected on the summits of these Mountains, in the time of the Revolutionary War, from which circumstance they are called, as they then were, *Beacon Hills*, or by the general name of *Beacon Mountain*.

BEARDSLEY'S STORE P. O., see **SCPIO**.

BEAR HILL, see **STILLWATER**.

BEAR'S LADDER, see **BLENHEIM**.

BEAVER BROOK, see **LUMBERLAND**.

BEAVER CREEK, a mill stream that rises in the Counties of Ulster and Sullivan, and runs westward through the SW. part of Delaware County, into the Papachton branch of the Delaware. Its whole course is about 35 miles.

BEAVER CREEK P. O., see **BROOKFIELD**.

BEAVER CREEKS, Big and Little, see **ROCKLAND**, and **HANCOCK**.

BEAVER DAM P. O., see **ROXBURY**, the proper name of the Office.

BEAVER POND, see **CHINA**.

BEAVER POND Race Ground, see **JAMAICA**.

BEAVER RIVER, rises in the wild wastes at the N. end of Herkimer County, and runs W. across Watson to the Black River, 10 or 12 miles above Carthage Iron Works. It is a strong stream, and is said to come from a region of iron ore.

BEAVER'S SETTLEMENT, see **NEW PALTZ**.

BEAVERWYCK, see **ALBANY**.

BEDFORD, a Post Township and half-shire Town, of the County of Westchester, 44 miles from New-York, and 130 S. of Albany; bounded northerly by Somers and S. Salem, easterly by S. Salem and Poundridge, southerly by Poundridge and North Castle, W. by New Castle. It is about 6 miles square. Croton Creek or River runs along the N. line in the NW. corner, and there are several branches of this stream that spread over the Town and supply a great abundance of mill seats: and there is 1 small stream that runs S. to Long Island Sound. The mills are numerous, and more than equal to the wants of the inhabitants. Its general surface is elevated, and though broken by small hills and valleys, has very little of waste ground. The arable, pasture, and meadow lands, are in very just proportion for a good farming country, and the whole is well watered by springs, brooks and rivulets; the latter of a good size for mills. The summits of the hills afford many extensive and interesting prospects: But the hills are stony and hard to till, though they yield good crops of grain, grass, and all the common fruits.— Since the appearance of the wheat insect, but little wheat is raised, though it is hoped that improved husbandry, by producing a more vigorous growth, will in time overcome its ravages.— The rye of this Town, and of the surrounding country, is of a superior qua-

lity; little inferior for bread, when properly managed, to poor wheat.— And it were well to extend a knowledge of these facts, as also that rye, with every other agricultural product, is good or bad, as the soil is well or ill chosen. A bad policy prevails among the farmers in respect to domestic stock; and the calves and lambs sold for the butcher's stalls, are replaced by foreign sheep and cattle. See DOMESTIC ZOOLOGY. The inhabitants own the soil, none are very rich, and none can be said to be very poor; and "perhaps no place can exhibit a greater proportion of sober, industrious, and well disposed citizens." The roads are very numerous and run through the Town in all directions. Timber is scarce, and fire-wood is an article of high expense, though peat, and of a good quality, is found in great abundance. Near the centre of this Town is the *Village of Bedford*, where the courts for the county are held one half of the time, and the other half at White-Plains. Here are a Court-House and a temporary Prison, designed for holding the prisoners during the sittings of the Courts; an Episcopal and a Presbyterian Church, an Academy, and a small number of houses. It is situated on the direct road from New-York to Hartford, Ct., 44 miles from New-York, 22 SW. of Danbury, in Ct., 14 from Sing-Sing, and 16 from Tarry-Town, on the Hudson, and 12 from Greenwich in Connecticut, on the Sound. The first settlement of this Town was at a place called the Hop Ground, from its abounding in wild hops, and the settlement was long known by that name. It was then under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, whose general Court granted permission in 1681, and 1682, to erect a plantation there, by the general name of Bedford, which it has ever since retained, and with its present limits. The original Patent is therefore under the seal of Connecticut, executed in 1697; nor was the settlement considered as belonging to this state, till 1700, when it was so de-

termined by a final order of King William of England. The inhabitants suffered much in the Revolutionary War: their Village was burnt, and much property destroyed, but they continued firmly attached to the interests of their country. The 'Heights of North Castle' are seen from the Post Road between the Village of Bedford and New-York; and it should be remarked of Bedford, that it is the only Town in the County, bounded by equal sides with right lines. There are 4 Churches in this Town, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Presbyterians. The venerable *John Jay*, who has filled so many important offices, with singular ability and fidelity to our young Republic, resides in this Town, far advanced in a good old age, enjoying his mental faculties in a remarkable degree, blest with the affectionate regards of his neighbors, and the veneration of all good men. Nor can I name this estimable and venerable Father of the Republic, without merely saying that his history is intimately associated with that of his country and the age, in very many events of great importance. The storms of politics have passed by, as respects him, and he has *lived to witness the just and righteous decision of posterity!* Population, 2432: 336 farmers, 98 mechanics, and 4 traders, 'persons employed in commerce'; 5 slaves; 45 free blacks: taxable property, \$497241: school districts, 13; schools kept 8 months in 12; \$353.14 public monies received in 1821; 689 children between 5 and 15; 514 attended the schools that year: electors, 501; 22880 acres of improved land; 2543 cattle, 463 horses, 2330 sheep: 22626 yards of cloth made in 1821: 6 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, and 7 distilleries.

S.M., E.D.W.

BEDFORD, see BROOKLYN.

BEDLINGTON PATENT, 1770, 27000 acres, is in Franklin and Walton.

BEDLOW'S ISLAND, in the Bay of New-York, is situated near Ellis's Island, 2946 yards SW. from the Battery.

BEACRAFT'S MOUNTAIN, see HUDSON.

BECKMAN, a Post Township of Dutchess County,* 12 miles E. of Poughkeepsie, bounded N. by Washington, easterly by Dover and Pawling, S. by Fishkill, W. by Freedom. *West Mountain*, skirts the eastern border of Beekman, and divides it from Dover and Pawling. Between this and the *Oswego Ridge*, in the NE., is the fine vale called the *Clove*, a beautiful tract of land, about 6 miles in length, and 1 to 2 wide, incorrectly represented as dry, gravelly, and unproductive, in the 1st. edition of this Work. The use of gypsum has made it very productive. In this *Clove*, was an early Dutch settlement, and many of the descendants of the first inhabitants still reside in it. A very remarkable Spring rises near the N. end of this valley, about 8 rods in circumference, discharges a stream sufficient for a grist mill, *Clove Kill*, which runs southerly through the vale, skirted by a fine road, for about 5 miles, where it drives the machinery of a grist mill and saw mill, and then enters that part of Beekman commonly called *Apoquague*, an extensive tract, waving in hill and dale, and finely cultivated. The soil a warm gravelly loam, and farms here have been sold at \$100 an acre. The *Oswego Ridge* is here dwindled to detached hillocks, and W. Mountain stretches off eastward, rugged still, but studded with farms and grazing folds. *Bush Kill*, issues from W. Mountain, just on the border of Pawling, a fine mill stream, runs W. across Beekman, into *Clove Kill*, and their united waters take the name of Fishkill, or, as the Dutch originally called it, Viskill. About a half mile below their junction is the flourishing little Village called *Beekman Ville*, which has a *Post Office*† of the same

* Not exactly a Post Town, according to my plan, but I cannot conceive the necessity for adding Ville to the name of the Post Office.

† According to my Correspondents, but there is no such in the official List for 1822.

name, a handsome collection of buildings, several mills, &c. Beekman is abundantly supplied with mill seats, though all its streams are small.—*Sprout Creek*, that runs through Freedom to Fishkill, rises in this Town. A great quantity of human bones have accidentally been discovered, lying promiscuously, as if a vast pile of human bodies had been here made, and left to rot on the surface of the ground. No tradition is preserved of this event, but it is supposed the spot was once the scene of a bloody Indian battle, and that the slain were hastily thrown together, probably friends and foes, and left to the raven, and the fox, and the worm. Beekman has 'one large and elegant free Church, a Methodist Church, a Friends' Meeting House, and a Presbyterian Church, the latter however in a state of neglect and decay.' *Great Pond*, in the SW., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of Beekman Ville, is a beautiful sheet of water, covering about 300 acres. Its outlet enters the Fishkill, near Hopewell Church. The Apoquague Library has a respectable number of volumes. This Town was divided, in Feb. 1821, (just after the late Census,) and the new Town of Freedom erected from Beekman and Fishkill. Nearly all that part of Beekman called *Oswego*, formerly about 2 fifths of the whole, the NW. angle, now belongs to FREEDOM, which see. Assuming for data the whole population in 1820, the whole number of electors in 1821, and the proportion of the whole to the parts, I have estimated the population of all those Towns, subdivided since the Census of 1820, and those erected anew by such divisions, and have put down their population accordingly. Population, by the Census, 4257: pop., apportioned by its relative No. of electors in 1821, 2865: whole No. of farmers, 892; mechanics, 190; 3 traders, 4 foreigners; 135 free blacks; 25 slaves: taxable property, (separate,) \$684830: 14 schools, 9 months in 12; \$405.94; 754; 662: 545 electors; 19157 acres improved land;

3800 cattle, 766 horses, 7033 sheep: 25883 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 5 distilleries.

J.D., W.G.

BEEKMAN PATENT, 1769, 30000 acres, is in Plattsburgh and Beekmantown.

BEEKMANVILLE, see SHARON.

BLEKMANTOWN, a Post Township of Clinton County, erected in 1820, from the N. part of Plattsburgh, 6 miles N. of *Plattsburgh*: bounded N. by Mooers and Chazy, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Plattsburgh, W. by Franklin County. The land in the E. part of this Town is fertile, and the inhabitants are principally farmers. There are, 1 church, and 8 school houses, and the business seems likely to produce an increase of inhabitants. Population, 1343; taxable property, \$182174; electors, 251; 6266 acres of improved land, 1287 cattle, 206 horses, 2466 sheep: 8257 yards of cloth made last year in families: 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, and 22 asheries. Duerville, is a patent of wild land, in the W. part of this Town and Chazy. C., J.L.

BEEKMAN VILLE, see BEEKMAN.

BELLEISLE, see LOCKE.

BELLEVALE, see WARWICK.

BELLEVEUE, see NEW-YORK CITY.

BELLONA, former name of a Town, see LE ROY.

BELLONA V., see BENTON.

BELVIDERE, see ANGELICA.

BELVIDERE PATENT, 1770, 18000 acres, to George Croghan, then in Albany Co., now in Otsego and Schoharie Counties.

BEMUS'S HEIGHTS, see STILLWATER.

BENNINGTON, a Post Township of Genesee County, 18 miles SW. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Pembroke, E. by Attica, S. by Sheldon, W. by Erie County. It comprises the 2 Townships, 10, in the 3rd. and 4th. ranges of the Holland Purchase: has Ellicott's Creek along the N. line, the Cayuga branch of Buffalo Creek across its SW. corner, and some tributaries

over the central part, and Tonnewanta Creek in the SE. corner. Its population is yet small, but increasing. The land is level enough, handsome, and pretty good, but it is not a corn country, nor so good for grain as for grass. A Correspondent writes me, the Post Office in this Town is but 16 miles from *Batavia*. Population, 796: 253 farmers: taxable property, \$114969: 7 schools, 5 months in 12; \$56.00; 225; 231: 108 electors, 3025 acres improved land, 1190 cattle, 93 horses, 1631 sheep: 6759 yards cloth: 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 ashery.

N.T., J.T., D.V.

BENNINGTON BATTLE GROUND, see HOOSAC, and WALLOOMS COIC CREEK.

BENSON, see HOPE.

BENTON, a Post Township of Ontario County, 18 miles SE. of *Canandaigua*, bounded N. by Seneca, E. by the Seneca Lake or the Co. of Seneca, S. by Milo, W. by Middlesex. This Town has been divided since the publication of the 1st. edition of this Work, and now comprises, T. 8, in the 1st. Range, with the strip of land between that and the Seneca Lake, called the Gore, and is 8 miles E. and W. by 6 N. and S. The outlet of the Crooked Lake, one of the best mill streams in this quarter, runs across the SE. corner of this Town to Seneca Lake, at the little Village of Dresden. There are, on this stream, in Benton, 2 very extensive flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill and 1 carding machine. *Cashong Creek*, a small mill stream in the N. that runs into Seneca before it enters the Lake, on which are 1 grain mill and 3 saw mills. The surface of this Town has a gently waving variety, without hills, and beautiful level plains, with a light argillaceous loamy soil, and some easy swells of a warm gravelly soil, a first rate medium for grain, fruit and grass. The timber, a variety of oak, chesnut, and groves of maple and beech along the streams. The soil is underlaid by argillaceous limestone and slatestone, at

various depths, their strata jostled about, as if to mock the theories of closet students, sometimes the limestone resting on the slate, and in some places the slate on lime. Along the Cashong Creek, these strata, laid bare by the action of its waters, may be examined to great advantage, and the stones are of very great use to the inhabitants. Supposed indications of gypsum, and coal, are mentioned by my Correspondents. Grain, whiskey and live stock, form the chief surplus of the inhabitants, principally farmers, and quite as large a proportion of them sober men, and industrious, as could be expected in a population of 3000 people with 9 whiskey mills, or grain distilleries. See MILO, which has lately been erected from the S. part of this Town. Benton has 2 Methodist Meeting Houses, a Baptist and a Presbyterian Church, and 10 school houses, in which schools are kept conformably to law: school districts, 13; schools kept 8 months in 12; \$238.43 public monies received in 1821; 1050 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 957 taught in the schools in 1821. Population, 3357: 687 farmers, 151 mechanics, 5 traders; 3 foreigners not naturalized; 19 free blacks; no slaves: taxable property, \$304757: electors, 633; 14741 acres of improved land; 3565 cattle, 819 horses, 8602 sheep: 22292 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 9 distilleries, which made 54000 gallons of whiskey in 1821, and 3 asheries. The land is owned by its occupants. The Benton Post Office is in a pretty little Village, named by the inhabitants *Bellona*, situated on the main road, 8 miles S. of Geneva, 8 N. of Penn Yan, and 18 SE. of Canandaigua. It stands on the Cashong Creek, has a meeting house and school house, 2 mills, a store, 2 inns, a small library, and a number of mechanics' shops, an ashery and a distillery. A small part of the Village of *Penn Yan* is in this Town, for which see MILO. *Hopeton Post Office*, named by 2 Corres-

pondents, but not on the general Table of Post Offices of this year, furnished me by the Post Master General, is at *Hopeton Village*, on the outlet of the Crooked Lake, one mile W. of Dresden, at its mouth. This place is now owned by Abraham Dox, of Geneva, with its very excellent merchant mill. *Dresden Village*, on the shore of the Seneca Lake, 1 mile below Hopeton, has another extensive merchant mill, also owned in Geneva, and is becoming a place of business connected with the navigation of the Seneca Lake, connected as that is with the navigation of the Seneca River and the Erie Canal. See ERIE CANAL. Benton is a very pleasant Township, and I know of very few more so, to my fancy, as a farming country, in the western part of this State. From Albany, by Cherry Valley and Geneva, I found the distance to Bellona, which by the by they ought to have called Benton, 183½ miles, though generally reckoned a little upwards of 200.

V.A., O.H., M.G., C., E.S.

BERGEN, a Post Township of Genesee County, 16 miles ENE. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Sweden of Monroe County, E. by Riga of do., S. by Le Roy, W. by Byron. It extends across the Triangle, and has Black Creek running eastward across it, supplying some mill seats. It is about 8 miles S. of the Erie Canal. The land is good, moderately uneven, or quite level, pretty well proportioned for arable, meadow and grazing, and very good for fruit, such as apples, pears, &c.—The timber was very heavy. Byron was erected from the W. part of this Town in 1820, after the late Census, so that their population is rather guessed at than known. See BYRON. From the best information I can get, Bergen had about 1108, of the 2438 returned in 'old' Bergen in 1820, and yet I suspect this is giving too much to Byron. Population, (as above,) 1108: taxable property, \$103423: 6 schools, 6 months in 12; \$37.48; 418; 359: 232 electors, 5038 acres improved land, 1386 cat-

de, 153 horses, 2094 sheep: 8117 yards cloth: 4 saw mills, 1 distillery.

A.L.C., J.T., D.H.V.

BERGEN NECK, see NEW-YORK BAY.

BERGEN'S PATENT, see HOPE.

BERKSHIRE, a Post Township in the NE. corner of Tioga County, 14 miles N. of Owego, 160 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Dryden in Tompkins, and Virgil in Cortlandt Co., E. by Lisle and Union in Broome County, S. by Owego, W. by Candor and Caroline, or the W. branch of Owego Creek, which forms the W. boundary. The E. branch of Owego Creek runs centrally through it from N. to south, and forms alluvial flats of a rich and productive quality. This Town is about 14 miles long N. and S., by 8 miles wide. The first settlements were made about 1793, by families from Berkshire County, Massachusetts; and the soil being of the first quality, this Town has increased fast in wealth and population. The soil is principally a well adapted medium for either grain or grass; and the surface has a good diversity for health, and the various products of agriculture. The whole is also well watered by springs, and small rivulets. There is one house of Worship, with a settled preacher for Presbyterians. The inhabitants are said by my Correspondents to be remarkably industrious, well informed and good citizens. The Post Office is kept near the centre of the Town, 14 miles N. of Owego Village. Lands held in fee, by practical Farmers, a description of men on whose wisdom, and firmness, depend the conservation of American Liberties. A laudable emulation is prevailing for household manufactures, a circumstance as honorable as characteristic of the origin of the inhabitants. Berkshire was formerly in Broome County, annexed to Tioga, by a strange whim of legislation, March 22, 1822. Population, 1502: 404 farmers, 64 mechanics, 1 trader; 4 free blacks: taxable property, \$207311: 12 schools, 8 months in 12; \$246.20; 450; 658: 289 electors. 1663 acres

improved land, 245 horses, 2490 sheep: 13762 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 distilleries, 2 asheries. w.B., J.W. 2d.

BERLIN, a Post Township of Rensselaer County, 20 miles E. of Albany, and 20 ESE. of Troy; bounded N. by Petersburg, E. by the State of Massachusetts, S. by Stephentown and Nassau, W. by Sand Lake. It is 8 miles in length E. and W., and 7 in breadth. The western part for about 2 miles, is very rugged, some part mountainous, and its general character is that of a hilly country, interspersed with many marshes and impenetrable forests of evergreens, but with some vallies of fine farming land. In the E. part, Berlin Hollow, through which flows Little Hoosac Creek, is a fine tract of light alluvion, extensive and well cultivated. The timber is here deciduous, and much of the upland of the valley is a warm gravelly loam. The mountainous part is stony, with some glades of pretty good upland; and small vales of recent alluvion or a light vegetable mold, curiously spread over fields almost covered with quartzose stones of a good size for field-wall. This tract abounds with wood, and with siliceous sand, both useful in the manufacture of glass. Its geology has little of interest; but examining the hills, and the banks of water-courses, I find the same character of earth and a very great similarity in the stones, with those found in the ridges of the Green Mountains, in Vermont; and, abating a little in the rigors of climate, that same sovereign sterility that marks their mountain character. There are several mill streams, the largest of which is Little Hoosac Creek, coursing N. through Berlin Hollow; some small waters of Lebanon Creek of Columbia Co., run from the S. part of this Hollow, and the W. or mountainous part sends some small streams to the Hudson, just below Troy. The lands are held principally by durable lease from Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq. sole proprietor of the soil, for an average rent

per annum of about 10 bushels of wheat for 100 acres. A few German families settled in the Hollow about 1764, then called Little Hoosac; afterwards attached to Petersburg and Stephentown, from which Berlin was erected in 1806. There are 2 meeting houses, and 9 school houses. The eastern turnpike from Albany to the W. line of Massachusetts, near Williams College, leads through this Town, on which, 20 miles from Albany, and 20 from Troy, is Berlin Village, in the Hollow, near Little Hoosac Creek, having some 40 families, 2 stores, a tavern, the Post Office, a Church, school house, small library, 5 mills, and some tanneries. There are 4 small natural Ponds or Lakes, a half mile in length. A strip from the W. part of the former Town of Berlin now constitutes a part of Sand Lake, erected since describing Berlin in the 1st edition of this Work. Population, 1986: 489 farmers, 59 mechanics, 4 traders; 4 foreigners; 2 free blacks; 3 slaves: taxable property, \$289961: 12 schools, 7 months in 12; \$299.38; 603; 725: 374 electors, 12367 acres improved land, 2311 cattle, 523 horses, 5284 sheep: 28674 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 iron works. Limestone is plenty, good, but I am not informed of any iron ore in this Town.

A.C., N.H., J.G., T.F.

BERNE, or BERN, a Post Township of Albany County, 20 miles W. of *Albany*, bounded N. by Knox, E. by Guilderlandt and Bethlehem, S. by Westerlo and Rensselaerville, W. by Middleburgh of Schoharie County.—The situation is elevated, on the height of land between Albany and Schoharie counties, and the surface much broken by the Helderberg hills, noticed under MOUNTAINS. The rocks are calcareous, and present many precipices of 70, 100, and some of near 200 feet perpendicular elevation. The streams are but small, the sources of those that run into Schoharie and Catskill Creeks; and there are 2 small natural ponds of about 100 acres each:

but it is well supplied with small springs and brooks. The vallies are of considerable extent, and present a fine soil of light calcareous loam; while there are also tracts of clay, of marsh, bog-turf, and marle. These hills have many natural caverns, and exhibit to the superficial observer many indications of metallic treasures. There is a marsh of some extent which yields a fine white sand that promises to be of use in the arts, and a cranberry bog within this, deserves notice as a singular curiosity. A lofty ledge of rocks, of great extent, being the main spine of the Helderbergs, on the eastern borders of Bern, is well worthy the attention of the curious. Its eastern front has the perpendicularity of an artificial wall or a basaltic column, presenting a lofty rampart of 200 to 500 feet elevation, with an upright or shelving precipice, in many places 200 feet high, and perfectly inaccessible but by climbing on ropes or ladders. The rocks abound much with those impressions resembling muscle-shells, attributed to petrification. The lands are held by durable lease from Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq. subject to an annual rent of about 10 to 14 bushels of wheat for 100 acres. The inhabitants are principally Farmers, of domestic habits, and who manufacture the most of their clothing in their own families. In the limestone rocks of this country, [as in all others,] there are natural Caverns, some of considerable extent. Professor Eaton found, in the secondary sand-stone of this Town, petrifications of a culmiferous plant. The Town of *Knox*, was erected from the N. end of this Town, in 1822, since the 2 late Censuses, so that I can only *guess at* the population of each Town, aided by the guessing and computation of others. A Correspondent in Knox, estimates its population at 2500, which would leave to Berne 3031. See below. *Thompson's*, and *Warner's*, Ponds, or Lakes, noticed above, may be named here, in compliment to an attentive Correspondent. For a minute account of

the Caverns, ledges of Rock, &c., see the American Magazine for September, 1815. The Berne Post Office is on the Albany and Delaware turnpike, 16 miles from Albany. Population of Berne, in 1820, 5531: 1254 farmers, 11 traders, 186 mechanics; 9 foreigners; 16 free blacks, 30 slaves: taxable property, in 1821, \$553774: school districts in 1821, 27; schools kept 8 months in 12; \$663.05; 1713; 1563: 1033 electors in 1821, 33559 acres improved land, 5238 cattle, 1701 horses, 11518 sheep: 40202 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 21 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

B.H., E.W., A.B., L.C.A.

BETHANY, a Post Township of Genesee County, 8 miles SSE. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by *Batavia* and *Stafford*, E. by *Covington*, S. by *Middlebury*, W. by *Alexander*. It is Township 11, range 1, of the *Holland Purchase*, its waters some small head streams of *Black Creek* of the *Genesee R.*, and the *Tonnewanta* of *Niagara River*. The land is of course elevated for that region, but it has a handsome surface, and the soil is pretty good for farming, though better, I think, for grass than grain, a remark applicable to all the table land of this region, but subject to many particular exceptions. Population, 1691: 459 farmers, 52 mechanics: taxable property, \$173884: 10 schools, 9 months in 12; \$280.59; 521; 661: 344 electors, 9469 acres improved land, 2221 cattle, 353 horses, 4452 sheep: 17711 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 2 distilleries, 13 asheries.

C.L., J.T., N.C.T.

BETHEL, a Post Township on the W. line of *Sullivan County*, 16 miles W. of *Monticello*, bounded N. by *Liberty*, E. by the *Mongaup*, or the T. of *Thompson*, S. by *Lumberland*, W. by the *Delaware River*, or the State of *Pennsylvania*; being about 15 miles by 10; the area, 102,260 acres. This Town is wholly within the great *Hardenburgh Patent*: including, (except 71 and 72,) from No. 41 to 80, and part

of 33 to 89, of great lot No. 1; and great lots 16, 17, and the W. part of 15. The principal streams are the *Collaakon* and *Mongaup*. The *White Lake* is about 1 mile across, the *Newburgh* and *Cochecton Turnpike* lying along its S. shore. At the outlet, on the N. side, are several houses, a saw and grain mill, where is also a *Post-Office*, called *White Lake*. There are some other small ponds. The land, in general, fertile; timber, hemlock, beech, maple, basswood, and some pine. *Cochecton*, is on the *Delaware*, at the crossing of the *Newburgh* and *Cochecton turnpike*. Here is a small village, at which there was formerly *Cochecton Post Office*, now discontinued. It is 22 miles W. of *Monticello*, 60 from *Newburgh*, and by the post route, 140 SW. of *Albany*. *Cochecton* is an Indian name, common to both sides of the river. Population, 1096: 288 farmers, 35 mechanics, 6 traders; 130 foreigners not naturalized; 3 free blacks, 13 slaves: taxable property, \$183356: 12 schools, 5 months in 12; \$122.12; 285; 251: 172 electors, 3956 acres improved land, 927 cattle, 129 horses, 877 sheep: 5507 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill.

A.C., L.B., S.P.L.

BETHEL V., see *GORHAM*.

BETHLEHEM, a Post Township of *Albany County*, a half to 15 miles S. and W. of *Albany*, bounded N. by *Guilderlandt*, NE. by *Albany*, E. by the *Hudson River* or the County of *Rensselaer*, S. by *Westerlo* and *Coeymans*, W. by *Berne*. The area may be 96 square miles, or 61440 acres; its centre about 8 miles SW. from *Albany*. For the general character of the soil, the county may be consulted, and the surface is considerably diversified. Much of the whole is yet covered with wood; though it sustains a very considerable population. *Bethlehem Creek*, or *Vlamans Kill*, waters the central part; and *Norman's Creek*, a fine mill-stream, receiving *Vly Kill* from the N. Western part, crosses the NE. corner to the *Hudson*, which it

enters $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Albany, and supplies abundance of water for valuable mills erected near its mouth.—Coeymans Creek rises in the southern part, and though a small stream, affords some advantages. The Helderbergs, or Helderberg Hills that traverse the County of Albany, occupy a small part of this Town, the W. line of which just skirts the main ridge. There are some extensive and valuable alluvial lands along the Hudson, which were early settled by the Dutch, and are still occupied by their descendants. Along these flats, or on the slope of the river hill, is *Cherry Hill*, the seat of a Van Rensselaer family, 1 mile below the city; the hamlet of *Rensselaer's Mills*, at the mouth of Norman's Kill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles: *Schuyler Hall*, the seat of the late Maj. General Schuyler, now a grey venerable ruin, though occupied and in repair, stands between the city and *Cherry Hill*: *White Hall*, subject to the same remark, late the seat of Judge Gansevoort, is also in this Town, though on the borders of the city. *New-Scotland Village*, is about 8 miles, and the Bethlehem Post-Office 6 miles from the city, at each of which places there are a few houses, hamlets rather than villages. *Rensselaer's Mills*, noticed above, belong to the late Mayor of Albany, P. S. Van Rensselaer, and consist of a very excellent grain mill, saw mill, plaister mill, a carding and clothier's works, and a snuff mill. They are on a good stream, near the city, and of great use to the inhabitants, mills in this quarter being rather scarce. The ride to this spot, and to the hospitable mansion of the late venerable Col. Francis Nichols, on the Bethlehem Flats, used to be one of the pleasantest in the vicinity of Albany. In the limestone of this Town, there have been discovered some extensive Caverns, one of which has been explored for a quarter of a mile in length, and the other about 40 rods. The principal one is at Bogardus's, or Mrs. Ludlow's, 12 miles SW. from Albany, where people, fond of such excursions,

may go a great distance underground, and see a long, dark, crooked, dirty, great hole, where the water once ran, perhaps see some toads, and bats, spiders, and so forth, get comfortably tired, dirty enough, and make a good escape in getting out of it. I have explored some of those wonderful Caverns, and, excepting now and then a stalactite, have found nothing worth the trouble. A gentleman tells me he can perfectly recollect seeing a smart stream issue from one of these Caves, some years since, and well remembers the time, though not the year, when it ceased to flow out of it, having probably found some other passage, underground. Professor Eaton, in his Geology, page 231, suggests the idea that these Caverns have been formed by the action of water, in the mere fissures of lime-rock: there are Caverns, however, which seem not to have had an origin of this sort, such as that in Anthony's Nose, Canajoharie, and many others. The *Overglagh*, and *Winne's Bar*, noticed under Albany, are in this Town, 3 and 8 miles below the city, for which see ALBANY CITY. *Mills' Island*, immediately below Albany, in the Hudson, is principally in this Town, partly in Albany. It is a rich body of alluvion, very productive, of great value, belonging to the Manor of *Rensselaerwyck*. Population, 5114: 943 farmers, 4 traders, 97 mechanics; 23 foreigners; 65 free blacks, 78 slaves: taxable property, \$893175: 22 schools, 9 months in 12; \$653.52; 1545; 902! [for the explanation of these numbers, see, in all cases, the *County Town*:] 982 electors, 31706 acres improved land, 5367 cattle, 2155 horses, 10834 sheep: 34275 yards cloth: 8 grist mills, 23 saw mills, 2 mills for grinding dye-stuffs, 3 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 1 cotton and woolen factory, 1 distillery.

A. C., L. J., F. N.

BETHEHEM CREEK, or VLAMANS KILL, is a small stream of Bethlehem, Albany County, that enters the Hudson $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Albany. It has mills near its mouth.

BETHPAGE, see OYSTER BAY.

BETTSBURGH P.O., see BAINBRIDGE.

BIGTREE BEND TRACT, see GENESEO.

BIG BONES, see SHAWANGUNK; and for a big heap of human bones, see BEEKMAN.

BIGELOW CREEK, see BYRON: BIGELOW HOLLOW, see NEW-LEBANON.

BIG FLATS, see SMITHFIELD.

BIG FLATT,* a Post-Township of Tioga County, 10 miles NW. of *Elmira*, 218 from Albany, bounded N. by Catharines, E. by Elmira, S. by South Port, W. by Steuben County. It was erected April 16, 1822, from the NW. part of Elmira, as South Port was from the S. part, subsequent to the 2 late censuses, and I have no data for a computation of its inhabitants, electors, et cetera. For the whole numbers in 1820 and 1821, see *ELMIRA*. It is watered by the Chemung River, coursing eastward, along which are extensive and very rich alluvial flats, though like all towns situated on the Susquehanna and its large waters, the hills are sterile and barren, covered with pitch and white pines and shrub oaks. w.B.

BIG SPRING, see CALEDONIA.

BIG STREAM, CREEK, see READING.

BIGTREE RESERVATION, see LEICESTER.

BIG TREES, see HANOVER, READING, OSWEGO, and MENTZ.

BINGHAMTON V., see CHENANGO, Broome County.

BIRD ISLAND, a very small rocky Island at the E. end of Lake Erie, near the U. States shore, or rather, perhaps, at the very head of Niagara River, between Buffalo and Black Rock.

BLACK CREEK, rises in Stafford and Batavia, runs E. across Byron, Bergen, Riga, and Chili, to the Genesee River, a good mill-stream, receiving in its course *Hotel Creek*, *Mill Creek*, and some smaller ones, a crooked stream, N. of, and parallel with, Allan's Creek. Its whole length may be about 25 miles.

BLACK CREEK, see VOLNEY.

BLACK LAKE, sometimes called Oswegatchie Lake, a water of St. Lawrence County, about 20 miles in length, from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, with numerous small islands. It extends NE. and SW., nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence, about 4 miles E. of that river. This lake seems a mere expansion of Indian River, which it receives at the foot of a fine cascade, where is the Village of *Rossie*, a busy, thriving place. Its outlet enters the Oswegatchie River, after running 2 or 3 miles. From this outlet to the St. Lawrence, is 7 miles; and a good boat navigation extends to the head of the Lake, 27 miles, for boats of 10 tons burden.

BLACK RIVER, so called from the color of its water, is the 3d in magnitude that has its whole course in New-York. It rises in the highlands northward of the Little Falls, and the Mohawk, and its head branches interlock with those of the Hudson, and W. Canada Creek; pursuing a northerly course of about 120 miles, it falls into *Black River Bay*, an arm of Chaumont Bay, near the outlet of Lake Ontario. Its width is about 18 rods, at Lowville, 40 miles from its mouth, 60 yards at Watertown; and between the falls, it has water for good batteau navigation. It is a deep, sluggish stream, but the navigation is much interrupted by falls. The Long Falls, extend 14 miles, and from the head of these in the Town of Wilna, to the High Falls in Turin, is 45 miles, with a smooth surface. The land on the borders of the lower part of Black River, is generally a rich, dark colored loam, very fertile, and rapidly settling. For other particulars, see WATERTOWN, WILNA, the Towns on its course, and LONG FALLS.

BLACK RIVER BAY, see CHAUMONT BAY.

BLACK ROCK, V. and P. O., see BUFFALO. It is situated on the Niagara River, 2 miles below the Village of Buffalo, and at the ferry across Niagara River to Canada. The river is

* So written in the law enacting it.

here about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide, and runs with a very strong current. The ferriage at this place is charged at the rate of 25 cents for a single person, and 50 cents for a man and horse.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, near $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, lies in the East River, midway between Bellevue and Horll Gatt, Co. of New-York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the City-Hall. It is very long and narrow, hardly $\frac{1}{8}$ mile in width.

BLenheim, a Post-Township situated in the S. part of Schoharie County, 44 miles, about W. from Albany, and 38 NNW. from Catskill; bounded northerly by Middleburgh, E. by Broome, or Schoharie Creek, southerly by Delaware County, W. by Jefferson. It is exclusively watered by Schoharie Creek and its numerous small streams, which afford an abundance of fine mill-seats. This Town is considerably broken, as it comprises the western verge of the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill hills. Its roads are numerous, and open ready intercourse with Albany, Athens, Catskill, and other market Towns on the Hudson. See BROOME, the adjoining Town on the E., for an enumeration of these.— Though it has been partially settled for many years, its inhabitants are yet suffering the inconveniences and hardships experienced in a new settlement. Except that it is less broken by high hills or mountains, the general description is much the same as Broome.— The timber is oak, walnut, beech, maple, birch, basswood, hemlock, and pine. *South Blenheim P. O.*, is 5 miles southerly of Blenheim P. O., and 25 miles from Schoharie Village.— *Mineral Hill*, in this Town, is a mass of red sand-stone, some hundred feet in thickness, and might be quarried to great advantage for building-stone.— The singular appearances at the place called the *Bear's Ladder*, in this Town, noticed in Eaton's Geology, merit notice. [*Vide* that work, p. 196, 2d edition.] Globular masses of gray-wacke, compose the rock, and present a very interesting curiosity. The geologist may be cited to READING,

Steuben County, for another, probably of the same class. Population, 1826: 435 farmers, 68 mechanics, 3 traders; 17 foreigners not naturalized; 7 free blacks, 3 *slaves*: taxable property, \$123224: 13 schools, 6 months in 12; \$212.05; 462; 516: 347 electors, 9589 acres improved land, 1913 cattle, 479 horses, 3603 sheep: 13016 yards of cloth; 5 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 1 cotton and woolen factory, 1 ashery.

N.T., C., I.H.T.

BLOCK HOUSE, see CLYDE V., GALLEN.

BLOODY POND, see CALDWELL.

BLOOMFIELD, survey township, see CAMDEN.

BLOOMFIELD, a large *Township of Ontario County, with 2 *Post-Offices*, *E. Bloomfield P. O.*, and *W. Bloomfield P. O.*, 8 and 13 miles W. of *Canandaigua*; bounded N. by Mendon, in Monroe County, and by the Town of Victor; E. by Canandaigua, S. by Bristol and Richmond, W. by Lima in the County of Livingston. It is 6 miles N. and S., and 12 E. and W., comprising Townships No. 10, in the 4th and 5th ranges. Since the publication of the 1st edition of this work, Victor, and Mendon, have been erected from the 2 northern Townships described under Bloomfield. The surface of this Town is moderately uneven, with a pleasing and rich diversity, and its soil is good and very productive, and generally in a high state of cultivation. The great road westward from Canandaigua, runs lengthwise through this Town, which is one of the richest in the County. The Honeoye Outlet, with Mud Creek, supply mill-seats in abundance.— Bloomfield has 10 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 5 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 1 cotton and woolen factory, 1 trip hammer, 7 distilleries, and 1 ash-

* I call none Post-Towns, but such as have a Post-Office of the same name as the Town. There is no *Bloomfield P. O.* in this State, but there are 10 in the United States, and we have a *Bloomville P. O.*, in Delaware County.

ery. The inhabitants are wealthy, enjoying all the ease of independence, derived from agricultural industry and economy: blessings bountifully and widely diffused among the inhabitants of the western counties of this State. The land is held in fee simple. The soil is of the best quality of loam, good for grain, grass, and fruit. There are 2 Presbyterian meeting-houses, and several large and respectable societies of Baptists and Methodists. There is an academy in the *Post-Village* of *W. Bloomfield*, where are a number of houses, stores, mechanics' shops, a church, school-house, &c., on the main road 13 miles W. of Canandaigua.— There is also a church, and a few houses, at *E. Bloomfield*, 8 miles from Canandaigua, where is kept the other Post-Office. Population, 3621: 610 farmers, 194 mechanics, 10 traders: 13 free blacks: no slaves: taxable property, \$448805; 20 school districts; schools kept 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$495.82; 1050 children between 5 and 15; 1219 taught in the schools that year: electors, 671; 16807 acres of improved land; 4515 cattle, 806 horses, 10030 sheep: 35446 yards of cloth made in families in 1821.

O.H., N.T., J.C.S.

BLOOMFIELD'S CREEK, or the E. branch of FISH CREEK of Oneida Co., see CAMDEN.

BLOOMINGBURGH V. and P. O., see MAMAKATING.

BLOOMINGDALE V., see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

BLOOMING-GROVE, a Post-Township of Orange County, 12 miles W. of the Hudson, and nearly W. of West-Point; bounded N. by New-Windsor, E. by Cornwall, S. by Munroe, W. by Goshen. It embraces a part of the mountainous ranges of the Highlands, and is much broken and hilly. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and manufacture their own clothing in the domestic way. It is watered by Murdner's, or Murderer's Creek, which crosses the northern part, running eastward to the Hudson.

The old post-road between Albany and New-York, leads through this Town, which has had partial settlements since about 1750. *Scunne-munck* mountain occupies the SEastern part, and shows some lofty summits, overlooking those toward the Hudson, and presenting a fine view of the country on the NE. A Correspondent says, 'this mountain forms the promontory of Butterhill, the northern commencement of the Highlands of the Hudson,' and adds, 'and Dr. Mitchill says this mountain crosses New-Jersey SWestward, and forms Schooley's mountain, being a branch of the Blue Ridge.' The *Post-Village* of *Salisbury Mills*, is on Murdner's Creek, at the crossing of a turnpike, 6 miles W. of New-Windsor and Cornwall Landings, midway between Newburgh and Goshen, 56 miles N. of New-York. Its situation is pleasant, on the falls of that stream, and it has 25 dwellings, 5 or 6 mills, a cotton factory, tan works, a patent plough factory, 3 stores, 2 taverns and a school-house. About 2 miles W. is the Village of *Washingtonville*, with the Blooming-Grove Post-Office, a plaster mill, saw mill, tan works, 2 stores, and 20 to 30 dwellings. There is also a small settlement at *Craigsville*, the residence of Hector Craig, with an extensive paper mill, a grist and saw mill, store, and 15 or 20 houses. In the SWestern part is a place called *Oxford*, at the junction of 4 roads. This Town has 1 or 2 churches, and an academy. Population in 1810, 1759; in 1820, 2219: 381 farmers, 129 mechanics, 12 traders; 8 foreigners; 36 free blacks; 128 slaves: taxable property, \$633290: 12 schools, 8 months in 12; \$250.48; 632; 438: 368 electors; 15365 acres of improved land; 2600 cattle, 449 horses, 2269 sheep: 12722 yards of cloth: 9 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 1 paper mill, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton factory, 4 trip hammers, 4 tanners' works, and 9 distilleries.

S.M., S.S., A.C., A.I.C.

BLOOMING-GROVE CHURCH, see GREENBUSH.

BLUFF POINT, see JERUSALEM.

BLUE POINT, see BROOKHAVEN.

BOAR HILL, see YONKERS.

BOGHT, THE, see WATERVLJET.

BOG-MEADOW-BROOK, see SARATOGA SPRINGS.

BOLTON, a Post-Township of Warren County, 76 miles N. of Albany, 14 N. of *Caldwell*; bounded N. by Hague, E. by Lake George, S. by *Caldwell*, W. by *Scaroon River*. The country is either hilly or mountainous, though the vallies are of considerable extent; the soil rather moist and stony, but produces good crops of wheat, rye, grass, &c., and along the margin of the Lake, it is said to excel for fruit, such as apples, pears, plumbs, and peaches, though this seems rather problematical. The timber, oak, several varieties, beech, maple, birch, and white pine, great quantities of which are annually sent to market, principally down the Hudson. *Lake George*, discharges northward, but with a strong N. wind, rafts of boards, &c. are conveyed up the Lake with very little labor, to its head, 14 miles from *Fort-Edward*. The high hills or rather mountains which border this Lake, form such parallel ranges as to compel the prevailing winds to take the direction of the water, and always blow either N. or S., occasioning a considerable current and a consequent rise of the water on the lee-shore. The inhabitants are principally from the eastern states, and there are 1 Congregation of Presbyterians, and 1 of Baptists, and a number of school-houses. *NWest Bay*, and *Tongue Mountain*, being the peninsula formed by this Bay, are in this Town, and *Ruse's Pond*, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of *Lake George*. The *Narrows* of *Lake George*, 14 miles below the Village of *Caldwell*, in *Bolton*, well merit the attention of the curious. The Lake is here considerably contracted, and small rocky islets are seen in such numbers as to defy exact enumeration. Seen from the adjacent

high-grounds on the W. side of the Lake, it is difficult to conceive a prospect more elegantly fanciful and pleasing. But all the pleasures of sense are derived from pleasurable associations; and if an agreeable party resort to these hills, where there is a fine view of *L. George* for about 20 miles, of the stupendous mountain scenery of that region, and return dissatisfied, then let them frown on this article, and wonder that I was delighted with the view!— Population, 1087: 275 farmers, 11 mechanics, 2 traders: taxable property, \$84555: 9 schools, 6 months in 12; \$134.60; 337; 378: 192 electors, 1981 acres improved land, 811 cattle, 107 horses, 1776 sheep: 6613 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, and 1 ashery. D. D. W., R. C. G., K. B.

BOONVILLE, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 27 miles N. from *Utica*, on the road to the *Black River* country; bounded northerly by *Lewis County*, E. by *Remsen*, S. by *Steuben*, W. by *Lee*. This Town was erected in 1805, on the division of the County, from a part of *Leyden*. There are no mountains, though some part is considerably hilly, and the soil may admit of pretty general cultivation. The forest trees are deciduous and evergreen in pretty equal proportion, with a very heavy growth. The *Black River*, of *Lake Ontario*, runs northerly across the NE. part of this Town into *Lewis County*, 9 or 10 miles above the *High Falls* in *Turin*, and there are some waters that run S. to the *Mohawk*. See *REMSEN*, and *ONEIDA COUNTY*. *Boonville Village*, is in the S. part, on the *Black River Road* from *Utica* and *Johnstown*, 25 miles N. of *Utica*. It has a small collection of houses, shops, &c. and, I believe, a church and school-house. Population, 1294: 370 farmers, 2 traders, 28 mechanics; 30 foreigners; 3 free blacks: taxable property, \$142316: 10 schools, 6 months in 12; \$125.40; 335; 273: 246 electors, 3431 acres improved land, 1246 cattle, 175 horses, 1613 sheep: 9872 yards cloth: 1 grist

mill, 6 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries, 3 asheries.

I.H.C., N.T.

BORODINO P. O., see MARCELLUS.

BOROUGH, see HALFMOON.

BORST and others' PATENT, 1752, 18000 acres, is in Schoharie County.

BOSTON, a Post-Township of Erie County, 23 miles SSE. of *Buffalo*, bounded N. by *Hamburgh*, E. by *Holland*, S. by *Concord* and *Collins*, W. by *Eden*. It was erected from *Eden*, April 5, 1817, comprising Township 8, range 7, of the *Holland Purchase*, excepting the W. tier of lots, attached to *Eden*. Its waters are small, of the N. and S. branches of *Canquaga Creek*. The land is elevated, a moist or wet loam, handsomely uneven, covered with a lofty growth of beech and maple, hemlock, linden, some oak and chesnut, ash and butter-nut. As farming land, it is much better for grass than grain, but it yields good crops of wheat on first being cleared. The principal road, is one leading SE. from *Hamburgh*, noticed under *CONCORD*. Population, 686; 119 farmers: taxable property, \$82770; 5 schools, 5 months in 12; \$30.38; 186; 212: 147 electors, 2599 acres improved land, 845 cattle, 134 horses, 1289 sheep: 6380 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries, 1 ashery.

D.V., S.D.W., I.G., L.C.

BOTANIC GARDEN, see NEW-YORK.

BOUTON HILL, see VICTOR.

BOUQUET RIVER, rises in *Essex County* and runs eastward into *Lake Champlain*, about 23 miles N. of *Crown Point*. It rises in *Scaroon*, runs through *Elizabethtown*, (within 60 rods of the County buildings at the *Village of Pleasant Valley*.) *Lewis*, and *Willsborough*, where it enters the *Lake*. Its whole course is about 35 miles, and it has many branches, which afford a vast many mill-seats. It is only boatable about 2 miles, where are falls and mills. The remains of an entrenchment, at this place, thrown up by *Gen. Burgoyne*, give it a degree of historic importance.

BOVINA, a Post-Township of *Delaware County*, 10 miles SE. of *Delhi*, erected Feb. 25, 1820, from parts of *Delhi*, *Stamford* and *Middletown*,—bounded N. by *Delhi* and *Stamford*, E. by *Stamford*, *Roxbury* and *Middletown*, S. by *Middletown* and *Andes*, W. by *Andes* and *Delhi*. It is a hilly tract of grazing land, and is well named, the soil, surface and timber, much the same as in *Andes*, minutely described. It has *Fish Lake P. O.*, for which see the APPENDIX. Population, 1267: 294 farmers, 24 mechanics; 141 foreigners; 1 free black, 1 slave: taxable property, \$152548: 7 schools, 6 months in 12; \$221.87; 416; 292: 215 electors, 4867 acres improved land, 1552 cattle, 219 horses, 2299 sheep: 8151 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

J.W.

BOWMAN'S CREEK, see CANAJOHARIE CREEK.

BOWMAN'S CREEK P. O., see CANAJOHARIE.

BRADDOCK'S BAY, see GREECE.

BRAINARD'S BRIDGE V. and P. O., see NASSAU.

BRANCH V., see SMITHTOWN.

BRANTINGHAM TRACT, see WATSON.

BREAKNECK HILL, a high precipitous hill, close on the margin of the *Hudson*, at its entrance into the *Highlands*, about 57 miles N. of *New-York*. It stands opposite *Butter-Hill* on the W. shore, and is remarkable as containing the rock called the upper *Anthony's Nose*. See *PHILIPSTOWN*. Its altitude is 1187 feet.

BRIDGE-HAMPTON P. O., see SOUTHAMPTON.

BRIDGEPORT, or W. Cayuga V., see JUNIUS.

BRIDGEVILLE, see THOMPSON.

BRIDGEWATER, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of *Oneida County*. 12 miles S. of *Utica*, bounded N. by *Paris*, E. by *Winfield* of *Herkimer Co.*, S. by *Winfield*, *Plainfield* of *Otsego County*, and *Brookfield* of *Madison County*, W. by *Sangerfield* of

Oneida County! It is a small Town, 6 miles long E. and W. and hardly 4 miles in width, and is watered by some small head branches of the Unadilla River. The W. part of Bridgewater, is very hilly and broken, but affords good grazing lands, and the whole is well watered. A pleasant Vale of rich land, extends N. and S. through the Town, and is about 1 mile wide, with a gentle and regular ascent on the E., quite to the E. line of the Township. The 3d Great Western Turnpike leads through this Town, and the inhabitants are well supplied with good roads in every part. There are two religious societies: 1 of Baptists, and 1 of Congregationalists, and a few families of Quakers. A handsome church is erected in the centre of the Town, for the Congregationalists, on a 4 acre green, given the Society by some individuals. There is a small Village on the turnpike, in the SW. part, which very properly takes the name of the Town. Population, 1533: 303 farmers, 10 traders, 64 mechanics; 19 foreigners; 12 free blacks: taxable property, \$190744: 10 schools, 8 months in 12; \$204.01; 463; 665: 288 electors, 8062 acres improved land, 1975 cattle, 456 horses, 4330 sheep: 18121 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 distillery, 1 ashery. I.H.,L.C.J.

BRIGHTON, a Post-Township of Monroe County, opposite *Rochester*, erected in 1814 from Boyle, then in Ontario County; bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by Penfield, S. by Henrietta, W. by the Genesee River, or the Townships of Gates and Greece. Its area about 66 square miles, or 42240 acres. The soil is good, and being bounded on the W. by Genesee River, from its mouth to above the Falls at Rochester, it enjoys extensive privileges for hydraulic works, and is increasing rapidly in population and business. Much might be said, in detail, of this Township, and repeated in a hundred other descriptions of Towns of the same character, as to soil, surface and productions, but without any absolute necessity, there being

so great a degree of similarity in these respects, in most of the Townships of this region. *Carthage*, where was lately a stupendous bridge over the Genesee River, is in this Town, but will probably not soon, if ever, have another such bridge, as there is nothing to make it absolutely necessary. The bridge, indeed, was a wonderful structure,—too wonderful to stand; and it fell, as might have been expected, never to rise again. This place seems now to have taken the name of Clyde, as it has *Clyde Post-Office*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Rochester. There is a hamlet of buildings, and an immense field of business will soon concentrate a busy and thriving population around the falls of this River and its mouth in the Lake. Population, 1972: of which number 355 are farmers, 115 mechanics; and 46 foreigners not naturalized: *no slaves*; 8 free blacks. Electors, 547; 4221 acres of improved land; 1048 cattle, 245 horses, 1928 sheep: 8477 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 3 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 4 carding machines, 2 fulling mills, 1 cotton and woolen manufactory, and 5 asheries: school districts, 11; schools kept 7 months in 12; \$105.96 public monies received in 1821; 614 children, between 5 and 15; 556 taught that year. In describing the Village of Rochester, I embrace the population on both sides of the River, though in two separate Towns. By a census of the Village, taken in 1822, the whole population was 3130, of which number 1040 were on the E. side of the River, and of course in Brighton. The Erie Canal crosses the Genesee River in the Village of Rochester, on an aqueduct described under GATES, receives a Feeder in this Town, from the River above the rapids, turns eastward along the foot of *Mount Hor*, and thence S. and SEasterly, passing into Pittsford. See ERIE CANAL: and for the Falls, GENESSEE RIVER. Freestone, used in the Rochester aqueduct, is found in Brighton and Greece. The Teoronto Bay, noticed under PEN-

FIELD, forms a part of the E. boundary. Carthage Village has 62 buildings. The Brighton P. O. is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of the River, in a farming neighborhood.

M., C., A. R.

-BRISTOL, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 10 miles SW. of Canandaigua; bounded N. by Bloomfield, E. by Canandaigua and Middlesex, S. by Naples, W. by Richmond. It is 12 miles long N. and S. and more than 6 miles wide; comprising Townships No. 8 and 9 in the 4th Range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, together with that part of No. 8 in the 3d Range lying W. of Canandaigua Lake. The soil is of an inferior quality compared with the adjacent Towns. Occupying a middle station between Canandaigua Lake that discharges eastward, and the Honeoye that discharges westward, it is necessarily high ground, and considerably broken. Its waters are inconsiderable, though the small northern source of Mud Creek affords a number of mill seats. There are 2 churches, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Presbyterians. A burning spring in this Town, 8 miles from Canandaigua, excites some notice, and must of course be mentioned, as a *Burning Spring*, in *Bristol*, of which notice, good people, take warning! Population, 2429: 655 farmers, 70 mechanics, and 2 traders, or persons engaged 'in commerce'; 6 free blacks; no slaves: taxable property, \$238831; 443 electors; 12218 acres of improved land; 2551 cattle, 445 horses, 6428 sheep: 27733 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 distillery and 3 asheries: 14 school districts; schools kept 7 months; \$286.96 public monies; 703 children; 784 taught in the schools in 1821.

Since the above was written, reports say that fossil Coal has been found in this Town, but my Correspondents tell me nothing about it, and no samples have been sent me, so that I am rather afraid the story is too good to be true.

N. C. T., O. H., B. G., I. C. S.

BRISTOL GLASS-WORKS, see **WOOD-STOCK**.

BROADALBIN, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, bounded N. by Northampton, E. by Galway and Providence in the County of Saratoga, S. by Amsterdam, W. by Mayfield. It lies about 6 miles N. of the Mohawk, and is 10 miles long N. and S., and 5 wide. The soil is mostly a strong loam, and very productive of wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, flax, and grass;—and the surface is but gently and agreeably undulated. The first settlement was made in 1776, by Daniel M'Intyre, father of the late Comptroller, and a few other immigrants from Scotland. Subsequently to this, the Yankees and Scotch formed the principal population, but the settlement was entirely broken up during the revolutionary war. The household manufactures, are sufficient for the clothing of the inhabitants, and a fine spirit of improvement prevails among the farmers. The land is principally held in fee simple, though some few have durable leases, and the public highways and bridges are in excellent order. Though it has none but small streams, this Town is well supplied with mill-seats and mills. It has the Chuctenunda* Creek, in the SE., Fonda's Creek nearly through the centre, Frenchman's Creek in the N., and Hans Creek in the NE. corner, all of which, except the Chuctenunda, and a branch of it, have their origin in Providence. There are 6 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 2 carding machines, 4 fulling mills, 2 flax mills, 1 trip hammer, 1 paper mill, 2 asheries, and 1 woolen manufactory. The public buildings are, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 2 Presbyterian churches, and 12 school-houses. The school inspectors are paid a reasonable compensation by the Town, for the time necessarily spent in inspecting the schools. The native forest trees par-

* This name signifies, in the language of the Aborigines, stony bottom, which, in relation to this stream, is very appropriate.

took of a great variety, such as sugar maple, beech, black birch, basswood, elm, white and black ash, with some chesnut on the ridges, and a sprinkling, every where, of hemlock, with some tracts of pine in the N., and some spruce and tamarack. Population, 2428; taxable property, \$234184; electors, 482; 12962 acres of improved land, 2310 cattle, 554 horses, 4641 sheep: 27452 yards of cloth made in families. The inhabitants are a very civil, sober, laborious people, and their rural economy improves with the times.

The principal Village is on the W. line of this Town, in a quarter called Fonda's Bush, where is the Broadalbin Post-Office, 10 miles from Johnstown. It is situated on both sides of Fonda's Creek, on the main road from Johnstown to Glen's Falls, and contains 1 church, 27 dwellings, 14 mechanics' shops, 4 stores, 2 tanneries, 1 paper mill, a school-house, 2 taverns, and an ashery. This has always been called *Fonda's Bush*, but by a late act of incorporation, its cognomen is changed, as a lawyer would say, to *Rawsonville*, though the people still adhere to the old name, and probably always will. There are several other places which have received local names, as *West Galway Village*, (where there is now a Post-Office,) more generally known by the name of '*Top-notch*;' and *Kennedy's Corners*. The first is a mere hamlet, on the line between Broadalbin and Galway, at the junction of several roads, and contains about a dozen houses, a church and school-house. The other is in the SW. part of the Town, on the road from the Springs to Johnstown.

L.C.P., R.B.

BROCKPORT, see SWEDEN.

BROCKVILLE, Upper Canada, opposite MORRISTOWN.

BROKEN STRAW CREEK, of the Alleghany, see HARMONY.

BRONX CREEK, a stream of Westchester County, rises just on the S. line of New-Castle, in Rye Pond, of 250 acres, and runs S. to East River

in the Town of Westchester, between Morissania and Throg's Neck. Its whole course may be about 28 miles, in which it supplies many mill-seats. There has been some talk about carrying this stream to the City of New-York, in an aqueduct, but I do not know what has been, or will be, the conclusion.

BRONX P.O., see E. CHESTER.

BROOKFIELD, a Post-Township in the SEastern angle of Madison County; bounded N. by Sangerfield and Bridgewater in Oneida County, E. by Unadilla River, or Otsego County, S. by Columbus in Chenango County, W. by Hamilton and Madison. It comprises Townships 18 and 19, on De Witt's Maps, and was organized in 1801, then in Chenango County.— It has a post-office of the same name, 450 miles from Washington, and lies about 22 miles a little W. of S. from Utica, 90 nearly W. from Albany.— The surface is uneven, and hilly; the hills lying N. and S.; but there is much good land, and the vallies are very fertile. The whole is well watered by small streams and springs.— The rocks are calcareous, and abound with the impressions resembling small muscles, so common in lime-stones.— Brookfield was settled about 1790.— The Brookfield Post-Office is 25 miles SE. of Morrisville, and the *Beaver Creek P. O.*, 31. There are 2 Baptist meeting-houses, and 1 for Friends, or Quakers. Population, 4240: 794 farmers, 90 mechanics, 4 traders; 33 free blacks: taxable property, \$393597: 27 schools, 7 months in 12; \$748.55; 1362; 1631: 652 electors, 16127 acres improved land, 3793 cattle, 869 horses, 8186 sheep: 43122 yards of cloth: 8 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 6 distilleries, 5 asheries.

J.K., O.E.B., J.H.D.

BROOKFIELD, see MINISINK.

BROOKFIELD P. O., see ESSEX.

BROOKHAVEN, the largest Township of Suffolk County, embracing the whole width of Long-Island from N. to S. where it is about 20 miles wide.

It is bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, E. by Riverhead and Southampton, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Islip and Smithtown. The area is about 300 square miles, or 192000 acres, being more than equal to that of many of the counties of this state. But a comparatively small portion of this large territory is cultivated, being mostly covered with timber, which is generally thrifty, such as walnut, oak, chesnut and pitch-pine. The soil is various, from a stiff black soil, to a pure white sand. There is not much stony ground, although in some parts the surface is broken. The soil on the northern part of the Township adjoining the harbors and Sound, is good and well adapted for the growing of all kinds of winter and summer grain, vegetables and grass. There is some rough ground near the Sound, which is, however, very productive. Several fine necks of land lie near the Sound, forming the sides of bays and harbors. Of these, *Crane-Neck*, *Old Field Point*, *Strong's Neck*, and *Mount-Misery*, are the most extensive and valuable. Upon Old Field Point, it is contemplated to erect a light-house, which will prove of incalculable service to mariners,—being distant 20 miles from the light-houses on Eaton's Neck and Black Rock.* There is abundance of salt meadow, which is washed by high water, and various sorts of shell and scale fish are taken in plenty from these bays and harbors. The southern part of the Town is almost a dead level, and the soil pretty uniformly a light sand and loam, which is render-

* Since the above was written, Congress has authorized the building of a light-house on this point, called Old Field, or Sharp Point, at an expense of 2500 dollars. The government of the United States has purchased 3 acres of land, laid out the ground, &c. The L. H. is to be of wood, 50 feet in height, and will be built in 1822. Old Field Point projects farther into the Sound than any other on the N. side of the Island, and lies opposite Stratford, in Connecticut. Old Field peninsula comprises about 500 acres, all under cultivation.

ed very productive by fish and seaweed manures, which can be obtained in any quantity. There are numerous streams of water which afford excellent mill-seats, and abundant employment to the angler; the trout are very plenty and extremely delicious. The whole shore adjoining the *South Bay*, is one continued strip of meadow, which is washed by high tides. There is also much of the same kind of meadow adjoining the beach, and numerous islands in the bay, which yield large quantities of salt hay. The middle of the town is principally a level plain, somewhat sandy and generally covered with timber, mostly pitch-pine. These plains abound with game, especially the deer, which continue to be plenty, and are considered better flavored than are any where else to be found. Those who delight in the sports of the field, may here find an abundant source of gratification. There are several habitations, and a few small collections of houses, in this part of the Town. The whole population is 5218, of which a very small number are slaves. The taxable property is estimated by the supervisors at 1064250 dollars. It is computed by resident correspondents, that this Town sends annually to the New-York market, 100,000 cords of wood, and which may be called its staple commodity.—It has several good harbors, on the N. side, of which *Stony Brook*, *Setauket* and *Drowned Meadow*, are the principal; and the *South Bay*, is generally safe and commodious for small vessels. The trade with New-York necessarily employs a great number of vessels, probably not less than 100, of from 30 to 100 tons. The roads are very numerous, as are the little villages and settlements, with which they communicate. There is less attention to the making of roads in this part of the State, than in almost any other, although good roads can be made at less expense than in any other county of the State. The want of mile-boards and guide-posts is often experienced by strangers, who from necessity or

for pleasure are disposed to visit Suffolk County. Such culpable inattention and contempt of the law, is surely disreputable to an enlightened and wealthy people. This evil should be corrected. There are 6 post-offices in this Town, distinguished by local names;—*Setauket, Drowned Meadow, Middle Island, Moriches, Fireplace* and *Patchogue*. The most of these places are large and extensive villages: Of these *Setauket*, (called by the natives *Seatalcott*,) is the oldest and most thickly inhabited; it is 58 miles from New-York, has 2 churches, 3 school-houses, a grain-mill, 4 stores and many mechanics. This was the ancient residence of the *Seatalcott Indians*, who must once have been very numerous, judging from the immense piles of shells and other remains on the spot where they had their wigwams. Large quantities of these shells are also found at *Stony-Brook*, a Village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of *Setauket*. This place has also a large grist mill, a clothing mill, carding machine, 3 stores, a school-house, Methodist meeting-house, a large dock for the accommodation of vessels, and several ship-yards. *Drown-Meadow* is a considerable Village and place of business, 3 miles E. of *Setauket*;—has a dock, several stores, and a ship-yard: 3 miles farther E. is the Village of *Old Man's*; and 2 miles beyond, the beautiful Village of *Miller's-Place*. Eight miles from this, is the Village of *Wading River*, which joins the line of River-head. *Coram* lies about the centre of the Town, and is the site of public business. *Patchogue* is a considerable place on the S. side of the Town, has several stores and public houses, a church, grain mill, cotton factory, paper mill, and is a place of much fashionable resort. A little W. is *Blue Point*, whose oysters were formerly in great repute;—to the eastward is *Fireplace, Mastic, The Forge* and *Moriches*, which are all very pleasant, being in full view of *South Bay* and the Ocean. This Bay is from 2 to 5 miles wide, and extends from *Hempstead* in

Queens County, to *Southampton* in *Suffolk*, nearly 100 miles. It is well stored with fish and clams, and yields employment and subsistence to many hundreds of poor people. The agriculture of this Town has much improved of late years, owing to an increased attention to manures: wood ashes, and other manures, are purchased in considerable quantities from *New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, Hartford* and *Boston*, besides immense quantities of fish and sea-weed, which are thrown upon the shores every where in great plenty. Considerable use is also made of mud from the bottom of bays and harbors, intermingled with sea-weed and marine exuviae, which have been collecting for ages past.—The inhabitants are generally in moderate circumstances, a few very rich, and many extremely poor;—commonly industrious, and manufacture much of their clothing in their own families. There are 6 Presbyterian and 1 Congregational churches,—1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, and 2 Baptist, in this Town. *Ronconcoma Pond*, is on the W. line of this Town, and may be considered as the geographical centre of *Long-Island*. It is 3 miles in circumference—has a white sand-beach around it—is well stored with perch and trout—the water uncommonly clear and deep. It has no visible outlet, and yet is said to ebb and flow septennially about 2 feet. The singularity of its situation, and its great beauty, cause it to be resorted to by great numbers during the summer season.

It is somewhat remarkable that the only trial for witchcraft, (on record in this State,) had its rise in the Village of *Setauket*, as may be seen at large by consulting the appendix to *Smith's History of New-York*:—and it is a no less singular fact, that till within a few years the existence of witchcraft was firmly believed by great numbers; nor has it as yet totally subsided!*

* This is no wonder, surely. I believe in witchcraft, or wizardcraft, much the same thing. Witness the wonderful operations of the Usurers, getting money as

No. of acres improved land, 33178 ; No. neat cattle, 4416 ; sheep, 5739 ; horses, 782 ; grist mills, 12 ; saw mills, 10 ; 1 oil mill, 4 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, and 1 cotton and woolen factory : yards of cloth made in the household way, 29332.

B.F.T.,M.H.,L.L.T.

BROOKLYN, a populous and wealthy Post-Township of King's County, on Long or Nassau Island, opposite the City of New-York ; bounded northerly by East River and the Town of Bushwick, southerly by Flatbush and New-Utrecht, westerly by New-York bay. Its extent is about 6 miles on the E. River and Bay of New-York, with a medial width of 3 miles, and is separated from New-York by the E. River, here about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide.—The face of the country is rather broken and uneven ; the soil is of various qualities ; and along the bay of New-York, considerably stony, though this is rather favorable than otherwise for the purposes of agriculture. And the general character of the soil is represented to be rather light, tho' productive. Much of the land is employed in furnishing fruit and other vegetables for the daily markets at Brooklyn Village and the City of New-York ; and the quantity of such articles, daily wafted across the water, is very great. Happily, too, for the City of New-York, and for the common good, this is not merely the business of small tenants and petty chapmen, but the regular business of many wealthy farmers. Of the local position of Brooklyn, much might be said ; and its elegant views, with a charming variety of fine sites for country-seats, both along the East River and the Bay, have deservedly attracted the notice of men of taste and opulence. This town was settled at an early period of our history, and has long sustained a very con-

siderable population. Brooklyn contains several small divisions or districts, which are known to the inhabitants by local names. *Brooklyn Village*, as designated by the fire-district, includes about a mile square, and is situated immediately on the East River, opposite New-York. The *Wallaboght*, on the NE. of Brooklyn Village, includes a tract of land lying around a small bay of the same name, and is the site of the United States' Navy Yard. The eastern part, adjoining Bushwick and Flatbush, is called *Bedford*, principally occupied by wealthy farmers. And besides these, are the *Guanos*, a low tract of salt-marsh, full of creeks, with mill-ponds ; and *Redhook*, and *Yellowhook*, on the bay of New-York ; the first of which is opposite Governor's Island, between which is Buttermilk channel. For the public buildings, improvements, &c. see the two first mentioned divisions. As a trading and manufacturing Town, Brooklyn takes a very respectable rank. Its harbor admits vessels of any size, and from 50 to 100 ships, brigs and schooners, load annually at its wharves, though it carries on no trade to foreign parts, it being all concentrated in the great commercial emporium, New-York. Turnpikes are now opening between Brooklyn and Jamaica and some other places on the Island, and a toll-bridge has been recently erected across the head of the Wallaboght bay, which saves about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in the intercourse of Bushwick, Newtown and Flushing, with Brooklyn. It is a plain wooden structure, and neats the company about 9 per cent on the capital stock. Exclusive of the Village of Brooklyn, a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Township, are of Dutch extraction, retaining much of the ancient Dutch character. These are principally farmers, and such is their frugality and industry, that they enjoy all the ease and independence of agricultural opulence. In this town are 8 grain mills for flouring, erected on tide-streams, (or what are called tide-

by the power of magic, bewitching every body with a dumb silence ! Nor, in other crafts, besides witchcraft, is this power less effective, less pernicious, or its operations less reconcilable with sound reason, common sense, or common honesty.

mills,) that annually send 10 to 20000 barrels of flour to the City of New-York, by a safe and easy water-carriage, of from 3 to 4 miles. There are 3 powder magazines, for the storage of gun-powder; and since the enactment of the quarantine laws, Brooklyn has profited of their prohibition in the City of New-York, by a participation in its trade. The bloody battle of Long-Island, Aug. 27, 1776, was fought principally in this town, and its inhabitants suffered very severely during the whole of the war for independence. And on the heights of Brooklyn are some remains of a fortification, erected toward the close of that war. Within this, is a well of fresh water, 120 feet deep, still entire. The Guanos impeded the retreat of the Americans in 1776, and were fatal to a great many. Here were Generals Stirling and Sullivan taken prisoners by the British. *Brooklyn Village*, in the township of Brooklyn, Kings County, is situated on the S. bank of East River, near the W. end of Nassau or Long-Island, directly opposite, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the City of New-York. Its situation is very eligible for trade, being the natural emporium for all that of Nassau Island passing to New-York, and it is much the largest town on that Island. But its commercial operations are necessarily merged in those of the metropolis, and although separated by the East River, it may be regarded as a kind of suburb of that City. Its situation is considerably elevated, and the air salubrious. The number of houses may be about 650, and there are some extensive manufactories. A gin distillery produces a pipe daily, and 3 of these establishments send annually to New-York about 1000 pipes of gin. There are 3 rope-walks that annually make about 1000 tons of cordage. There are 2 paint manufactories, and a manufactory of cotton and linen cloths, erected by foreign manufacturers, besides an extensive set of machinery for packing cotton, &c. There are in Brooklyn, 4 houses

for public worship; a Lancaster school, and many common and boarding schools, &c. &c. The poor-house is 2 stories high, of wood, and is also a house of correction. There are 2 market-houses, of wood, situated at the open spaces by the old and new ferries. Here is a post-office, and a principal point of concentration for all the stage and other roads on the Island. During the season of quarantine, for vessels arriving from sickly or suspected places, Brooklyn is much used in their trade, and has many large store-houses, erected for its accommodation. A draw-bridge is talked of, to connect this place with New-York. The communication at present, is by 2 well regulated ferries, belonging to the corporation of New-York, where probably more persons cross daily, than at any other ferries of the same extent in the United States. There are two weekly newspapers, and perhaps more, published at Brooklyn, and there was lately a great scene of book-printing, in this suburb of the American metropolis, this country-in-town, or this out-of-town and in-it sort of a place, one of the most charming residences on this Continent. It is now incorporated as a Village, an order second in rank to a City, and ought to be denominated a Borough. See ITHACA, and other places so incorporated. The places called Forts Greene, Swift and Lawrence, will soon lose their names, with every body but the collectors of the 'seeds of books,' old maps, and things the more rare because forgotten, and the more important to be enumerated, because of no importance. The *Wallaboght*, is separately described. The whole population of Brooklyn in 1810, was 4402; in 1820, 7175: 264 persons engaged in agriculture, 497 in manufactures, and 67 in commerce; 252 foreigners not naturalized; 657 free blacks; 180 slaves: taxable property, personal, \$480,500; total, \$2,005,512: 5 school districts, in which schools, regulated conformably to law, are kept 12 months in 12; public monies

received yearly for their support, \$589.50; 1572 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 304 were taught in these schools in 1821! 1340 electors; 5222 acres of improved land; 1441 cattle, 594 horses, 32 sheep: 1969 yards of cloth made in families: 8 grist mills, 6 distilleries.

A.C.,C.I.D.

BROOME, a Post Township in the SE. corner of Schoharie County, 35 miles SW. from Albany; bounded N. by Middleburgh, E. by the County of Albany, Southerly by the County of Greene, W. by the Schoharie Creek or the Town of Blenheim. The Kaatsbergs, or Catskill Mountains, which enter this Town from Greene County, with a diminishing though lofty altitude, claim for it either a mountainous or hilly character. The western part is less rugged, and there are fine valleys of rich alluvion or of light sandy loam or mold. Besides the Schoharie Creek, which washes its western extremity, there are several small branches also, that afford fine mill-seats in abundance; and Kaatskill, or Catscreek of Greene County, receives some small waters from the NE. corner. The title to land is principally by lease, and its agriculture is that of lease-land; but in the W. part some farms are purchased from the State and occupied by men who own the soil. There is

1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Methodist meeting-house, and 14 school houses. The most of the forest-woods are deciduous, but there are fine groves of pine, very valuable. There are 5 turnpikes that lead through this Town; but the Susquehanna, leading from Catskill to Unadilla, is the most used. The Albany and Delaware turnpike crosses the N. part; and the Schoharie turnpike, from Athens on the Hudson, the NE. corner. The Susquehanna turnpike has an elegant bridge, crossing to Blenheim. There are many fine cataracts on the streams, and the high rocky, precipitous and in many places shelving banks of Schoharie Creek, deserve notice as a curiosity. *Livingstonville Post-Office*, is at a small Village of that name, in the SE. corner, 36 miles from Albany, 13 S. of the Court-House: and there is a little place sometimes called Gilboa, for the sake of multiplying local designations, entitled to no other notice. Population, 2680: 568 farmers, 77 mechanics, 4 traders; 19 slaves; 31 free blacks: taxable property, \$122829: 14 schools, 8 months in 12; \$327.32; 799; 711: 464 electors, 15450 acres improved land, 2467 cattle, 696 horses, 2029 sheep: 16814 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 15 saw mills, 1 cotton and woolen factory, 3 asheries.

E.H.,H.S.,T.F.

BROOME COUNTY.

BROOME COUNTY, is situated on the Susquehanna River, 140 miles a little S. of W. from Albany, and is bounded N. by Cortlandt and Chenango Counties, E. by Delaware County, S. by lat. 42°, or the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Tioga County. Area, about 700 square miles, or 448000 acres, situated between 42° and 42° 14' N. lat.; and 1° 28' and 2° 11' W. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Offs. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|------------|----------|-------|------------|---|
| CHENANGO | P.O.1 | 2626 | 9162 | Chen. Point V.&P.O., or Binghamton V.; C Forks P.O. |
| Colesville | P.T.1 | | | 15m. E. of C. Point; Harpersville P.O.; er. 1821, f. Windsor. |
| Lisle | P.T.2 | 3083 | 15407 | Triangle P.O.; C. Forks P.O.; Tioughniogalt; Marle; Ore. |
| Sandford | | | | 24 m. E. of C. Point; er. in 1821, from Windsor. |
| Union | P.T.1 | 2037 | 8217 | Nanticoke P. O.; 6 m. S. of C. Point; Choconut; Sus. R. |
| Windsor | P.T | 3354 | 13626 | Oquago V., 16m. E. of C. Point; Rand. Hills; Locust; Sus. R. |
| | 9 | 11100 | 46412 | |

The County of Broome is abundantly watered by the Susquehanna and its branches, the largest of which are Chenango Creek, the Tioughnioga, which

also receives Otselic Creek, Choconut Creek, Nanticoke Creek, and some others, with their numerous small branches. The country is considerably broken by hills, though the vallies are pretty extensive and rich;—the soil being a gravelly loam, while the hills have pretty uniformly a hard-pan near the surface. The Susquehanna is boatable throughout, and some of the creeks afford boat navigation, with fine sites for mills in profuse abundance. This County began to settle about 1790, principally by farmers from the western part of Massachusetts, who found here a country of land pretty similar to that they had left. And the manners of the people, with their social character, and industry and husbandry, are not unworthy their origin, which is clearly seen by any one acquainted in both places. They are as good farmers, as members of society—and having bettered their fortunes, are enjoying the ease of independence with becoming dignity. There are a competent number of common mechanics, though the inhabitants are principally occupied in agriculture, and manufacture their own clothing,—and the roads are good and conveniently disposed. Fruit succeeds well, and the inhabitants carry evidence of the healthiness of the climate, in their personal appearance and general prosperity. It is almost superfluous to add that common schools are well supported. By an act of the Legislature, of March 22, 1822, Berkshire, and Owego, formerly of this County, were annexed to Tioga County; and on April 3, 1821, two new Towns, Colesville and Sandford, were erected from Windsor, subsequently to the late Census, and other returns of numbers, electors, improved land, &c. By being reduced thus in area, Broome is rather disfigured in form, and probably reckons on a slice from Chenango County. It may not be amiss to remark that this County received its name in honor of the late Lieut. Gov. John Broome. It has an Agricultural Society, which receives 100 dollars a year from the treasury, and of course expends 200 in premiums.

Statistics.—Broome elects 1 Member of Assembly; and, with Chenango, 1 Representative to Congress: Towns, 6; Post Offices, 9; Population, 11100: ratio of increase per annum, 9 per cent: persons employed in agriculture, 2373; in commerce and trade, 31; in manufactures, 361: foreigners not naturalized, 37; 44 free blacks, 21 slaves: taxable property, \$1323768: electors, 2027; area, 448,000 acres; acres of improved land, 46412; cattle, 11183; horses, 1621; sheep, 16299; yards of cloth made in families, 93429; 22 grist mills, 89 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 5 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 15 distilleries, 5 asheries.

BROTHER'S ISLANDS, N., and S., are in the East River, at the lower end of Long Island Sound, nearly in a line across it with *Berrian's Island*, the latter on the L. Island side, and the former on the Westchester side.

BROTHERTOWN INDIANS, see PARIS.

BROWNSVILLE, see FARMINGTON.

BROWN'S TRACT, see RUSSIA.

BROWNVILLE, a Post Township of Jefferson County, on the N. side, and at the mouth of Black River, bounded N. by Orleans, E. by Pamela, S. by the Black River and B. R. Bay, or Watertown and Hounsfield, W. and NW. by Lake Ontario and Guffin's

Bay, an arm of Chaumont Bay. This Town was once very large, but by successive subdivisions is now restricted to an average extent of 6 miles N. and S. and about 15 E. and W. The soil various, generally a calcareous loam, or what is called here a 'marly loam:' lime-stone in abundance. The timber was lofty, and consisted of maple, beech, basswood, elm, oak, hickory, and pine. It is an opulent Township of land, enjoying every convenience of life in goodly abundance.—This Town took its name from John Brown, a first settler, the father of Maj. Gen. Brown of the U. S. army.

The *Village of Brownville*, is the principal place of business, and is situated on the N. bank of Black River, 3 miles from its mouth, at the head of navigation, and 4 miles below *Watertown*. In this Village is the Post-Office, and about 60 dwelling-houses, a stone church, school-house, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, a woollen manufactory, a cotton do. with 1000 spindles in operation, a rolling and slitting mill, trip hammer, and nail factory, and *yet room for more*, besides a number of stores. Population, 3990; taxable property, \$323587; electors, 1070; 16198 acres of improved land; 3944 cattle, 539 horses, 5382 sheep; 21774 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 7 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 1 carding machine, 2 fulling mills, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries, 33 asheries: school districts, 15; schools kept 7 months in 12; amount of public money received in 1821, \$193.70; No. children between 5 and 15, 298; No. that received instruction in 1821, 317. S.C.K., W.C., M.K., E.B., J.B

BROWNVILLE, PA., see ELEVATIONS AND ALTITUDES.

BRUNSWICK, a large Township of Rensselaer County, 6 miles E. of *Troy*, (that is, from the Court-House to the centre of the Town,) bounded N. by Lansingburgh and Pittstown, E. by Grafton, S. by Sand Lake and Greenbush, W. by *Troy* and Lansingburgh. The N. and W. part has a tract of considerable elevation, rugged and broken, high swelling hills, connected with the range that shows itself from Lansingburgh, extending N. Eastward, undescribed and too little noticed in the geography of this region. Seen from the sandy, elevated plains of Saratoga County, this range presents a rampart of no mean elevation, but I suspect the principal ridges are in Pittstown. The W. side has a pleasing and picturesque appearance, chequered with farms and forest groves. Who will describe to me this range, and give it a better name than the *Lansingburgh Mountain*? The soil is diversified, as is the

surface, but its agricultural products are considerable. The Poestenkill, a fine mill-stream that enters the Hudson $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below *Troy*, meanders across Brunswick, and supplies fine sites for mills. Tomhanoc Creek of Hoosac River, waters the NE. corner, as does Wynants Creek the S. West. The title to lands is by Lease from the proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaer, paying a small annual rent. Its agriculture presents a contrast too plain to be misunderstood, when compared with that of adjacent Towns, cultivated by men who hold the right of soil in absolute fee. Population, 2318: 563 farmers, 60 mechanics; 3 foreigners; 14 free blacks, 19 *slaves*: taxable property, \$336674: 12 schools, 10 months in 12; \$337.71; 711; 593: 438 electors, 18302 acres improved land, 5517 cattle, 1361 horses, 7926 sheep: 31207 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woollen factory.

A.C., N.T.

BRUTUS, a Post Township of Cayuga County, traversed by the Erie Canal, situated 5 miles N. of *Auburn*, 175 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Cato or the Seneca River, E. by Camillus and Marcellus, in the Co. of Onondaga, S. by Owasco and Aurelius, W. by Aurelius and Mentz. It is about 10 miles long N. and S. by 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ E. and West. The surface is even, and the soil very rich and fertile, and well watered. Gypsum is found in this Town, and in Aurelius, and pretty extensively wrought. A ledge of first quality of lime-stone, extends through this Town, in an E. and W. direction, and supplies good building stone for houses, &c. This Town was erected in 1802, from the NE. part of Aurelius, a Township of the Military tract. It is well watered by a small stream that rises in the S. part, and runs N. to Seneca River. A turnpike from Salina to Cayuga leads across this Town, as does the great turnpike connecting Albany with the western part of the State. The Erie Canal, runs across this Town, and Mentz, but its

route is at present through the least cultivated part of the County.— *Weed's Port*, in this Town, is becoming a place of business. It is situated on the Erie Canal, 7 miles N. of Auburn, 87 W. of Utica, via Canal, 73 by the post road, has *Weed's Basin*, for the accommodation of trade by the Canal, and is the Canal Port for the business of Auburn. This Village has been made by the Canal. It now has *Weed's Post-Office*, and some 60 or 70 buildings. The lines of Canal Packets exchange passengers here daily, coming from Utica and Rochester. Weedsport is 4 miles E. of Bucksville, and 9 E. of Montezuma, Post Villages on the Canal, the 2 latter in Mentz.— The Brutus Post-Office, is kept about 4 miles SE. of Weedsport, 5 from Auburn. The surface of this Town is much diversified, presenting many of the singular *Gravel Hills*, noticed in Thomas's Travels. Population, 3579: 901 farmers, 1 trader, 146 mechanics, [in 1820;] 17 foreigners not naturalized; 8 free blacks, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$246334: 20 schools, 8 months in 12; \$405.88; 1148; 1153: 706 electors, 15659 acres improved land, 3574 cattle, 779 horses, 8555 sheep: 2 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 trip hammer, 3 distilleries, 2 asheries.

E. W., J. W. M., D. T., T. W.

BRUYN SWYCK P. O., see SHAWANBUNK.

BUCKRAM P. O., see OYSTER BAY.

BUCKSVILLE, see MENTZ.

BUFFALO, a Post Township, the capital of Erie County, situated on the Niagara River, at the E. end of Lake Erie, 296 miles westward from Albany, bounded N. by Tonnewanta Creek, or Niagara County, E. by Amherst, S. by Hamburgh, W. by the British Possessions in Upper Canada, or Lake Erie and the Niagara River. Extreme length N. and S. on the E. line, 13 miles, medial width near 6, including also *Bird Island*, in the Lake, and *Squaw*, *Snake* and *Strawberry Islands*, and part of *Grand Island*, and perhaps of *Tonnewanta Island*, in the Ni-

agara River. See those Islands. Besides Lake Erie and the Niagara River, its waters are Tonnewanta Creek, for 2 or 3 miles on the N. boundary, Ellicott's Creek, in the N., Buffalo Creek in the S., and its branches, Cazenove, and Little Buffalo C., with Conjocketa, Two Mile, and Cornelius Creeks, intermediate streams that run into Niagara River. The soil and surface are of a varied character. Along Buffalo Creek, the land is low, wet and clayey; low and marshy along the Niagara River in the NW. part, E. and N. of which rises a handsome plain, elevated some 20 feet above the alluvial plain of Buffalo Creek, presenting a soil of sand, water-worn pebble, variously intermixed with clay, and a light superstratum of vegetable mold, the surface very moderately waving in easy and pleasant undulations. On this plain, stands the Village of Buffalo. E. of this, a third tract, occupying the E. and N. part, extends off, unaltered in soil and surface, across Amherst, sufficiently described under that Town. Buffalo is a handsome tract, of pretty poor farming land, rich enough along the Creek, but that is Indian property, the soil being very moist in general and rather cold and clayey. But what of the soil? If the spot is not insalubrious, that is enough, and commerce, trade and enterprize, will supply all else that is required. The Erie Canal commences here, in Buffalo Creek, winds along the Niagara River 10 miles, to where it enters Tonnewanta Creek, on the N. line of this Town. See ERIE CANAL. At Black Rock V., attempts are making to form an artificial harbor in Niagara River, by a dam across the narrow channel to Squaw Island, moles, &c. proposing here also to enter the Canal by Locks. It may be well enough to try this plan, provided it do not retard the making a great Harbor in Buffalo Creek, the spot that nature has indicated, and still indicates, for that purpose. The great road from Albany to the W., terminating at Buffalo V., extends across this Town in a NE. and SW. direction;

besides this is the road along the River, north, toward Niagara Falls, and southward along the Lake shore, and some others in other directions. The Indian Reservation at Buffalo Creek, is partly in this Town, for which see BUFFALO CREEK INDIAN RESERVATION. Their houses and hamlets on this Reserve, are principally in this Town, partly in Amherst, 5 or 6 miles E. of the Village of Buffalo. Their numbers are on the decline, generally, but rather increasing here, and may amount to near 1000. They are chiefly Senecas, and many of them possess considerable wealth. The *Post Borough*, or incorporated *Post Village of Buffalo*, is on the W. border of this Town, at the E. end of Lake Erie, and at the mouth of Buffalo Creek and the head of Niagara River, 296 miles nearly W. from Albany, at the western extremity of the Erie Canal. Buffalo is at the foot of navigation for the shipping of Lake Erie, and has a tolerably good natural Harbor in the mouth of Buffalo Creek, where the water is deep enough, but there is a sand-bar at its mouth, easily removable, by proper works. The site of this Borough is on a handsome plain, though rather low, the soil a moist, gravelly or clayey loam, with gentle slopes toward the adjoining waters. Buffalo was laid in ashes by the British from Canada, during the late war, but has risen from its ashes, much improved in appearance. Had the General Government shown common justice to the sufferers on this late 'frontier,' Buffalo would long since have not only recovered from its misfortunes by the war, but more than quadrupled its former number of houses, inhabitants, and the amount of business. It now contains the Court-House and Jail, a great number of spacious and elegant brick houses and stores, and in all upwards of 300 buildings. There is a Light-House, near the Harbor, opposite *Fort Erie*, of Canada, a name that always presents to my recollection, the late War, Military Fame, and Dr. Franklin's Whistle! The destination of Buffalo, is promis-

ing in a high degree. Within a century from this time, I am clearly of opinion, that here will be, in rank, population and business, the 3rd., if not the 2d. Town in this State, unless, indeed, other trains of calamities are to paralyze natural efforts, preventing the natural and usual order of events. Its advantages are commanding, in a very high degree. See LAKE ERIE, and ERIE CANAL. The *Post Village of Black Rock*, 2 miles below Buffalo, in this Town, opposite Waterloo, of Canada, has also a considerable population and business. It stands at the Ferry across Niagara River, here about a half mile wide; and, from a foolish and mistaken policy, is a sort of envious rival of Buffalo, or rather, perhaps, there is such rivalry between those places! See above, for a passing note to the Black Rock Harbor, and Basin, connected with the Canal. *Springville P. O.*, is in this Town, but I cannot learn in what part.— There is now 1 Steam-Boat on Lake Erie, plying between Buffalo and Detroit, &c., and there will doubtless soon be many more. Population, 2095: persons employed in agriculture, 254; in trade and commerce, 73; in manufactures and trades, 107; foreigners, 23; 24 free blacks, 7 slaves: taxable property, \$480470: 8 schools, 10 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$181.56; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 462; No. taught that year, 356: 680 electors, 3525 acres improved land, 1252 cattle, 264 horses, 1444 sheep: 3647 yards cloth made in families in 1821; 1 saw mill, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

D.V., D.T., W.D., B.W., C.L.A., J.W.

BUFFALO CREEK, a considerable stream that enters the E. end of Lake Erie, at the Village of Buffalo, Erie County. It rises in 3 large branches, *Cayuga* and *Seneca Creeks*, in Genesee County, and *Cazenove*, or *Cazenovia Creek*, in the SE. of Erie County, which unite in the Indian Reserve, 5 to 7 miles E. of Buffalo Village, forming Buffalo Creek. These 3 are each about 30 miles in length, and

Buffalo Creek, properly so called, only about 7 or 8. It receives Little Buffalo Creek, from the N., just at its mouth and the junction of the Erie Canal, which enters the Harbor at the mouth of this Creek. The Indigene Tract, or

BUFFALO CREEK RESERVATION, extends E. from Lake Erie about 18 miles, 7 miles wide, embracing Buffalo Creek at its junction with the above branches, and several miles of their courses, above. Here are said to be 1000 of the Aborigines of this great region, principally Senecas and Onondagas, residing in their Villages along the above Creeks, 5 to 7 or 8 miles E. of Buffalo. The Reserve is divided, by law, by an E. and W. line through its centre, attached in parts to the adjoining Towns on the N. and S., each comprising its width of the Reserve, to the centre of the Tract: thus it is partly in Clarence, Wales and Aurora, Amherst and Buffalo, and Hamburg, the Villages being in Buffalo and Amherst.

BUFFINGTON'S MINE, or WELL, 642 feet deep, see **PORTLAND**.

BULLEN'S MILLS P. O., see **PERU**.

BULL HILL, see **PHILLIPSTOWN**.

BURDETTE P. O., see **HECTOR**.

BURLINGHAM V., see **MAMAKATING**.

BURLINGTON, a Post Township of Otsego County, 12 miles W. from *Cooperstown*, and 78 miles W. from Albany, bounded N. by Exeter, E. by Otsego, S. by New-Lisbon, W. by Edmeston. This Town was erected on the first organization of the County, but the W. part was erected into a separate Town, called Edmeston in 1808. The surface of this Town is hilly, though arable, and the soil is very productive. It is well watered with springs and rivulets, and is well supplied with mill-seats. Butternuts Creek, with numerous branches, water the western part, and Otego Creek the eastern, both running S., being waters of the Susquehanna. Its situation is elevated, the waters run briskly, and the air is very salubrious.—The forest woods, are maple, beech,

birch, elm, basswood or tilia, cherry, and some hemlock. There are 2 Baptist meeting-houses, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Quakers, and 14 common school houses. The inhabitants are principally farmers, clad in the products of household industry. Burlington Village, near the centre, has a church, school-house, and about 20 houses. Population, 2457: 638 farmers, 156 mechanics, 9 traders or merchants; 5 foreigners; 3 free blacks: taxable property, \$246881: school districts, 14; schools kept on an average 7 months in 12; public monies received for support of common schools in 1821, \$373.33; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 758; whole number taught in the schools that year, 931, a handsome excess, and a good symptom: 376 electors: 13664 acres of improved land; 2849 cattle, 633 horses, 5977 sheep: 34544 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 4 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 2 distilleries and 3 asheries.

While writing the first edition of this Work, the venerable Father of our Common School System, then an inhabitant of this Town, assisted me in describing this and many of the adjoining Towns; nor can I now revisit Burlington without mentioning the late Jedidiah Peck, as a man eminently entitled to remembrance by the rising generations of New-York. The Common School System, now 'in the full tide of successful experiment,' was, most emphatically, his Work, to which he devoted himself with a truly patriotic, I had almost said with a prophetic ardor. Judge Peck was a man of humble pretensions to talents, and still more humble learning; but of principles as firm and incorruptible, uniformly, through a long life, as ever any man possessed, in any country or in any age. There was a pure principle of honest patriotism about him, that made him quite obnoxious to certain dictators; and the youth of this Republic should be reminded of the sneers of a class of politicians, anxious to put

him out of their way, who vainly strove to fix all sorts of imputations and odium on the character of 'Squire Bush-el,' because, forsooth, his name was Peck! Youth of the Republic! He enjoyed a complete triumph, lived to see it, and his memory lives in honor, committed to your safe keeping, an instructive lesson for your remembrance. He has passed from works to rewards, uninjured by the shafts of calumny and reproach; and it is worthy of remark, that though wounded and grieved, he never complained, nor ever returned evil for evil. The best men are calumniated, principally by the worst,—but sometimes even good men join in the reproach. Where are his calumniators! I knew him well, and the feelings and principles that actuated him; and if I live to publish another edition of this Work, will endeavor to connect with this article a brief but accurate biographical notice of JEDIDIAH PECK. E.W.,A.,J.P.

BURNING SPRING, see BRISTOL.

BURNT HILLS, see BALLSTON.

BURNT SHIP BAY, 1 mile in length, at the NE. angle of Grand Island of Niagara River, between Navy and Cayuga Islands, 4½ miles above the Falls, took its name from the burning of some shipping here, in the old wars, when and by whom I know not.

BUSH KILL, see BEEKMAN.

BUSHWICK, a small Township occupying the N. Eastern extremity of Kings County, on Long or Nassau Island: It is bounded by East River or the County of New-York on the NW., Queens County on the E., and Southerly by Brooklyn, and a small angle on that part of Flatbush called *New-Lots*. The soil is principally a light loam, and the surface considerably hilly, in some parts stony, though productive. There is 1 Dutch Reformed Church near the centre of the Town, and *Bushwick Village*; and a Methodist Meeting-House in the little Village of *Williamsburgh*. There are 2 tide mills, 3 school houses, and 2 taverns in this Town. The inhabitants are principally of Dutch extrac-

tion. Bushwick is opposite the upper part of the city of New-York, and there is a ferry established from Williamsburgh in this Town, a pleasant little Village, to Corlaer's Hook, on New-York Island. It appears by some ancient historic records, that in 1662 the Town of Bushwick contained 25 houses, which were enclosed by a strong palisade defence against the Indians. Population, in 1810, 798; in 1820, 930: 119 farmers, 60 mechanics, and 5 traders or 'persons engaged in commerce;' 19 foreigners; 42 free blacks; 120 *slaves!* taxable property, \$287119: 3 schools, kept 12 months in 12; \$117.20; 219; 66! 167 electors; 2535 acres of improved land; 487 cattle, 184 horses, 57 sheep: 2275 yards of cloth; 2 grist mills, 1 distillery. J.C.V.

BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE P. O., see CAMBRIDGE.

BUTTER HILL, a high cobble hill on the W. side of Hudson River, opposite Breakneck Hill, at the N. entrance of the Highlands, or Matteawan Mountains. These are the northern hills of this chain, and the view of the upper country opens at once, on ascending the river, as we pass these hills; when the flourishing Villages of New-Windsor, New-Burgh, and Fish-kill, together with the diversities of surface, improved farm-lands, &c., present a charming contrast to the rude scenery we have just left behind us. Its altitude above the Hudson, is 1529 feet.

BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, the name of the Channel between Governor's Island and Nassau or Long Island, an arm of the Bay of New-York. See BROOKLYN.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, see CORNWALL.

BUTTERNUTS, a Post-Township in the SW. part of Otsego County, 21 miles SW. from *Cooperstown*, and 87 W. from Albany; bounded N. by Pittsfield, E. by Laurens and Otego, S. by Unadilla, W. by the Unadilla River or the County of Chenango.—The soil is good for grain or grass.

much of it a chocolate colored mold. The forest woods, maple, beech, birch, elm, basswood, butternut or white walnut, and some hemlock. It is well watered by springs and brooks; and Butternuts creek, which runs diagonally from the NE. to the SW. corner, supplies abundance of mill-seats. On the W. it is washed by the Unadilla, a fine stream of the Susquehanna. The name of this Town is derived from a singular growth of Butternut trees on the bank of the creek of the same name. The inhabitants are principally farmers, of plain domestic habits, wearing the clothes produced in their families, from the growth of their own farms, the best and most appropriate yeomanic badge of honorable distinction. *Louisville Village*, on the Butternuts Creek, 8 miles below Garrattsville, has 25 houses, and the post-office: 6 miles below this is *Gilbertsville*, a Village of 15 houses, and *Gilbertsville P. O.* Mt. Upton Farm, the residence of a Mr. Fenno, is on the Unadilla. The roads are good. The public buildings are, houses of worship for the Episcopalians, Baptists, Friends, and Presbyterians, and 20 school-houses. There is a woollen and cotton manufactory, owned by a company with a capital stock of 50000 dollars. Population in 1810, 3181; in 1820, 3601: 864 farmers, 10 traders, 239 mechanics; 40 foreigners not naturalized; 28 free blacks: taxable property, \$356677: 23 school districts; schools kept 7 months in 12; \$506.12; 1083; 1100: 631 electors; 13553 acres of improved land; 4589 cattle, 827 horses, 9171 sheep: 31797 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen manufactory, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries, 3 asheries. The siliceous sandstone of this quarter, quarries well, and if I am correctly informed, may be used in building houses to great advantage. A stone-house, if it can be erected at the same expense as a framed, wooden-house, should certainly be preferred on every account. A

gentleman who has made the experiment, in this Town, assures me that his stone-house has cost him rather less than it would to have erected a building of the same dimensions, of wood.

J.C.M., J.P., E.P.

BUTTERNUTS, a fine stream that rises in Exeter, Otsego County, and runs S. to the Unadilla, in the SW. corner of the town of Butternuts. Its whole course about 30 miles.

BYRAM RIVER, a small stream that rises in W. Chester Co., and runs S. into Long-Island Sound, about 26 miles NE. from New-York; forming, for a short distance, the boundary line between Connecticut and New-York, though its principal course is in the latter state.

BYRON, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 10 miles ENE. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Clarendon, E. by Bergen, S. by Stafford, and part of Le Roy, W. by Elba. Its extent is about 6 by 5 miles. The face of the country is generally level, the land excellent. It is watered by *Black Creek*, which receives, near the centre, the waters of *Bigelow* and *Spring Creeks*, on which there are grist, saw, fulling mills, &c. Byron was erected from the W. part of Bergen, April 4, 1820, to take effect from the first Monday of April, 1821, and of course its population, by the late Census, is included in that of Bergen. A resident Correspondent estimates the population at 1330, in Nov. 1821, and seems to intimate that the number had been taken by actual enumeration, perhaps while taking the State Census. As noticed under **CLARENDON**, the 'Connecticut Tract' of land is partly in this town, extending from the S. end of Byron, across Clarendon and Murray, their whole width, to Lake Ontario. Byron is about 10 miles S. of the Erie Canal, at Holley Village, Murray.—Population, (as above,) 1330: taxable property, \$96097: 9 schools, 6 months in 12; \$50.01; 450; 551: 274 electors, 4948 acres improved land, 1422 cattle, 167 horses, 2574 sheep: 8109 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 5 saw

mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 5 distilleries, 5 asheries.

J.T.,L.C.A.

C.

CAHOOS BRIDGE, see WATERVLIET.

CAHOOS FALLS, or COHOES, see WATERFORD and WATERVLIET.

CAHOOS ISLAND, see WATERVLIET.

CAIRO, a Post-Township of Greene County, 12 miles WNW. of *Catskill* Village, 11 W. of Athens Village on the Hudson, and 40 S. of Albany, erected in 1803, and called Canton till 1808; bounded N. by Greenville, E. by Athens, southerly by *Catskill** and Hunter, or the summit of the Kaatsbergs, (or *Catskill* mountains,) westwardly by Durham. Its medial extent is near $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles square, though its form is irregular. The surface is considerably broken, and the W. part hilly; but along the creeks are rich tracts of alluvion, while the intervening lands are of a good quality, and but moderately uneven. The *Kaatskill*, crosses the NE. part, and is a good mill-stream, receiving *Shingle Kill* from the SW., another mill-stream. The whole population of this town, in 1810, was 2055. Its surplus products, which are conveyed to *Catskill*, (Village,) and to Athens, consist of grain, salted and fresh provisions, lumber, and butter and cheese. This town has some Iron works, and a competent number of mills of different kinds.—The *Susquehanna* turnpike passes through this town, and on this road, at the crossing of the *Shingle-Kill*, is a flourishing little Village called *Cairo*, where the public business of the town is transacted. Here is the post-office, a handsome Presbyterian meeting-house, several stores, shops, &c., some valuable mills, and a central place for roads and business, 10 miles from *Catskill* Village. Population, 2353: 545 farmers, 11 traders, 109 mecha-

* Township, for in this County, *Catskill* or *Catscreek* is indiscriminately applied to a Town or Township, to a creek, to mountains, hills, villages, &c. &c.

nic; 7 foreigners; 28 free blacks, 8 slaves: taxable property, \$414178: 12 schools 8 months in 12; \$316.13; 655; 508: 348 electors, 11184 acres improved land; 1902 cattle, 462 horses, 2153 sheep: 10364 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 trip hammer, 1 asherie.

A.C.,E.C.,N.T.

CALDWELL, a Post-Township, the capital of Warren County, 62 miles N. of Albany, erected in 1810, and named in honor of James Caldwell, Esq.; a principal proprietor, and a liberal benefactor. It comprises the S. end of Lake George, an extent of about 7 miles, and is bounded N. by Bolton, E. by Fort-Anne, S. by Queensbury, W. by Athol and Luzerne. The surface of this township is much broken, and many of its hills aspire to the name of mountains.—The general surface is elevated, and that of Lake George also, which beautiful sheet of clear water penetrates from the NE. corner, and occupies the central part of this town. S. of the head of this Lake is an elevated hilly tract that slopes 2 or 3 miles toward the Lake; and *Rattlesnake Hill* rises on the W. side to a lofty height, within 1 mile of the S. end of the Lake, extending N. for a great distance, but gradually receding from the water. On the E. side, the hills are equally high, and present but a narrow border of rough arable lands for the husbandman. Scaroon river, or the E. branch of the Hudson, approaches within about 5 miles of Lake George, and forms a small part of the western boundary of Caldwell: and there are some small streams that supply mills. *Bloody Pond*, near the S. line of this town, is of very small importance, but that it has a place in history. To conceive the general aspect of this country, imagine yourself on an eminence of near 500 feet, looking into a deep valley on the N., occupied by the waters of Lake George, at the distance, nearly, of 3 miles, and extending northerly 36 miles. On the E. and W., studded by parallel ridges

of craggy mountains, rising gently from the water for a few rods, then with a bolder acclivity and mounting to a general elevation of 600, 800, to 1200 feet in some lofty summits, tufted with dwarf evergreens. Lake George lies before you, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to near 4 miles wide, fancifully speckled with small islands, and in full view for the distance of 17 miles. The Village of Caldwell, on the W. shore, at the head of the Lake, presents a pleasing spectacle, and beyond it are farms, fields and forests, as far as the eye can reach. The E. shore is more wild, and less susceptible of cultivation. The forest-trees are, first deciduous, on the arable lands, then intermixed with evergreens, till at length pine, hemlock, spruce and fir assert their own prerogatives, and clothe the mountain side with perpetual verdure. The lands are principally held by lease from James Caldwell, Esq., and the trade by the Lake is considerable and increasing. Rafts ascend this Lake with timber, &c., with a N. wind and without difficulty. A road from Glen's Falls on the Hudson, through the Village of Caldwell, to Scaroon River and the country on the N., brings much business this way, and opens a nearer and better road to Canada, than that on the E. side of Lakes George and Champlain. There is also a road along the W. shore.—*Caldwell Village*, at the head of the Lake, has the county buildings, a printing-office, about 50 houses, stores, &c., a post-office of the name of the town, and a small church with a steeple and bell, built at the expense of the proprietor. Near this Village on the N., are mills erected on a small stream from the mountain on the W. At the S. end of the Lake are the ruins of Fort William Henry; and near those, of Fort George also; places of very considerable importance in the early wars of this country. On the 5th of July, 1758, General Abercrombie embarked here with an army of 15,395 effective men, in 1035 boats, besides several rafts mounting cannon, and descended the Lake for an attack

on Ticonderoga. In that attack he was repulsed, with the loss of 1941 men, and Lord Howe, one of the best officers in America; and on the 9th at night returned to the encampment here with the remainder of the army. Fort George was built of stone, and its works are yet to be seen, though in perfect ruins. *Diamond Island*, in Lake George, was once fortified, and of some importance. As a place of resort, in connexion with the Springs of Saratoga County, Caldwell attracts considerable notice, and few similar waters in the world are more admired than Lake George. The surrounding scenery is highly picturesque, and no person of taste can fail to be delighted with its beauties. The Lake abounds with fish for the angler, such as trout, pike, Oswego bass,—and salmon trout are taken weighing 20 pounds. *Tea Island*, near the W. shore, and 2 miles from the head of the Lake, is a curiosity. The exterior line is nearly a circle, and a small opening on the E. side receives the water which spreads within, and covers near one third of the surface. A handsome summer-house is erected here for tea parties. A steam-boat has been in operation on Lake George, but has been burnt by accident, and it is said will be replaced by another. Population, 723: 151 farmers, 27 mechanics, 19 traders; 4 foreigners; 1 free black, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$78211: 3 schools, 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$103.63; 235 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 220 taught in the schools that year: 162 electors, 2552 acres improved land, 515 cattle, 114 horses, 938 sheep: 4778 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 10 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine and 1 distillery.

D. D. W., K. B., W. R.

CALDWELL'S TOBACCO FACTORY, noticed in the 1st edition of this work, is on Mill Creek, 1 mile N. of Albany, in the SE. of Watervliet. It is still continued, but I do not know to what extent, nor what variety of manufactures are embraced in the works.—

Mr. Caldwell has retired from business, and the Factory is conducted by Mr. Levy Solomons, under whose superintendence the works have long been successfully managed.

CALEDONIA, a Post-Township at the N. end of Livingston County, on the W. side of the Genesee River, 12 miles N. of *Geneseo*, 17 above Rochester and the Erie Canal; bounded N. by Wheatland of Monroe County, E. by the Genesee River, or by Rush and Avon, S. by York, W. by Le Roy of Genesee County. Washed on the E. by Genesee River, 'as crooked as crooked can be,' it has of course a long water-line on that navigation, now connected with the Erie Canal. There are also some small mill streams, running into that river, and one in the NW. issuing from the Big Spring, which runs N. to Allan's Creek, in Wheatland. A Correspondent speaks of a natural Pond in this town, 1 mile in length, but I find none on the maps, and hesitate to notice it. The land is good,—of the best quality for wheat; and the Caledonia farmers even imagine that their wheat is as good as that of Fayette, so celebrated at Myn-derser's mills. The *Big Spring*, in the NW. corner of this town, is well worth going some distance to see.— This town is near 8 miles long E. and W. and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide. For some of the legislative changes, the old Town of Caledonia, as described in this work in 1813, has undergone, see WHEATLAND, to which it may not be amiss to add that its first name, 'according to law,' was *Southampton*, changed to Caledonia in 1806. On the erection of Livingston County, Feb. 23, 1821, this town was restricted to its present limits. *Caledonia Village*, is in the NW. part, where there is a small collection of houses, on the principal highway. The population, below, is in part an estimate, the town having been divided since the late Census, which returned 2645 inhabitants, of which number were, farmers, 740; traders, 10; mechanics, 163:—45 foreigners; 2 free blacks, 3 slaves.—

Population, 1323: taxable property, \$184938: 6 schools, 6 months in 12; \$88.04; 274; 252: 194 electors, 8205 acres improved land, 1330 cattle, 247 horses, 3318 sheep: 7184 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine.

A.C.L., R.S., N.T.

CALEDONIA MINES, see ROSSIE.

CAMBRAJ, see GOUVERNEUR.

CAMBRIA, a Post-Township of Niagara County, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of *Lockport*, 13 E. of Lewiston V.; bounded N. by Porter and Wilson, E. by Royalton, S. by Niagara, W. by Lewiston. It comprises township No. 14, range 7, and the E. half of 14, range 8, being 9 by 6 miles square. It is traversed by the Mountain Ridge E. and W., nearly central, and is watered by Eighteen Mile, Howell's, and Cayuga Creeks, or rather by small sources of each, of little value, and has the Erie Canal across the SE. of 14, range 7, where it passes into Royalton. The *Post Village of Lockport*, separately described, the capital of Niagara County, is on the line between Cambria and Royalton, where the Canal descends the Mountain Ridge, partly in each town. See LOCKPORT, in its alphabetical order, and also in the Appendix. In 1823, this Village contained 1200 inhabitants, 12 stores, 24 mechanics' shops, 5 law offices, 8 inns, 8 physicians, 4 schools, 2 houses for public worship, and a printing-office, which issues a weekly newspaper. There are 5 double Locks here, on the Canal, for which see ERIE CANAL. In the 1st edition of this work, in 1813, Cambria comprised the whole territory that now forms Niagara County; and it will soon be again subdivided, so as to make Lockport a separate township, instead of being a village, unincorporated, partly in 2 towns. The land is tolerably good, indifferently watered, and has a pleasing diversity of surface. The Cambria Post-Office is on the Ridge Road, 13 miles E. of Lewiston, 7 NW. of Lockport. The Papaw, is indigenous in this town, as mentioned in 1813. See PAPA W. The

Post-Master at Lockport, gives 288 miles, as the distance from that place to Albany, and 20 to Lewiston, thence 7 to Niagara Falls, = 315. The distance from Lockport to Niagara Falls, by-and-by, will not exceed 22 miles, by a very excellent road, on and near the very brow of the Mountain Ridge, overlooking Lake Ontario, 7 to 10 and 12 miles distant. Population, (by the Census of 1820, since which the number of inhabitants has probably nearly tripled,) 1134: 196 farmers, 21 mechanics, 6 free blacks: taxable property, \$112483: electors, 270; 4811 acres improved land, 1519 cattle, 147 horses, 2204 sheep: 7769 yards cloth made in families in 1821: 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 distillery, 12 asheries.

G.H.B., D.T., B.C., B.W.

CAMBRIDGE, a small Post-Township of Washington County, on the northern turnpike, 35 miles NE. of Albany, 15 SW. of *Salem*; bounded N. by Jackson, E. by White Creek, S. by Rensselaer County, W. by Easton.—In April, 1815, the former Town of Cambridge was subdivided into three Towns, Cambridge, Jackson, and White Creek. Cambridge extends S. to Hoosac River, but is indifferently supplied with mill-seats. The surface is waving, in some part rugged and hilly, but it has a good proportion of arable and very productive farm lands, a soil of warm, deep gravel, a proper medium, duly admixed with clay, sand and gravel. The Post-Office is called '*Buskirk's Bridge, or Cambridge,*' in the official table now before me.—Why not Cambridge, alone? The northern turnpike, a few years ago the best of the same extent in the State, forms the eastern boundary, and there are abundance of public roads. Marble is said to have been discovered in this town. There is a Friends' meeting-house, but whether any other I do not know. A small part of this town, lying S. of Hoosac River, was annexed to the town of Hoosac, or '*Hosick,*' Rensselaer County, March 20, 1822. Population, 2491: 271 farmers, 80

mechanics, 5 traders; 15 foreigners; 18 *slaves*; 32 free blacks: taxable property, \$493294: 13 schools, 9 months in 12; \$389.26; 659; 689: 455 electors, 15054 acres improved land, 2359 cattle, 644 horses, 3958 sheep: 21064 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 12 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 trip-hammer, 1 distillery.

S.T., N.C.T.

CAMDEN, a Post-Township of Oneida County, one tier of towns N. of Oneida Lake, watered by the W. branch of Fish Creek. It consists of 2 townships, Linly and Bloomfield, on De Witt's Maps, being about 12 miles E. and W., and 6 N. and S.; and is bounded N. by Florence, E. by Western, S. by Bengal, W. by Williamstown, of Oswego County. It is well watered by Fish Creek, and its branches, which afford abundance of good sites for mills. The upland is generally uneven, though not mountainous, but along the rivers and creeks, the flats are extensive and the soil very rich and productive, being a sandy loam, easy of tillage. The whole may be pronounced an excellent body of land, better adapted for grain, than most of the surrounding country. The timber is mostly beech, maple, bass-wood and some hemlock, and a few groves of white-pine, all of luxuriant growth. This town has rapidly increased in population and wealth, having been settled about 22 years, and it now contains about 1400 inhabitants, principally farmers from Connecticut. It has 2 Congregational churches, and 10 school-houses. The society is good, and the inhabitants are remarkably frugal and industrious. Mills, roads, bridges, &c. are in convenient abundance, and there are a pretty competent number of common mechanics. Camden Post-Office is 20 miles WNW. of Rome, 36 from Utica, near the centre of the town, on the road from Constantia to Turin and Martinsburgh. *Taberg P. O.*, is on the E. branch of Fish Creek, and the State road from Rome to Sacket's Harbor, in the SE. part of this town.

11 miles a little N. of W. from Rome, 27 from Utica. Here is a Village of 25 houses and stores, and the *Taberg Iron Works*. It was founded in 1810, by the Oneida Iron and Glass Manufacturing Company, and the furnace commenced operations in the fall of 1811. Taberg Village is about 7 miles N. of the Erie Canal. The E. branch of Fish Creek, which runs along the E. border of this town, on which Taberg stands, is also called *Bloomfield's Creek*, to its junction with the W. branch, and it would perhaps be well that it have a separate name. See LEE. It is proposed that a new town embrace Taberg, nearly in its centre.—Lands are selling at 3 to 9 dollars per acre, and yield 2 to 3000 bushels of coal. The Iron Works at this Village consume the coal from about 100 acres per annum. These works now consist of a blast furnace and forge, and a small furnace called 'a pocket furnace,' the latter kept in blast 8 or 9 months in 12. Salmon are taken in Fish Creek, and all its tributaries are well stocked with trout. The titles to lands are good, and the *Indian Meadows*, along this stream, are not exceeded in richness and fertility by the Mohawk Flats. Wheat, and maize or Indian corn, are sure crops. The old Indian Reservation, by the Oneidas, was a half mile on each side of Fish Creek, now owned by the State, or by individuals who have State deeds, or patents, for their lands. I see no good reason why this section of country should not increase rapidly in population and business. So far as I know, it is a healthy country, and I have been at some trouble to inform myself, as well by personal observation, as by inquiries of the most respectable inhabitants. Population in 1820, 1772 : 462 farmers, 2 traders, 84 mechanics; 5 foreigners, 1 free black: taxable property, \$164909 : 10 schools, 8 months in 12; \$299.49; 504 : 631 : 353 electors, 3784 acres improved land, 1349 cattle, 251 horses, 2021 sheep : 13454 yards cloth : 5 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 3 fulling

mills, 3 carding machines, 2 iron works, 1 distillery, 2 asheries.

J.H.,J.E.B.,B.B.H.,P.J.

CAMERON, a large Township of Steuben County, 8 miles S. of Bath, bounded N. by Bath, E. by Painted Post, S. by Addison, W. by Canisteo. It was erected April 16, 1822, from the N. part of Addison, and comprises township No. 3 in the 3d range, No. 3, range 4, and the N. half of No. 2, range 4, of Phelps and Gorham's purchase. The Canisteo runs through the SW. part, a navigable stream of the Tioga of the Susquehanna, and the Conhocton along the NE. corner. The land is broken and hilly, but there are some tracts of alluvion, and the uplands are capable of making farms, though by no means of the first quality, except in small detached pieces. Timber,—pine, hemlock, maple, beech, elm, ash, basswood, &c.—For population, electors, &c. see ADDISON, from which this town was erected subsequently to the two late Censuses, and other returns of numbers, such as schools, &c. J.D.,L.A.

CAMILLUS, a Post-Township of Onondaga County, 10 miles NW. of Onondaga, and 160 from Albany; bounded N. by Lysander, E. by Salina and Onondaga, S. by Marcellus, W. by Cayuga County. The Seneca River is a boatable stream, and the Erie Canal lies nearly central across this town. It is well supplied with mill seats, and has several turnpikes.—There are three small Villages;—*Camillus*, on the Otisco Creek, where is *Camillus Post-Office*; one on the Skaneateles Creek, where is *Elbridge Post-Office*,—both on the N. branch of the Seneca turnpike, and *Jordan*, on the Canal, 2 miles N. of Elbridge. There is also a *Post-Office* in the N. part of this town, called *Jonia*, making 3 in all. There are 34 school districts, and 1998 scholars. About 4 miles from the Seneca River, there are some very interesting remains of ancient works, among which are 2 Forts, on the farm of Judge Mauro.—The largest of these is on a high hill,

and seems to have had an area of about 3 acres, surrounded by a ditch and a wall of earth. The gate-ways may be plainly seen. My Correspondents say a large lime-stone, found in this Fort, 'has writing upon it, in an unknown character.' The other Fort was smaller, and situated on lower ground. A well is said to have been discovered, on opening which great quantities of human bones were thrown out, mouldered to a chalky dust. It is supposed, from the appearance of the place, and finding flints in the well, that an invading, victorious army, had hastily interred its dead in this well. The population, in 1820, 5791; taxable property, \$413840; No. acres of improved land, 21412; No. of neat cattle, 5141; No. of sheep, 9236; No. of horses, 1191; No. yards of cloth made in families in 1 year, 41004. There are 6 grain mills, 17 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 6 distilleries, and 2 asheries. The lands are held in fee simple. Of the population; there are 2974 free white males, 2817 females, = 5791, and 10 free colored persons: no slaves: There are 1060 farmers, 150 mechanics, 20 persons engaged in commerce and trade, and 18 foreigners not naturalized. The southern part of Camillus is somewhat hilly, but the northern quite level, and the soil is principally a warm and fertile sandy loam. A small pond of 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, on the turnpike, 4 miles from the W. line, constantly emits a strong smell of sulphur. The Otisco outlet, commonly called 9 mile creek, but better *Otisco Creek*, curves NEastward toward Onondaga Lake in Salina; within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of this and about 60 rods S. of the N. branch of the Seneca turnpike, is an extensive mine of gypsum of an excellent quality. This is on lot 90, in the SE. corner of Camillus, a township of the military tract. This valuable mineral was first discovered in 1792, by a Mr. William Lindsay, on the E. side of a hill about 90 feet high; and in May, 1809, an incorporated company purchased the

land and commenced digging: 100 tons were sold in 1810. The mineralogy of this town, like that of the whole county, is highly interesting; but it requires personal inspection to give its details with the precision belonging to science.

J.M.A., T.A., B.B.

CAMPBELLTOWN P.O., see PAINTED POST.

CANAAN, a Post-Township in the NE. part of Columbia County, 24 miles NE. of Hudson, 24 SE. of Albany, bounded N. by New-Lebanon, E. by Richmond, of the State of Massachusetts, S. by Austerlitz, W. by Chatham. It is a good Township of land, bordered on the E. by a range of the Williamstown Mountain, a mass of argillite, lofty and precipitous, and more or less broken by considerable hills in the S., W., and across the E. part, between which there are extensive vallies of light, warm, arable lands, the soil principally a productive loam, or a warm, slaty gravel, reposing on slate, or a calcareous loam, or limestone. There are small tracts of clay, and the most of the ridges are arable, fine farming land, duly distributed into tracts suitable for grazing, meadow and grain, and very good for orcharding. Some of the summits of its highest hills, along the E. border, have been estimated at 500 feet, and some attempts have been made to give this range the name of the Canaan Mountain. Ridges of easy elevation, though rather steep in some places, are arable throughout, and at the top terminate in naked beds of a soft crumbly slate-stone, streaked with veins of silex, which on exposure to the weather decompose rapidly into a very rich soil. Twenty years ago, I cultivated a hill of this sort, on the W. part of my Father's farm, the top of which was a bare rock, capable only of sustaining here and there a stunted mullein, or a sort of sorrel, now covered with a dark colored soil of mold, capable of producing good crops of clover, wheat, corn, &c. The use of gypsum is no where more beneficial than on those lands, warm and sweet, wanting no-

thing but vegetable matter, duly converted into mold. See the 1st. edition of this Work, published in 1813, for more extended remarks, and see also Milton, for some on green-dressings. Canaan is now restricted to a comparatively small area, by the erection of the Town of New-Lebanon, from the N. part, and the loss of some territory, in forming Austerlitz, on the south. Limestone, of a good quality, is plenty, Marle is found in the E. part, and some lead ores, in veins, imbedded in limestone. Bog iron ore is found in small quantities. The water of this Town is very soft and pure, excepting some few tracts, where the springs issue from limestone. The roads are numerous, and very good. Canaan Post-Office, is on the Hudson and New-Lebanon turnpike, in the SW. part of this Town, 18 miles NE. of Hudson; and *Canaan Corners P. O.*, lately established, near the centre, and the Presbyterian meeting-house, 24 miles from Albany, and Hudson, where there is a Village of the same name, of some 12 or 15 houses and stores, a pleasant, busy place. There are also 2 Baptist meeting-houses, and 12 district school-houses. Whiting's Pond, a fine sheet of pure water, near 5 miles in circumference, situated in the E. part, discharges a small mill-stream that crosses this Town, running westward, and has fine sites for mills immediately at the outlet of the pond. Kline Kill or Little Creek, crosses the SW. corner, and there are some other small streams that supply mill-seats, all waters of the N. branch of Factory or Abrams Creek, which enters the Hudson 4 miles above the city of Hudson. The above Pond has a large Marsh at its N. end, in which is plenty of calcareous marle, from which a small mill-stream runs N. into New-Lebanon. Lime and marle may both be used to advantage on the Canaan lands, as well as gypsum, which has done so much for the Farmers of this Town, but green-dressings, crops of buckwheat in blossom, ploughed under, will do more for the warm slaty

soils, than any other application, of the same expense. Two or three such dressings might be given in one summer, to great advantage, instead of letting the land lie in fallow. It is very important to turn under this dressing, when covered with dew. Population, 2079: 322 farmers, 192 mechanics, 6 traders; 2 foreigners; 31 free blacks, 14 *slaves*: taxable property, \$276705: 12 schools, 9 months in 12; \$306.00; 628: 736: 411 electors, 13837 acres improved land, 2257 cattle, 497 horses, 5006 sheep: 30804 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 4 carding machines, 3 distilleries.

D.F., E.G., E.H., W.S.

CANAAN CORNERS P. O., see CANAAN.

CANADA CREEK, a small stream of Oneida County, the N. Eastern branch of Wood Creek, which it enters from the N. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW. from Rome, after a course of 10 or 12 miles. There is also a small stream of this name in Johnstown; and there are 2 other Canada Creeks, distinguished by E. and W. CANADA CREEKS, which see.

CANADA MOUNTAIN, see CHESTER.

CANADA-WAY CREEK, a small but good mill stream of Chautauqua County, of some 15 miles in length, which rises in the Chautauqua Ridge, in this Town, Gerry and Hanover, and runs over many precipices to Lake Erie in the Town of Pomfret. This stream interlocks with some waters of the Cosdaga Lake, which discharges southward to Connewongo Creek, of the Alleghany, by the Cosdaga Creek, a small but boatable stream. Here was a Portage in early times, of only 6 miles, for Indian Canoes, used in the intercourse of the Indians and the French of the Alleghany River with Canada. Fredonia, on this stream, was formerly called Canada-way, and this Portage is now considerably used, between Dunkirk and Cosdaga Lake.

CANAGHDAROX, see PALATINE.

CANAJOHARIE CREEK, rises in the NE. corner of Otsego County, and runs N. easterly across the Township

of Canajoharie to the Mohawk River. It is a fine stream for mills, has several falls, one of which has given its name to the Creek and Township. Its length is about 17 miles. It is sometimes, though improperly, called Bowman's Creek, and has a small branch from Schoharie County, called Plattekill, or Flat Creek.

CANAJOHARIE,* a Post-Township of Montgomery Co., on the S. side of the Mohawk River, 39 miles NW. of Albany, and 15 SW. of *Johnstown*; bounded N. by the Mohawk, or Palatine, E. by Charleston, southerly by Schoharie and Otsego Cos., W. by Minden. The surface is considerably uneven, but the hills are generally arable and have a strong soil. Wheat is the chief product for market, and too exclusively the principal object with the inhabitants. It has Canajoharie Creek, with fine mill seats, and some on other streams, as Plattekill, from Schoharie Co., and the NW. corner extends to Otsquaga Creek. It has numerous roads, besides turnpikes.—The early inhabitants were Germans, and their descendants still form the great mass of the population, and retain too much of their partiality for raising grain, or seed crops, and cultivating with horses. The agriculture, however, is respectable and improving. There are 2 Post Offices, one at *Canajoharie Village*, and one at *Bowman's Creek*. Canajoharie Village, in the N. part, opposite Palatine Bridge V., has a Post-Office, 27 dwellings, the Erie Canal, 4 stores, and some other buildings. *Bowman's Creek Village*, in the S. part, has the other Post-Office, and 29 dwellings, 2 stores, &c.—*Frey's Bush*, is a local name given to a hamlet in the NW. corner, as is *Mapletown*, in the centre, and *New Niskayuna* in the SE. corner. Popula-

* This name is of Indigene origin. Canajoharie, as spoken by the Mohawk Indians, signifies the pot or kettle that washes itself. The name was first applied to a whirlpool at the foot of one of the falls of the Creek that now bears this name. See the 1st. edition of this Work.

tion, 4677; taxable property, \$667764; electors, 673; 24958 acres of improved land, 2976 neat cattle, 1246 horses, 6427 sheep: 25997 yards of cloth made in families, 5 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 6 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 1 distillery, and 8 asheries. The public buildings are, 4 Dutch Reformed Churches, 1 for Baptists and 1 for Lutherans, and 17 school houses. The Erie Canal lies along the S. side of the Mohawk, and will probably produce a great increase of business. There are some pretty rugged cliffs among the river hills, in this Town, formed of masses of a calcareous or siliceous sand-stone, the largest of which is that called the *Nose*.* In this rocky cliff it has long been known there were some natural caverns. In July, 1821, a large *Cave* was explored by a puffing and blowing party of gentlemen, and a pompous account was published, which has given to a *great hole in the Nose*, the name of 'MITCHELL'S CAVE,' in honor of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Dr. Mitchell, of New-York. The account of this exploration, says, that the party at first descended by ropes, 16 feet, to an opening of 11 feet by 30, 13 feet high, and then through another passage of about 20 feet to another room, 'and so on, and so on,' "till they reached in regular succession the tenth apartment, having also discovered several other smaller *lateral* rooms besides the ones above mentioned; making in all 13 or 14 different apartments." "The whole depth they descended, they supposed to be 500 feet," by *guess*, and most likely they were Yankees. They found this *Cave* damp and dirty, and they say they found stalactites, but with all their parade about scientific qualifications, the public gets little evidence of them, from their published account of the exploration. Since the above was written, a Correspondent writes me that near Col. Frey's, in this Town, the impressions of the

* See ANTHONY'S NOSE, separately described, and the *Klips*, under JOHNSTOWN.

feet of men and horses can be distinctly seen on some rocks, but he omits to say of what kind the rocks are, or to point out any other particulars. The Falls of Plattekill, or Flat Creek, about 1 mile from the Mohawk, merit notice as a curiosity, as the descent is about 80 feet in 10 rods, including a perpendicular fall of about 50. There is a vein of lead ore in the bottom of this Creek, about 3 quarters of a mile above the Falls, perfectly straight, that may be traced 30 rods. It was discovered in 1811, and *has been* partially worked by an *incorporated Company*. A Correspondent says it is imbedded in a kind of slate-stone.

E.B., T.A.S., A., G.F.Y.

CANANDAIGUA,* a populous and opulent Post-Township, the capital of Ontario County, 208 miles W. of Albany, on the great road to Niagara; bounded N. by Farmington, E. by Hopewell and Gorham, S. by Middlesex and Bristol, W. by Bristol and Bloomfield. Its extent N. and S. is 12 miles, E. and W. 6; comprising Townships No. 9 and 10, in the 3d Range. About 8 miles of the N. part of Canandaigua Lake, is in this Town, near the N. end of which is the Village of the same name. The outlet of this Lake runs a short distance through this Town, and passes across a corner of Hopewell, through Manchester, Lyons, and thence eastward to Seneca River. See CANANDAIGUA LAKE, and C. OUTLET, or C. CREEK. This is the only stream entitled to notice. The surface of this Town has an elegant diversity, in gentle undulations, and fine level tracts. The soil is good, and the cultivation very respectable and productive. If the farmers could possibly persuade themselves to *live like farmers*, in the midst of so much 'professional' extravagance and fashion, they might soon become

* Pure Indian. Canandaigua, being a Town Set Off, in the dialect of the Seneca Indians. Here was a Seneca Town, built by a part of that tribe, who removed from Canadesaga, or New-Town, where Geneva now stands.

E.W.

very wealthy and independent. See GATES, for some remarks on this subject. There is a great deal of wealth among the Farmers, in this quarter, but not quite so much as seems desirable, a remark as applicable in many other places as in Canandaigua. The settlement of this Town commenced in 1790, and in 1797 I found it but feeble, contending with innumerable embarrassments and difficulties. The spring of that year was uncommonly wet and cold. Besides a good deal of sickness, mud knee deep, musquitoes, and gnats, so thick that you could hardly breathe without swallowing them, rattlesnakes, and the ten thousand discouragements every where incident to new settlements, surrounded by all these, in June of that year, I saw, with wonder, that these people, all Yankees, from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, were perfectly undismayed, 'looking forward in hope,' 'sure and stedfast.' They talked to me of what the country would be, by-and-by, as if it were history, and I received it as all *fable*. In order to see the whole 'power of the County,' a Military Muster of all the men capable of bearing arms, I waited a day or two, and attended 'the training.' Major Wadsworth was the commanding officer, and including the men who *had guns*, and who *had not*, the boys, women and children, it was supposed that near 200 persons were collected. This training, one of the first, was held at Capt. Pitts's, on the Honeoye, and lasted all day and all night. The reader will indulge me in this digression, so out-of-the-way with most people, but perfectly in character with the pursuits of a general gleaner. I like to trace the progress of affairs from their small beginnings, never 'despising the day of small things.' This same territory, the 'old County of Ontario,' embraced a population in 1820, of 217,327 inhabitants, divided into 10 Counties! But, as to the sagacity of any man in foreseeing all this, that is entirely out of the question. The train of events that has produced this

splendid result, was then hidden in the womb of time, known only to him who sits above the sky, omnipotent. The early settlers of every new country are sanguine in hopes and expectations, and it is well they should be. Lands were selling, in 1797, at 25 cents an acre, in the very heart of this fine region; and though I purchased elsewhere, at the same price, and never realized any benefit from those early exertions and a Township of land, yet the settlers hereabouts have realized all their expectations, while my choice was not fatuity, nor theirs wisdom. The old Dutchman says, 'no man can have so good *fore-thought* as he can *hind-thought*.' Canandaigua is one of the few Towns of this fine region which has not been divided, since the publication of the first edition of this Work, in 1813. Population, 4680: of which number 802 are engaged in agriculture, 226 in manufactures, and 29 'in commerce' and trade: 10 foreigners not naturalized: 139 free blacks; no *slaves*: taxable personal property, \$156247; total, \$681149: school districts, 25; schools kept 9 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$350.48; 1196 children between 5 and 15; 1113 received instruction that year in those schools: public money received for the academy in 1821, : electors, 865; 17732 acres of improved land; 3776 cattle, 821 horses, 7713 sheep: 32895 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 3 distilleries and 2 asheries. *Canandaigua Village*, or the *Post Borough of Canandaigua*,* is finely situated near the centre of this Town, on a gentle ascent from the Lake, and consists principally of a main broad street, with an open area in the centre of the Village, commanding a beautiful view, at less than a half mile distant from the Lake. This street is about one mile in length, rising by an easy acclivity from the water, and at the end of the Borough,

or Village, attains a commanding elevation. In point of beauty and elegance of position, as well as in the style of its buildings, Canandaigua is excelled by no place of the same extent in the United States. It contains about 350 houses and stores, and 2000 inhabitants. Among its public buildings are the Court-House, Jail, a fire-proof Clerk's Office, 3 Churches, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists, a State Arsenal, an Academy, 5 School Houses, a Masonic Hall, 2 Banks, and there are also 2 Land Offices, the one by the Agent of the State of Connecticut, and the other by the Agent of various extensive proprietors in Europe.—There are 3 or 4 printing offices, and three Gazettes, 40 stores, several of which are very extensive, an extensive book-store and bindery, 80 mechanics' shops, 35 offices, a brewery, several elegant inns, and by far too many taverns and groceries, [as there are every where, in such places,] several asheries, &c. &c.—The County Prison is a large stone building, enclosed on the N. and W. sides by a thick stone wall, and cost the County 30,000 dollars. In 1790, this spot contained but a single human habitation. It is now specially incorporated by law. The ground plan of Canandaigua is decidedly superior to any other considerable Village in the western part of this State. The private mansions of many individuals are extensive and elegant, having spacious courts, gardens, &c. and combining every convenience of art and every elegance of taste. Among these may be particularly noticed that of Gideon Granger, late Post Master General, here enjoying the evening of a life of singular activity and usefulness, surrounded by every blessing of social life. The principal public buildings are on an open area in the centre, of good extent, a plan so convenient and ornamental, that it ought every where to be adopted, in populous country towns. The Academy is 3 stories in height, and was founded by the liberal

* See ITHACA.

donations of Messrs. Phelps and Gorham. The Erie Canal passes 12 miles N. of this Village, and it is in contemplation to connect the Canandaigua Lake with it by a lateral Canal. Canandaigua is the seat of a great deal of business, and wealth, [exclusive of its Banks, which really add nothing to the capital of any place, and which are rather a curse than a blessing in any but great commercial places,] and though it may be eclipsed by some rival Towns on the Canal, will continue to be a place of business, and one of the pleasantest in the United States. It is situated in N. Lat. 42° 48' 41'', and 3° 20' W. Longitude from New-York: Distant from Albany 208 miles; or, by the way of Cherry Valley, 191½ miles; from Rochester 28, from Utica 111, from Buffalo 88, Niagara Falls 108, Sodus Bay, of L. Ontario, 30, from Philadelphia 300, and from Washington City, 365 miles.

A.C., O.H., J.C.S., S.B.

CANANDAIGUA LAKE, of Ontario County, is a beautiful sheet of water, about 14 miles long N. and S. and 1 mile medial width. It discharges at the N. end, at the Borough, or Village of Canandaigua, in the Town of the same name, by a very good mill stream, called the

CANANDAIGUA CREEK, or OUTLET. This stream runs at first Northerly, then E., and N., SE., NE., and ESE., in all about 50 miles, and enters the Seneca River in the NE. of Junius, having watered Canandaigua, Hope-well, Manchester, Phelps, Lyons, Galen and Junius. In its course it receives *Mud Creek*, *Flint Creek*, and some smaller streams, and runs along that of the Erie Canal for a considerable distance. It used to be navigable from its mouth to the Block House, now the Village of Clyde, 12 miles, but this is now of little importance. This stream, from Clyde, is getting the name of Clyde River.

CANASARAGA, or *Cowasselon Creek*, is a beautiful stream of clear water that spreads over Smithfield, Lenox, and Sullivan, in Madison County. It emp-

ties into Chitteningo Creek, about 4 miles from Oneida Lake. It affords good mill-seats.

CANASARAGA CREEK, of Steuben and Allegany Counties, rises in Dansville, Almond and Ossian, and runs across those Towns, and Sparta and Groveland, to the Genesee River at the Village of Williamsburgh, in all about 23 miles.

CANASARAGA HILL, see SULLIVAN.

CANASARAGA LAKE, or *Linklaen Lake*, see CAZENOVIA.

CANASARAGA V. and P. O., former name, now Sullivan, Post Borough, [an incorporated Post Village,] see SULLIVAN.

CANASAWACTA CREEK, see NORWICH, and CHENANGO RIVER.

CANAWISQUA CREEK, a stream from Tioga County, Pennsylvania, runs but about a half mile in this State, and enters Tioga, or Chemung River, in the Town of Painted Post, Steuben County. This stream is said to come from a region of fossil Coal, a fact that may be doubted, as it has been rather too positively stated by certain speculators.

CANDOR, a Post-Township of Tioga County, 8 miles N. of Owego, bounded N. by Danby and Caroline, E. by Berkshire and Owego, S. by Tioga, W. by Spencer. The SE. corner is but 4 miles from the Village of Owego. It is watered by the Cate-tant, the W. branch of the Owego, and the heads of Pipe Creeks, besides Mud Creek, which supply mill-seats in abundance. The Owego and Ithaca turnpike leads through this Town, and there are many other roads. It was first settled in 1796, by immigrants from Hartford Co., Ct., and erected into a Town in 1811, from Spencer. There are a Society of Presbyterians and Free Will Baptists. *Owego Creek Post-Office*, is in this Town, 176 miles from Albany, or 4 from Candor P. O. It is a pretty good Township of land, settled by industrious Yankees, and there is yet room for more. Population, 1655: 240 farmers, 1 mechanic, [so says the Census,—and 24 slaves under 14 years of age; but I suspect

these numbers have slipped from their proper places, and become transposed!] 6 foreigners: 25 *slaves*! taxable property, \$156180: 15 schools, 5 months in 12; \$205.53; 471; 583: 433 electors, 7091 acres improved land, 1821 cattle, 228 horses, 2771 sheep: 18172 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 12 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 distilleries.

W.B.,N.T.

CANEADEA, a Township of Allegany County, 6 miles W. of *Angelica*, bounded N. by *Hume*, E. by *Angelica*, S. by *Friendship*, W. by *Rushford*. It is 12 miles N. and S., 6 wide, and comprises 2 townships, Nos. 4 and 5, range 1, of the *Holland* purchase.—The S. township has the *Genesee* River across its NE. corner, and the N. one running N. through the centre, by a very devious course, and there are some very small streams that run into the *Genesee* and supply a scanty number of mill-seats. The land is better than in the adjoining Towns on the South, having sufficient drain for its waters, and is similar to that of *Pike*, *Hume* and *Nunda*. The argillaceous oxyde of iron, called *bog-ore*, is found in all those Towns, and there are no mountain, or iron-stone ores of iron in any of the Counties W. of the spurs of the *Alleghanies* that traverse this State. I know of none in the United States, indeed, W. of those mountains, a remark rather out of place here, but incidental, and deserving notice. The Indian Reservation of *Caneadea*, near 10 miles in extent along the *Genesee* River, is in this Town, *Hume* and *Nunda*. The road from *Angelica* to *Ellicottville*, *Cattaraugus* Co., extends E. and W. across the S. township, and one from *Genesee* Co. to *Olean*, across the NW. part of the N. township. Population, 696: 148 farmers, 15 mechanics; 1 free black: taxable property, \$44215: 7 school districts; \$87.47; 242; 227: electors, 141; 1526 acres of improved land; 797 cattle, 123 horses, 918 sheep: 6091 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 carding machine, and 1 distillery. In the 1st. edition of this Work,

Caneadea comprised 10 townships, now subdivided into *Caneadea*, *Rushford*, *Cuba* and *Friendship*. C.H.W.

CANEADEA, or *Canecadea*, or *Scatanice Lake*, [having by far too many names for its size,] is situated in the SW. corner of *Ontario* County, between *Hemlock* and *Honeoye* Lakes. It is about 3½ miles long, a half mile wide, and discharges northward into the outlet of *Hemlock Lake*, in *Livingston* County.

CANEADEA RESERVATION, see **NUNDA**, **HUME** and **CANEADEA**.

CANESTOTA, V. and P. O., on the Canal, see **LENOX**.

CANESUS LAKE, about 9 miles long and 1 to 1½ wide, is in *Livingston* Co., 5 or 6 miles E. of the *Genesee* River, into which its *Outlet* runs, in *Avon*, a stream of 8 or 9 miles in length.

CANEWAGUS RESERVATION, see **YORK**.

CANIADERAGA LAKE, see **SCHUYLER'S LAKE**.

CANIDERIOIT, see **LAKE GEORGE**.

CANISTEO, a Township of *Steuben* County, 18 miles SW. of *Bath*, 260 from *Albany*, bounded N. by *Hornellsville* and *Howard*, E. by *Cameron* and *Addison*, S. by *Troupsburgh*, W. by *Hornellsville*, and *Independence* of *Allegany* County. Previous to 1821, this Town embraced the territory now *Hornellsville*, and had *Canisteeo Post-Office*, now in *Hornellsville*, with all the post-roads. It will probably soon have a P. O., of the name of the Town. See **HORNELLVILLE**. The *Canisteeo* River waters this Town, a boatable stream, along which are very rich alluvial flats of a half to a mile in width, producing abundant crops of grain, grass, &c. The river hills are high and steep, of little value except for the timber they produce, oak, pine, &c., but the uplands back of these hills, will make good grazing, dairy and stock farms. *Hornellsville* was erected from part of this Town, April 1, 1820, but the Census of population of that year, returns all under *Canisteeo*; the Census by this State, in 1821, returns under each Town separately.

When I was in this Town in 1817, I made the distance from Albany, via Cherry Valley, Geneva, and Bath, 242 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Population, including that now of Hornellsville, 891 : 199 farmers, 1 trader, 31 mechanics ; 12 foreigners ; 5 slaves : taxable property, (exclusive of Hornellsville,) \$88510 : 3 schools, 6 months in 12 ; \$40.25 ; 125 ; 134 : 85 electors, 1282 acres improved land, 568 cattle, 89 horses, 703 sheep : 4593 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 carding machine. I.D.,C.H.

CANISTEO RIVER, or Creek, a small but navigable stream, which rises in the NE. of Allegany County, runs S. Eastward across Hornellsville, Canisteo, Cameron, Addison, &c. about 45 miles, and empties into the Tioga or Chemung River, in the SE. part of Steuben County, in the Town of Painted Post. It rises 6 or 8 feet, spring and fall, when arks of 30 tons navigate it in safety, as far up as the W. line of Hornellsville, 5 miles from its source. It abounds with fish, and even the shad, from the ocean, has been taken in it. See HORNELLSVILLE. This stream has extensive and very fertile alluvial flats, but bordered by high hills, and uplands of grass lands. I.D.

CANOGA SPRING and CREEK, see FAYETTE.

CANQUAGA, or EIGHTEEN MILE CREEK, of Erie County, about 25 miles in length, rises in 2 branches in the SE. part of the County, and enters Lake Erie in Hamburg, 18 miles, (canoe navigation, along shore,) south-erly from Buffalo.

CANTERBURY P. O., see CORNWALL.

CANTINE'S MILLS, see CAROLINE.

CANTON, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, bounded NW. by Lisbon, NE. by Potsdam, SE. by Russell, SW. by DeKalb. The centre of this town is about 18 miles E. of Ogdensburgh. The surface of this town is either quite level, or but moderately uneven ; the soil equals any town in the county, principally a chocolate colored loam, strong and durable. The

Grass River, enters near the SW. corner of Canton, and, meandering centrally through it, leaves it near the NE. corner. The Oswegatchie River, runs a short distance in this town. There are some smaller streams, on which are erected mills. Iron ore, and some plumbago, are found. The rocks are mostly a calcareous granite, and lime is burnt from some of them. A kind of steatite or hard soap-stone, is found in this and several of the adjacent towns, which endures a high heat with little alteration, and will prove very useful. The *Natural Canal*, connecting the waters of the Oswegatchie and Grass Rivers, in this town, is a curiosity of some importance. This canal is 6 miles long, from 5 to 10, and even 25 rods wide, has about 3 feet descent from the Grass River, is very straight, and navigable at high water for boats of ten tons.—Correspondents say that for 100 dollars it might be made so at all times. At low water, a sand-bar at the entrance, is quite dry. *Canton Village*, near the centre of the town, at the Falls of Grass River, has 25 dwellings, the post-office, 2 stores, a grist and saw mill, oil mill, forge, carding and clothing works, a scythe and gun factory, and a distillery. The frequent rapids, and the erection of mill dams, have eradicated all ideas of navigation by the Grass River, or the Natural Canal. The *High Falls* of Grass River are in this town, near its entrance, but unoccupied, and surrounded by woods. They present fine sites for extensive hydraulic works, and it is supposed that the strata of rocks and earth about them contain valuable minerals. The Methodists have a brick church, in the S. part of this town.—The Parishville turnpike, the direct road from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburgh, leads through the Village of Canton, where it is crossed by the State road from Waddington to the Black River country. Canton is 10 miles square, the 2d range from the St. Lawrence. Population in 1810, 699 ; in 1820, 1337 : 349 farmers, 42 mechanics, 2 tra-

ders; 2 foreigners: taxable property, \$121236: 11 schools, 7 months in 12; \$132.03; 474; 529: 319 electors; 5025 acres improved land; 1932 cattle, 303 horses, 3631 sheep: 17250 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 4 asheries.

S. W., A. L.

CANTON, former name, see CAIRO.

CANTONMENT, U. S., see GREEN-BUSH.

CAPE VINCENT, formerly called *Gravelly Point*, is a broad sandy or gravelly cape of land lying between the River St. Lawrence and Chaumont Bay, formerly Hungry Bay, terminating in a rounded broad point in Lake Ontario, opposite which are Grenadier, and Fox Islands. This cape is in the township of Lyme, Jefferson County. The River is here 11 miles wide, including the Grand Isle, the distance of the *Post-Village of Cape Vincent*, from Kingston, in Upper Canada. There is a steam-boat that plies 3 times a week between this Village, Sacket's Harbor, and Kingston: and there is a turnpike from Cape Vincent V. to Brownville, 21 miles, by Chaumont V., 11 miles.

CAPTREE ISLAND, see ISLIP.

CARLETON ISLAND, attached to the Town of Lyme, Jefferson County, merits separate notice. It is an Island of the St. Lawrence, separated from the American shore by a navigable channel of about 1 mille in width, and from Grand Isle by another navigable channel, little wider, and is situated 30 miles northerly of Sacket's Harbor, and 10 SE. of Kingston, Upper Canada, containing 1240 acres of very excellent land. A grant of 500 acres of the upper end has been made by the Legislature of this State to Charles Smyth, a very respectable merchant, formerly of Canada, but during the late war a resident of Albany. It has a *Post-Office*, of the same name, communicating with Canada and the United States. The re-

maining lands, belonging to the State, have been surveyed by the Surveyor-General, and will be offered for sale in 1822. Some difficulties have arisen as to jurisdiction, claimed both by the United States and Canada, and some vexatious seizures have been made by the Collector of the Customs at Kingston, merely vexatious however, and on very frivolous pretences, as the Island unequivocally belongs to this State. *Squatters* are making wanton waste of the timber, and it is high time the sales were attended to.— Mr. Smyth is making spirited exertions as a man of business and a merchant, and for improving his property and the business of the Island, has erected stores, wharves, &c., and deems it one of the best positions on those waters for an extensive forwarding and mercantile establishment. 500,000 staves were sent from his docks last year, to Quebec, besides other lumber, &c. There are 2 fine Coves, at the upper end, making good and secure harbors, much used by shipping, both by Canadians and Americans. The harbors lie under the ruins of the old Fort, noticed below, and it is rather singular that, in the progress of late events, the importance of this position has been so overlooked. A small Village is forming, near the old Fort, and Mr. Smyth has about a dozen families on his part, besides a number of young men and mechanics. The soil is all good, equal to any in Jefferson County, one of the best in this State, and the climate is good and much more mild than generally supposed. See JEFFERSON COUNTY: and see GRAND ISLAND, which now belongs to Canada; and also LYME, to which both these Islands were formerly attached. This Island was the place of rendezvous by the British forces from Canada, sent against Oswego and Fort Stanwix, at which time it was surveyed, and shortly after a Fort was erected upon it, say in 1777. The Island soon became an important post, continuing the principal military and naval depot for

Lake Ontario, until 1789, when the shipping and public stores were removed to Kingston. From 1789 to 1812, a British Corporal's guard was stationed in this Fort, ostensibly to preserve the buildings and public property. On the declaration of the late war, that guard was surprised by a party of New-York militia, and carried to Sacket's Harbor. And in 1813, another party, in mere wantonness, visited the Island, and burnt the few remaining buildings, including a bomb-proof magazine. The Fort was a perfectly regular work, now in entire ruins, and with its ramparts, fosse, glacis, &c. covered about 4 acres of ground. It had 3 bastions, for cannon, with block houses, loop holes in the pickets for musquetry, and stood on a promontory 60 feet above the level of the water. A well of 70 or 80 feet, 10 feet in diameter, deserves notice as a work of art, being cut in the solid rock, as was also the fosse or ditch. A military gentleman tells me that the musquetry of this Fort had a perfect command of both channels of the river, and he wonders why the position was not made a bone of sharp contention during the late war, matters about which I know nothing, however conceived about a great many other. This Island received its name in honor of Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, one of the few military British commanders in America, who understood alike the dictates of humanity and the true policy of his crown, facts to which I advert only to preserve the proper orthography of the name.

CARLISLE, a Post-Township of Schoharie County, 8 miles W. of Schoharie, and 40 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Canajoharie and Charleston, in Montgomery County, E. by Schoharie, S. by Cobuskill, W. by Sharon. It was erected in 1807, from part of Cobuskill and Sharon, and is about 8 miles long E. and W., and near 7 miles wide. The 1st Great Western Turnpike runs centrally through it E. and W. The land is of a good quali-

ty, and produces good crops of grain and grass. There is one meeting-house, on the turnpike, and school-houses are conveniently disposed in every part. Lime-stone is plenty, and there are several small caverns that form natural repositories for ice, where it is preserved through the summer.—The timber is white pine, with maple, beech, hemlock, &c. The pine is very valuable. Limestone is very plenty, and a Correspondent has sent me large samples of a sulphate of barytes, found in vast quantities in this town, a mineral that will prove of great use in the arts, by-and-by. Deprived of its sulphur, it would be very useful as a flux, in the working of many of the metals, particularly cast steel, for which borax is so much used. I am now experimenting with it, and should I succeed, will communicate the result to the public.

The P. O. is on the Western turnpike, where there is a meeting-house, and a hamlet of 12 or 15 houses.

Population, 1588: 331 farmers, 58 mechanics; 5 foreigners not naturalized; 3 free blacks, 4 slaves: taxable property, \$122392: 9 schools, 11 months in 12; \$200.12; 427; 422: 323 electors, 10601 acres improved land 1488 cattle, 533 horses, 2929 sheep: 9197 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 10 saw mills, 1 trip hammer, 3 asheries.

I. H. T., M. P., E. C., N. T.

CARMEL, a Post-Township, the capital of Putnam County, 11 miles E. of West Point, 26 SE. of Poughkeepsie, and 107 from Albany; bounded N. by Kent, E. by Southeast, S. by Westchester County, W. by Phillipstown. The surface of this town is much broken by the hills of the SEastern border of the Highlands, and its arable lands, though productive, are very stony, better for grass than grain. It contains several natural ponds, the largest of which is Mahopack, in the SW. part, which discharges into Croton Creek, instead of Peekskill, as marked on the maps. There are some smaller ones also, that furnish the sources of Peekskill, which enters the Hud-

son in Cortlandt, Westchester County. The W. branch of Croton Creek runs southerly across the E. part of this town, supplying many mill-seats, and receiving also the waters of some small ponds. The inhabitants manufacture nearly all their clothing in the household way. There are 3 meeting-houses, 2 for Baptists, and 1 for Presbyterians: 7 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 oil mills, 2 carding machines, and a distillery: 14 school houses, and 590 children were taught in them last year. Population, 2247; electors, 437; acres of improved land, 19983: 2486 cattle, 463 horses, 3554 sheep;—No. yards of cloth made in family way in 1821, 17168.

Carmel Village, has the Post-Office, County buildings, and about 20 dwellings, some mills, &c. pleasantly situated on Shaw's Pond. W.T.

CAROLINE, a Post-Township formerly of Tioga County, but annexed to Tompkins County after March, 1823, 13 miles SE. of *Ithaca*, 170 from Albany; bounded N. by Dryden, E. by Berkshire, S. by Candor, W. by Danby. *Speedsville P. O.* is in this town, 3 miles W. of Caroline P. O. Owego Creek rises here, and it has also Six-mile-Creek of the Inlet of Cayuga Lake, and a branch of Mud Creek, of the Catetant, supplying abundance of mill-seats. There is one turnpike in the N. part, and the town is rapidly increasing in population and wealth, or independence. It was erected in 1811, from Spencer, and formed a part of Tioga County, till annexed to Tompkins County, March, 1823. Cantine's Mills, on Six-mile-creek, are the same as Speedsville. Population, 1608: 156 farmers, 20 mechanics, 31 traders, &c.; 2 foreigners; 32 slaves: taxable property, \$112544: 13 schools, 8 months in 12; \$139.76; 451; 482: 323 electors, 4950 acres improved land, 1591 cattle, 227 horses, 2676 sheep: 14524 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 1 trip hammer, 4 distilleries, 1 ashery.

W.B., J.F.

CARTHAGE, Iron Works, P. O. and V., see WILNA.

CARTHAGE, or LOW POINT V., see FISHKILL.

CARTHAGE V., see BRIGHTON.

CARPENTER'S POINT P. O., see MINISINK.

CASCADE HAMLET, see POMFRET.

CASCADILLA CREEK, see ITHACA.

CASHONG CREEK, see BENTON.

CASHQUE CREEK, rises in Nunda, runs northerly across that town, Mt. Morris, and a little distance on the W. border of Groveland, where it enters Canasraga Creek; its whole length about 20 miles.

CASTILE, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Genesee County, 30 miles SE. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Perry, E. by Mount Morris of Livingston County, S. by Nunda of Allegany County, W. by Gainsville. It was erected Feb. 27, 1821, from the S. end of Perry, just after the 2 late censuses had been completed, so that I have no means of estimating its population. See PERRY. The Genesee River runs across its SE. corner, and I believe is navigable from here to the Erie Canal, through the Feeder at Rochester. The *Gardeau Reservation*, is principally in this Town, partly, perhaps, in Mount Morris. It is a tolerably good tract of land, heavily timbered, so much like Gainsville, that I need not repeat that description.—The *Cottringer Tract*, is in this town and NUNDA, which see.

N.C.T., J.T., A.C.L.

CASTLETON P. O. and Landing, see SCHODAC.

CASTLETOWN, a Post-Township on the N. end of Staten Island, in the County of Richmond; bounded N. by the Kills, or the water between Staten Island and Bergen Point in New-Jersey, E. and southerly by the bay of New-York and the town of Southfield, W. by Northfield. The surface is much broken and hilly, though it sustains a considerable population, and has much arable land, very productive. There are 3 houses for public worship, and 3 school-houses. The

Quarantine ground is here, with its appendant accommodations; and the Marine Hospital here may accommodate from 2 to 300 sick. These buildings form a part of the Quarantine and Health establishments of the City of New-York, from which they are distant 5.35 miles. The Clove Hills are in this town, as are those on which the British erected fortifications during the Revolutionary war;—the Watering-Place for vessels, also, which is now within the Quarantine ground. There are several Ferries to New-York, and a considerable trade in vegetables, fish, &c., which employs a large proportion of the inhabitants. The residence of the late Governor, now Vice-President Tompkins, is in this town, on the extreme northern point of the Island, in view of the City of New-York, near the Lazaretto and the rising little Village of *Tompkinsville*. Population, in 1810, 1301; in 1820, 1527: of which number, 100 are employed in agriculture, 28 in commerce, and 97 in manufactures; there are 12 free blacks, and 110 *slaves*: taxable property, \$151250: 3 schools, kept 11 months in 12; \$206.94; 459 children between 5 and 15; 188 taught in the schools in 1821: 327 electors, 4528 acres of improved land; 571 cattle, 205 horses, 87 sheep: 2435 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, and 3 distilleries. C.J.P.

CASTLE CLINTON, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

CASTLE WILLIAMS, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

CATARAGUI, the name which some Geographers have given to Lake Ontario, and the region about its outlet.

CATETANT CREEK, rising in the N. part of Tioga County, pursues a devious course SEasterly, of about 23 miles, and enters Owego Creek near its mouth, in the Susquehanna.

CATFISH CREEK, see VOLNEY.

CATHARINES, CATHARINE, or CATHARINESTOWN, a large Post-Township in the NW. corner of Tioga County, 15 miles N. of *Elmira*, 200 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Read-

ing of Steuben, and Hector of Tompkins County, E. by Newfield of Tompkins Co., and by Erin, S. by Elmira and Big Flatt. It comprises townships No. 2 and 3, of Watkins and Flint's purchase, and the N. half of 1 and 4: and is about 12 miles square. It is watered by several small streams that rise in this township, as the Inlet of Seneca Lake, Newtown or Elmira Creek, and some others that run S. to the Susquehanna, besides Catetant on a small part of the NE. corner.— There is a large hemlock swamp in the S. part, and a marshy tract toward the N.; but these are bordered by fine ridges of arable lands, timbered with oak, or oak and pine. On the other lands are maple, beech, basswood, elm, &c. Lime-stone is plenty, and iron ore is found of a good quality; as also a pigment, from which a good brown paint, resembling the Spanish brown of commerce is prepared, and with little labor. It has been proved here, and is durable. This pigment is found in abundance, washed in water to separate the dust from stony lumps, then made into blocks of a convenient size, dried, and burnt like bricks, when it is fit for use, being pulverised and prepared with oil. The settlements, comparatively new, are still distinguished by local names.— Johnson's settlement is on the E. part, as is the Dutch settlement, the last of which is on Cayuta Creek; and there is another called Malary's settlement. There are turnpikes at a short distance on the N. and S. of Catharines, and one centrally through it N. and S., from Newtown or Elmira V. to the head of Seneca Lake, where it intersects the one to Bath from Ithaca. A Correspondent obligingly directs me to add, that the *Catharines P. O.*, is on the Inlet of the Seneca Lake, and *Johnson's Settlement P. O.*, 6 miles eastward. The Cayuta Lake, a small pond, discharges the Cayuta Creek. The Inlet of Seneca Lake rises in the S. part, and runs northward centrally across this town, the N. line of which runs within 10 rods of the head of Se-

Seneca Lake. A road extends along the W. side of a large marsh, at the foot of a high hill, where the curious may observe many things worthy of notice. This marsh extends S. from the head of the Seneca Lake, 3 or 4 miles in length, a $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide, overflowed every spring, on the borders of which and the Lake, the town named 'Salubria,' was laid out, *on paper*, some 15 years since, and that is the fast of it, except that the name yet lives occasionally in the notes of travellers. Population, 2478; 428 farmers, 50 mechanics, 5 traders; 20 foreigners; 3 free blacks: 5 slaves: taxable property, \$318496: 18 schools, 6 months in 12; \$153.24; 557; 560: 440 electors, 7317 acres improved land, 2011 cattle, 335 horses, 3167 sheep: 15184 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 trip hammer, 2 asheries.

W.B., I. & M.

CATO, a Post-Township of Cayuga County, 18 miles N. of Auburn, 2 to 7 N. of the Erie Canal, bounded N. by Ira, E. by Onondaga County, S. by Brutus, or the Seneca River, W. by Conquest. It is formed of the SE. quarter of the Military Township of Cato, which was divided into 4 towns, March 16, 1821, Cato, Conquest, Ira and Victory. This town has a diversified soil, as to quality and value, some of it being very rich and fertile, while there is a good deal of land at present waste, covered with swamps, marshes, and small ponds. To compensate for this, the good land is very good, and perhaps some part of that now considered waste, may not prove irreclaimable. *Cross Lake*, is on the SE. border of this town, Seneca River on the S., and *Otter Lake* near the centre, a little way NW. of which is *Parker's Pond*, each 2 to 1, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extent. The post-office is in the S. part, 15 miles N. of Auburn, from which the distances to Albany, by 3 routes, are, via Auburn, 184 miles, 172 by another, and by the 3d, 168 miles, all which I note in order to show how difficult it is to make

distances compare with each other in a post-office table. The area of Cato, before its subdivision, was 143 lots of 600 acres each: it now contains 36 lots. In 1820, when the United States Census was taken, Cato had a population of 4021: in 1821, when the Census by this State was taken, the 4 towns, named above, had 790 electors. I have assumed these as data, and apportioned the No. of inhabitants by that of the electors, in each town respectively, for which see those towns. By this rule, population of the present town of Cato, 1017: taxable property in 1821, \$50110: 7 schools, 6 months in 12; \$119.49; 378; 355: 200 electors, 3201 acres improved land, 1057 cattle, 156 horses, 1729 sheep: 8520 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 distillery, 2 asheries.

A.P., J.W.M.

CATSKILL, a Post-Township, the capital of Greene County, 36 miles S. of Albany, 5 SW. of Hudson, —bounded northerly by Cairo and Athens, E. by Hudson River or the County of Columbia, southerly by Saugerties of Ulster County, W. by Hunter and Cairo. Athens has been erected from the N. part of the former Town of Catskill, and Coxsackie, and this Town had a small annexation from Saugerties, in 1822, perhaps including the old German station called *West Camp*. See SAUGERTIES. The surface and soil embrace a very great diversity. On the W. are the Kaatsbergs, of a lofty mountain character, bordered by many hills of no inferior magnitude; and the intervening plain that extends toward the Hudson, has strong features of broken surface, especially in the southern part, while the northern has a high level plain of sand and clay. And to complete the features of a broad diversity, the Catskill runs SE. across it to the Hudson, receiving several branches from the N., and Kaaterskill or He-Cats' creek, a fine mill-stream from the S., coming from the Kaatsbergs, or the Catskill mountains, winding centrally NEastward across the southern part.

Along these streams are fine tracts of rich alluvion, particularly the principal stream, with abundance of mill-seats in every part of the town. The river-hills of the Hudson admit of cultivation, and in the N. part slope gently toward the river, composed of clay and sand, with occasional ledges of a hard fractured rock that quarries pretty well and answers a good purpose for building. There are several turnpikes, all leading to Catskill Village, and it is a flourishing, busy, trading town. There are 3 villages, the principal of which is the *Post Village of Catskill*, the capital of the County, situated on the bank of the Kaatskill, or Catskill creek, near the Hudson, 5 miles below Athens, and 36 miles S. of Albany.—The mouth of this creek makes a fine harbor for sloops, of which there are 12 owned here. Catskill is incorporated as a Village, and embraces an extent of about 1 mile. It contains 250 houses and stores, the County buildings, an academy, an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church, 2 banks, &c., and has a population of 1500 souls. There are 3 turnpikes that centre in this Village;—1 line that extends from Salisbury, in Connecticut, to Wattle's Ferry, on the Susquehanna; the Little Delaware turnpike mentioned under WINDHAM, and the Albany and Greene turnpike, besides other public roads. There is an excellent bridge over the Catskill creek, —and a long wharf extends to an Island near the middle of the Hudson, that renders the ferry of that river more safe, easy and expeditious.—There are 2 shipyards, and an extensive rope-walk, besides other smaller works. The Village is supplied with aqueducts, and has 1 fire-engine.—*Jefferson Village*, is situated on the

Susquehanna turnpike that leads thro' Cairo, 1 mile from Catskill, on a handsome flat, and contains 26 houses, some stores, &c.; and 3 miles farther W. is the *Village of Madison*, near Catskill creek, where are about 30 houses, a valuable grain-mill with 4 running stones, a distillery, some stores, &c. Kiskadom, may be mentioned, so as to preserve an useless multiplicity of local names, which always remind me of the story of the change of dishes at the 'Indian Feast.' Are the lower falls of the Kaaterskill now in this town? The Kaatrixkill is also in this town, and some of the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill mountains, are on the SW. border. ☞ We ought to write *Kaatskill*, for the creek, *Kaatsbergs*, for the mountains, and let the people have Catskill, for the name of their Township and Village, to which they seem so wedded. These names are purely Dutch, and no body can object to the propriety of using them. Population, 3510: 466 farmers, 241 mechanics, 70 traders, &c.; 14 foreigners; 179 free blacks, 32 slaves: taxable property, \$1011250; 12 schools, 9 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$399.86; No of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 1018; No. taught that year, 615:—677 electors, 12451 acres improved land, 2210 cattle, 573 horses, 2729 sheep: 15366 yards cloth: 7 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 2 asheries.

A. C., E. C., R. D., I. P., S. H.

CATSKILL, CREEK, [*which is Cat's Creek Creek,*] see KAATSKILL, and the TOWN of CATSKILL.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, see KAATSBERGS.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

CATTARAUGUS* COUNTY, was erected from Genesee County in 1808: it is bounded N. by Cattaraugus Creek, or the Counties of Erie and Genesee, E. by Allegany County, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, and W. by the County of

* See Note to Chautauqua County.

Chautauqua. Its form is very regular, being 38 miles E. and W. by about 34 N. and S., and its area 1292 square miles, or 826880 acres: situated between 42° and 42° 31' N. latitude, and 4° 20' and 5° 10' W. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post-Off. | Pop. | Im. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|---------------|-----------|------|-----------|--|
| ELLICOTTVILLE | P.T. | 319 | 372 | Ellicottville, 32½ m. W. of Albany, 48 S. of Buffalo. |
| Farmersville | | | | 15 m. N.E. of Ellicottville. Erected 1821, fr. Ischua. |
| Freedom | | 320 | 758 | 18 N.E. of E.; head of Cat. Creek; 3 small ponds. |
| Great Valley | | 271 | 502 | 14 m. S.E. of E.; Tunessassah, Indian Reservation. |
| Hinsdale | P.T. | 347 | 852 | 16 m. S.E. of Ellicottville; Seneca O. S. and Res. |
| Ischua | P.T. | 501 | 1898 | 11 m. E. of E.; Franklinville P.O.; M'Clure's Set- |
| Little Valley | | 484 | 810 | 12 m. S.W. of E.; Indian Reservation. [tlement. |
| Olean | P.T. | 700 | 890 | 20 m. S.E. of E.; Hamilton V., 292 m. from Albany. |
| Perrysburgh | P.T.? | 835 | 1420 | 12 m. N.W. of E.; Cattaraugus Creek. |
| Yorkshire | | 313 | 520 | 14 m. N.N.E. of E.; Limestone Lake and Creek. |
| | | 6 | 4090 | 8022 |

The County of Cattaraugus embraces the Alleghany, or Allegany, a main branch of the Ohio, winding across the southern part; on the N. it is bounded by Cattaraugus Creek; from its N.E. part sends some small waters to the Genesee River,—from its W. part some small streams direct to Lake Erie, and has the sources of Connewongo Creek of the Alleghany. These circumstances clearly indicate the high elevation of this County, generally from 500 to 1200 feet above the surface of Lake Erie. Its surface is broken by some hills of no mean pretensions to the character of mountains, but in general is but moderately uneven, and in some parts quite level. In the S., along the Alleghany River, there are broad belts of white pine, behind which are marshes, or swamps, but excepting these, the lands are generally firm, timbered with a great variety of upland woods, such as maple, elm, beech, basswood, butternut, walnut and oak of several kinds, all of a lofty growth. The lands in the N. part are warmer and better adapted for grain and grass crops, alike, than in the S., except at the S.W. corner. Besides the streams above mentioned, this county has the Ischua, Olean and Oil Creeks; Great Valley and Little Valley Creeks, and many small ones that fall into the Alleghany River, with many smaller streams, tolerably good for mills, waters of the Cattaraugus and Connewongo Creeks. The Oswaya, one of those, may be mentioned, because its name is not longer than the creek itself. The Seneca Oil Spring, and Limestone Lake, are curiosities: but the descriptions of Towns are pretty ample, and so is the County Table. It should be remarked that the distances in this County are computed in right lines, except those from Olean Point, or Hamilton V., which see. In the first edition of this work, the Town of Olean comprised the whole territory of the County, now divided into 10 towns, several of which have been erected since the late census of inhabitants. The land is owned by the Holland Company, which has opened a Land Office at Ellicottville, the County Town. Roads are opened in various directions, and the Company will doubtless make spirited exertions for an increase of population and all sorts of improvements. See ELLICOTTVILLE. Emigrants, aiming to descend the Alleghany River, would do well in a dry time, to take the route by Ischua and Ellicottville, to the mouth of the Great Valley Creek, instead of embarking at Olean.

Statistics.—Cattaraugus elects one Member of Assembly; and in conjunction with Allegany and Steuben, one Representative to Congress: townships, 10; post-offices, 6; population, 4090: whites, 4084; free blacks, 4; slaves, 2: schools, &c. no returns; taxable property, \$1,702,749; acres of improved land, 8022; electors, 955; No. of cattle, 3683; horses, 359; sheep,

2922; 17548 yards of cloth made in 1821; 6 grist mills, 38 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 2 distilleries, and 10 asheries. Ratio of increase in population, per annum, 102 per cent.

CATTARAUGUS CREEK, a considerable stream that rises within 10 miles of the Genesee River, and runs westward into Lake Erie, 30 miles SW. of Buffalo. It forms the divisional line between the County of Erie and the Counties of Cattaraugus and a small corner of Chautauqua. Its whole course is about 40 miles, nearly W., and it has a small harbor at its mouth, for which see **HANOVER**.

The **CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION**, owned by a branch of the Seneca Indians, extends upward on both sides of this Creek, 12 miles in length, and about 6 miles wide. It is a very su-

perior tract of land, heavily timbered with black walnut, poplar, the cucumber tree, cherry, butternut, tilia or linden, maple, beech, ash, hemlock, &c. These Indians are a very respectable people, humane, honest, hospitable, and many of them quite wealthy as individuals. See **HANOVER**, and the note to **CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY**.

CAUGHNAWAGA V. and P. O., see **JOHNSTOWN**.

CAUSEWAY, opposite Utica, see **DEERFIELD**.

CAYUGA BRIDGE, see **AURELIUS** and **JUNIUS**.

CAYUGA CASTLE, see **AURELIUS**.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

CAYUGA COUNTY, is situated on the E. side of the Cayuga Lake, 170 miles a little N. of W. from Albany. Its form is irregular, as may be seen by the Map, and it is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Oswego, Onondaga and Cortlandt Counties, S. by Tompkins County, W. by Seneca County, a part of the boundary being the Seneca Lake: Greatest length N. and S., 55 miles, greatest width $23\frac{1}{2}$, and its area may be about 545 square miles, or 348800 acres: situated between $42^{\circ} 31'$ and $43^{\circ} 23'$ N. lat., and $2^{\circ} 17'$ and $2^{\circ} 45'$ W. lon. from the City of New-York.

| Towns. | P. Ofs. | Pop. | Imp land | Villages, Post Offices, &c |
|-------------------|---------|------|----------|---|
| AURELIUS | P.T.3 | 7923 | 24826 | Auburn V. & P. O.; Cayuga V. & P. O.; U. Springs V. & P. O. |
| Brutus | P.T.1 | 3579 | 15659 | Weedsport V. & P. O., 7 m. N. of Auburn; Erie Canal. |
| Cato | P.T. | 1017 | 3201 | 18 m. N. of Aub.; Cross Lake; Otter L.; Seneca River. |
| Conquest | P.T. | 802 | 1873 | 19 m. NNW. of A., 5 N. of Erie Canal; Seneca River. |
| Genoa | P.T.1 | 2585 | 12588 | King's Ferry P. O., formerly Indian Fields; Cayuga Lake. |
| Ira | | 1165 | 3781 | 24 miles N. of Auburn, 11 miles N. of Erie Canal |
| Locke | P.T. | 2559 | 7458 | Locke V., or Milan; Summer Hill V.; L Lake, and Fall C. |
| Mentz | P.T.2 | 3010 | 8642 | Montezuma V. & P. O.; Bucksville; Throopsville P. O. |
| Owasco | P.T. | 1290 | 5669 | 5 m. SE. of Auburn, E. side of Owasco Lake: Iron ore. |
| Scipio | P.O.4 | 8105 | 41672 | Aur. V. & P. O.; Pop. Ridge P. O.; E. Scipio P. O.; B. S. P. O. |
| Sempronius | P.T.1 | 5033 | 22769 | Moravia V.; Montville; Kelloggsville P. O.; O. Fl. & In. |
| Sterling | P.T. | 792 | 1772 | 28 m. N. of Auburn, on Lake Ontario: Lit. Sodus B. |
| Victory | | 1037 | 2780 | 24 miles N. of Auburn, 12 miles N. of Erie Canal. |

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The County of Cayuga, presents a surface considerably broken and hilly, having a range of hills that extend northward from Broome County, being a spur of the Apalachian ridges, or, perhaps, of the Kaatsbergs, for their geological character and connection is not well known. These hills range parallel with Cayuga Lake, and subside towards the N.; but the country, though elevated, and characterized by a cooler temperature in general than the level tracts to the W., is not mountainous. The soil is good, the surface pretty well watered;—its products various, like those of the surrounding country, and in luxuriant abundance. There are few better farming counties in the State.

Poplar ridge, which extends N. and S. through the County, is said to be elevated in some parts, near 600 feet above the surface of Cayuga L.; and the slope of descent is closely covered by farms on each side. This country abounds much with calcareous petrifications; and the lime-stones, with impressions resembling muscle-shells, less common in the harder varieties. The Seneca River, after forming a part of the western boundary, crosses the County running eastward. The Owasco Lake is wholly within this County, and Lake Ontario, the Cayuga, Skaneateles, and Cross Lakes, form parts of the exterior limits. Besides these, there are some other small Lakes, or Ponds, as Otter L. in Cato, and Parker's Pond, and Locke Pond, in Locke. Salmon Creek, Fall Creek, and the Owasco Inlet, in the southern part, are fine mill streams, and the Owasco Outlet, or Creek, is a good stream also. The Erie Canal runs E. and W. across this County, through Mentz and Brutus, along the S. side of Seneca River, on which some Villages are springing up, as at Weed's Basin or Weedsport, Bucksville, and Montezuma, the latter having been before the seat of a Salt Works. This County seems to have for a basis-rock, at various depths, the clay-slate, so extensively spread in the West,—with tracts of limestone, gypsum, and hydraulic lime. The alluvial soil and sub-soil, are principally calcareous, in the southern part, and the northern is more loamy. Iron ore, is found in nearly all parts, in the form of an argillaceous oxyde.

This County has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$250 a year from the Treasury, and of course expends 500 in premiums. The inhabitants are spirited improvers, and possess their full share of wealth, independence and intelligence. Silk is produced to a great amount, but I cannot learn any particulars worth communicating to the public, though I am told that some individuals make, annually, to the amount of some thousand dollars worth of *Sewing-Silk*. It may not be unworthy of remark, that '*Wood's Plough*,' originated in Scipio, in this County. The 2d State Prison, for this State, is located at *Auburn*, the capital of this County, in the Town of Aurelius.

Statistics.—Cayuga elects 4 Members of Assembly, and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 24th district: Towns, 13; Post Offices, 22: Population, 38897: ratio of increase per annum, 6 per cent; whites, 38658; free blacks, 191; slaves, 48; foreigners not naturalized, 211; persons employed in agriculture, 7695; in trade and commerce, 127; in manufactures and trades, 1773; school districts, 181; schools kept to average 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$4911.41; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 11217; No. taught that year, 11287: taxable property, \$2591726: electors, 7354; acres of improved land, 152690; cattle, 38792; horses, 8173; sheep, 87270; yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821, 376541; grist mills, 47; saw mills, 92; oil mills, 3; fulling mills, 28; carding machines, 26; cotton and woollen factories, 1; iron works, 3; trip hammers, 2; distilleries, 43; asheries, 27.

CAYUGA CREEK, a northern branch of Buffalo Creek, near 30 miles in length, which rises in Sheldon, Genesee County, runs across Bennington, Clarence and Amherst, and forms its junction with Seneca Creek, in the Buffalo Creek Reserve, near the Indigene or Indian Villages, 6 or 7 miles E. of Buffalo Village.

CAYUGA CREEK, a small stream of Niagara River, Town and County of

Niagara, 10 or 12 miles in length, emptying opposite Cayuga Island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Gill Creek, at Fort Schlosser.

CAYUGA INLET, see ITHACA.

CAYUGA ISLAND, of Niagara River, about 1 mile in length, in the channel on the E side of Grand Island, in front of the mouth of Cayuga Creek, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Fort Schlosser Landing, at Gill Creek.

CAYUGA LAKE, extends nearly N.

and S., and is about 38 miles in length, forming a part of the divisional line between Cayuga and Seneca Counties. The N. end is 25 miles S. of Lake Ontario. It discharges at the N. end, having also received there the waters of Seneca Lake through **SENECA RIVER**, which see. The Lake varies in width from 1 to 4 miles, and has a shore considerably indented and irregular. In some few places the shore is terminated by precipices, but is in general about 10 or 12 feet high, with unbroken acclivities that rise from 100 to 150 feet in about a half mile from the Lake. At the Cayuga Bridge, the Lake is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide; at Union Springs, 6 miles above, 2; 3 at Levana, 4 miles further south; and $4\frac{1}{4}$ at Aurora, S. of which it contracts to about 2 miles and less. This Lake freezes in winter about 6 or 8 miles above the outlet, or where the water does not exceed 20 to 30 feet deep; but in the deeper parts, it is principally open through the winter. At its south end, which is in Ithaca, Tompkins County, it receives several fine mill streams: Fall Creek, from Cayuga County, and Six-Mile, and Main-Inlet Creeks, in Tompkins Co. Salmon Creek enters the E. shore, 5 miles N. of these, in Lansing, and it receives many small mill streams.

CAYUGA RESERVATION, is on both sides of Cayuga Lake, in Cayuga and Seneca Counties, Towns of Brutus, Aurelius, Scipio, Romulus and Fayette. Red Jacket, the famous Indian Chief and Speaker, was born in Fayette.

CAYUGA V., or **E. CAYUGA V.** and **P. O.**, see **AURELIUS**.

CAYUTA CREEK, rises on the N. line of Tioga County, and runs southerly to the Susquehanna, near its junction with Tioga River, just S. of the Pennsylvania line. Its whole course may be 35 miles; and it affords many fine mill seats.

CAYUTA P. O., see **NEWFIELD**.

CAYWOOD'S APIARY, see **CORNWALL**.

CAZENOVE, or **CAZENOVIA CREEK**, a southern branch of Buffalo Creek, about 27 miles long, rises in Sardinia, the SE. of Erie County, runs through

Holland, Aurora, part of Hamburg and Buffalo, where it unites with Buffalo Creek, at the Indigene or Indian Villages, 4 miles E. of Buffalo Village, in the Buffalo Creek Reservation. It was named Cazenove, in honor of a member of the Holland Company.

CAZENOVIA, a Post-Township of Madison County, 11 miles W. of *Morrisville*, 113 from Albany, bounded N. by Sullivan, E. by Smithfield and Nelson, S. by De Ruyter, W. by Onondaga Co. It was formerly the County Town, now removed to Eaton, *Morrisville*, after so many removals that it is a rare chance if the 'seat of justice' is now permanently fixed. If it prove so, it will probably be at the expence of losing the northern part of this County, for a new one on the Erie Canal. Sore fingers, prolong the play of 'Robin's alive.' Its present extent is 12 miles N. and S., by about 5 E. and West. But when first erected in 1795, then in Herkimer Co., it comprised an area nearly equal to that of the whole County of Madison. It is watered by the Chitteningo and Lime-stone Creeks; and near the centre of the Town there is a Lake of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long N. and S., and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile wide. This is called by the Indians, Hawgena, and sometimes by the English, Canasaraga,—but it is more properly called Linklaen Lake, by general consent. This Town is situated on elevated ground, but the surface is rather level than hilly. The soil is a rich loam, underlaid by strata of gravel or clay, abounding with lime-stone. The soil may be denominated a good medium for grain or grass. The turnpike from Cherry-Valley to Manlius, runs centrally E. and W., and good country roads intersect it in every direction. This Town was first settled in May, 1793, by Col. John Linklaen, from Amsterdam, agent for a company in Holland. Their lands in this and the adjoining Towns, were sold in farms to actual settlers, principally from New-England. And as this agent gives an honorable character to the inhabitants, and those to the agent, I preserve

both with much pleasure, as honorable evidences and testimonies of private worth.

CAZENOVIA VILLAGE, formerly the seat of justice for Madison County, is pleasantly situated at the S. end of Liuklaeu Lake, near the centre of this Town. The situation is very eligible for water works of every description. The great western turnpike from Albany to Manlius, leads through this Village, and many country roads centre there. The site of this Village was the first residence of the agent named above, who laid out the Village: it is 11 miles WNW. of Morrisville, 113 WNW. of Albany, and 8 S. of the Erie Canal. In October 1822, a census of the Village was obligingly taken for this work, when there were 700 inhabitants, 125 houses, 9 stores, 3 churches, for Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, 2 printing houses, 3 tanneries, 2 asheries, 3 distilleries, 2 grist mills and 3 saw mills. *New Woodstock Post Office*, is 15 miles from Morrisville, 115 from Albany. Population, 3909: 623 farmers, 233 mechanics, 16 traders; 9 foreigners; 6 free blacks: taxable property, \$555241: 23 schools, 7 months in 12; \$515.83; 1250; 1461: 695 electors, 12479 acres improved land, 3705 cattle, 707 horses, 9700 sheep: 21172 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 6 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 4 trip hammers, 6 distilleries, 3 asheries. I.K., O.E.B., P.G.C., J.L., A.P.L.

CENTERVILLE, a Post-Township of Allegany County, 16 miles NW. of *Angelica*, bounded N. by Pike, E. by Hume, S. by Rushford, W. by Freedom in Cattaraugus County. This Town was erected in 1819, from Pike, and is 6 m. square, township 6, range 2, described under Nunda in the 1st. edition of this work. The land is similar to that of Pike, and the timber. Its waters are some small streams that run E. to Genesee River, in Hume, the adjoining Town on the E. The inhabitants are Yankees, and they have very properly fixed on a central spot, on a fine little Creek, for a Village, bearing

the name of the Town. The Post Office was at first called S. Nunda, and is now named on the books of the Gen. Post Office, 'Centerville, or S. Nunda P. O.,' though by the act naming and erecting this Town, its name is written Centerville, 'as I have written it.' The argillaceous or bog iron ore, is found in all the lands of this quarter. There is a road from Ell.cottville of Cattaraugus Co. to Genesee Co., leading by the central village of Centerville, and the hardy, industrious and enterprising young Yankees from Vermont and New-Hampshire, swinging their packs and going S. westward, if they have got thus far without suiting themselves in the choice of a lot of wild land, would do well to take this route. Population, 421: 115 farmers, 12 mechanics; no slaves, nor free blacks: taxable property, \$23049: 7 school districts; \$44.98; 122; 83; 97 electors; 742 acres of improved land; 548 cattle, 44 horses, 734 sheep: 3038 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, and 2 asheries.

A.L.C.

CENTRAL SQUARE P. O., late Loomis' Corner, see **CONSTANTIA**.

CENTREVILLE, see **SHAWANGUNK**.

CHALK POND, see **AMENIA**.

CHAMPION, a Post-Township of Jefferson County, on the W. side, adjoining the Long Falls of Black River, 12 miles E. of *Watertown*, bounded N. and E. by Black River, southerly by Lewis County, W. by Rutland, lying in a long irregular triangle. The whole area about 26000 acres, 8797 of which are under cultivation, being $22\frac{3}{4}$ acres to every male inhabitant over 21 years of age. The soil is a rich loam, variously intermixed with a dark colored siliceous sand, and productive. The first settlers were principally from Connecticut: surface moderately uneven. Land owned by its occupants, and good for all sorts of crops suitable to the climate. The roads are numerous and good. That from the head of the Long Falls to *Watertown* is most travelled. There is a pond in the S. part, from the bottom of which is raised a substance not

unlike Spanish White, and which is said to make tolerable putty. There is a small Village at the head of the Long Falls, opposite Carthage, of Wilna, where there is a bridge over the Black River; and near the centre of the town is Champion Village, where are a few dwellings, a church, 2 stores, a school-house, and the post-office, 77 miles N. of Utica. See WILNA, and LONG FALLS. Population, 2080; taxable property, \$146358; school districts, 11; electors, 387; 2442 cattle, 555 horses, 4562 sheep: 21179 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 6 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 4 distilleries, 2 asheries. w.s.,s.h.

CHAMPLAIN, a Post-Township, situated in the NE. extremity of Clinton County, and of the State of New-York, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, 21 miles N. of *Plattsburgh*;—bounded N. by lat. 45°, or Lower Canada, E. by L. Champlain or the State of Vermont, S. by Chazy, W. by Mooers. The Great Chazy River runs through this town from the W., and at *Champlain Village* furnishes very excellent sites for mills, improved to good advantage, and there are a plenty of good mill-seats. Point au Fer, is in this town, on the Lake shore. The above Village is situated on the State road, 4 miles W. of the Lake, and contains about 100 houses and stores, and the post-office. There are some stores, dwellings and considerable business also at the Lake. The land along the Lake shore is level, and consists principally of a strong loam or clay, under tolerable cultivation.—The inhabitants are mostly farmers. As might be supposed, in the lat. of 45°, the climate is cold, and the winters long and severe; but there is usually 1 to 2, and even 3 or 4 feet of snow, which covers the earth for 5 months, and sometimes 6 in succession. Apples, pears, and plums of several kinds, flourish here, and good meadows yield from 1 to 2 tons of hay on an average. Much of the trade is with Canada, by the River Sorel, and

in winter by sleighs, which pass to Montreal in 2 days: but the opening of the Champlain Canal will give the inhabitants a choice of markets, and probably bring more of the trade of this quarter toward New-York.—*Rouse's Point*, formerly considered in this town, and on which the United States erected extensive military works, subsequently to the late war, proves to be N. of lat. 45°, and of course belongs to Canada. Population, 1618; taxable property, \$103407; electors, 377; acres of improved land, 6114; cattle, 2041; horses, 380; sheep, 2925: yards of cloth made in families, 10537: 4 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 7 asheries, 1 brewery, and 9 school-houses. J.L.,W.C.B.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL. The design of this Canal is to connect the S. end of Lake Champlain, by a good boat navigation, with the Hudson River.—This is effected, both by its junction with the *Erie Canal*, 2½ miles below Waterford, and by extending one line of its navigation through the mouth of the Mohawk into the Hudson at Waterford, down to the *Dam and Sloop Lock*, in the upper part of Troy. See ERIE CANAL. Beginning at Whitehall, let us trace its ground-plan, as in the above article. It commences at the head of sloop navigation on Lake Champlain, at the Village of Whitehall, and by 3 locks rises 26 feet to a level that extends 5½ miles through an indurated clay to Wood Creek, where there is a dam that feeds the canal from this place, and makes the said creek navigable for about 3 miles southerly towards Fort Anne: at the end of this 3 miles there is a lock of 4 feet lift, which extends a good navigation in said creek, about 3½ miles farther, to Fort Anne Village: here there are 3 locks, which lift 24 feet above the creek, to a level that extends 12 miles, through parts of Fort Anne, Kingsbury and Fort Edward, the cutting being through loam, clay, and vegetable mold: about a half mile above

the Village of Fort Edward, a feeder is carried from the Hudson River, a half mile in length, by means of a dam across that stream, 900 feet in length, 27 average height, which throws back an ample supply of water for the summit level above described, of 12 miles: at Fort Edward there are 3 locks, which let down the canal 30 feet, into the Hudson, in which the navigation is thence continued to Fort Miller, 8 miles, by means of a dam at the head of Fort Miller Falls: a short distance above this dam, the canal is taken out of the W. bank, fed by the river, and carried around Fort Miller Falls, a half mile, in the town of Northumberland, where it again enters the river by 2 locks, 18 feet descent: the river is made navigable from this place to the head of the Saratoga Falls, 3 miles, by means of a dam at the head of said falls, just above which the canal is again taken out of the river on the W. side, in Northumberland, on a level that extends about 17 miles, with a descent of one-tenth of a foot per mile, passing through Saratoga and Stillwater, Schuyler's Flats, and over Fish Creek by an aqueduct, terminating about 2 miles below Stillwater Village, at a lock of 9 feet descent: about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below, it crosses Anthony's Kill by a double stone culvert, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther, there is a lock of 9 feet descent in Halfmoon: thence about 1 mile to a lock of 9 feet descent, within a few rods of another stone culvert: about 1 mile from this place there is another culvert, and at 2 miles, 3 locks of $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet descent, in the town of Waterford: $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from this place there are 3 locks, with a descent of 32.7 feet into the Mohawk River at Waterford, which is made navigable for sloops, as well as the Hudson, to the dam and sloop-lock, by means of the dam, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below, in the upper part of the township of Troy: from the head of the 3 locks above noticed, where there are some basins, a branch canal extends to the Mohawk River, crosses the same by a dam, and extends south-

erly about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and forms junction with the ERIE CANAL, for which see that article and WATERVLIEET. The great Dam, at Fort Edward, is a stupendous work, and cost \$30000.— I have always inclined to a belief that the summit level might better have been supplied with water by a feeder from above Glen's Falls, where there is now one in progress, but rather slowly. See QUEENSBURY.

The whole length of the Champlain Canal, including the distance from Waterford to the dam and sloop-lock, is 64 miles, 46 of canal, and the rest improved navigation in Wood Creek, and Hudson River. It was commenced June 10, 1818, finished to Waterford, Nov. 28, 1822, and completed, Sept. 10, 1823, thus connecting the waters of the St. Lawrence with those of the Hudson. It will be a novel and interesting spectacle to see the *voyageurs* of Canada, in their very curious and well-adapted boats, navigating the Hudson, every oar keeping time to the wild notes and melodious cadences of the *Canadian Boat Song*: to see the Canadian Indians, paddling along in their bark canoes, having come from the terra borealis of North America! and then, by-and-by, there will be no novelty in all this! The Labrador Coast, Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are thus connected with the Bay of New-York! See also ERIE CANAL, and LAKE ERIE, for with the latter I have grouped the vast inland seas that are naturally connected with it.

The *Dam and Sloop-Lock*, in the Hudson, connected with this Canal, were completed and opened for use, Sept. 10, 1823, when a great festival was held by the people of Waterford and Lansingburgh. A fleet of sloops, and the Fire Fly, steam-boat, ascended the lock, passed up to Waterford, and returned, deeply laden with passengers, greeted by every demonstration of joy and rejoicing from the shores, loud huzzas, the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, music, processions, and military parade. In

this display, a fleet sailing on the broad expanse of the Hudson above the dam, I saw an Indian canoe, of birch-bark, from Canada, darting and dodging about, like the hum-bird among the tenants of the air. And this bark canoe, worked by hand-paddles, is even yet the limit of Indigenal skill and enterprize in navigation, and truly and perfectly represented among us the Indigene character.

The whole expense of the Champlain Canal, \$875000, exclusive of the proposed feeder, or lateral canal, from above Glen's Falls. The *Dam* in the Hudson, at Troy, is about 1100 feet long, 9 feet high; the *Sloop Lock*, at the E. end, is 30 feet wide inside, 114 feet long, (whole length of its walls 154 feet;) in height 25, lift 9 feet:—whole cost, \$92270, including the estimated expense of making a sloop-channel below the lock to the lower part of Troy, of 6 feet at low-water, not yet completed.


For distances, &c. see **WHITEHALL**, **CHAMPLAIN LAKE**, and **ST. LAWRENCE RIVER**: and for elevations, the article **ALTITUDES** and **ELEVATIONS**.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, forms the boundary between New-York and Vermont, from Whitehall to lat. 45°, being a distance of 136 miles; and it may be said to extend N. of this about 4 miles, making the whole length of the Lake 140 miles. Its direction is nearly N. and S., and it is a long, narrow and deep body of water, interspersed with a number of Islands, the largest of which belong to Vermont, being on the E. side of the channel of the Lake. These are N. and S. Hero, and Isle La Motte. Valcour, Schuyler's Island, and some smaller ones, belong to this State. From Whitehall to Crown-Point, the Lake is very narrow, but here it begins to spread, and soon gains 3 miles in width, still increasing northward. Its widest place from shore to shore does not exceed 12 miles, and it is less than a half mile in some places for several miles in length. Sloops of 30 to 90 tons are

employed upon it, and it usually takes about 10 days to perform a trip between Whitehall and St. Johns, in Lower Canada, the distance being 150 miles. See **WHITEHALL**. Two steam-boats are employed on this Lake, by which is the principal trade with Lower Canada. Besides the waters of Lake George, which it receives at Ticonderoga, it also receives several large creeks from this State;—Chazy, Saranac, Sable, and Bouquet, along the W. shore, with Wood Creek at its head. In Vermont, it receives Otter Creek, Onion River, Lamoille and Missisquoi, besides many small streams. It discharges northward, forming the Sorell River, which enters the St. Lawrence near the head of Lake St. Francis, at William Henry, for which see **ST. LAWRENCE RIVER**, and **CHAMPLAIN LAKE**. There are several bays and head-lands, the largest of which are S. Bay at the head of the Lake, and Cumberland Head. Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, on the W. shore of this Lake, have been the theatre of great events, which will long be remembered. Lake Champlain was first discovered in 1608. It was called by the Indians Caniaderi-Guarunte, signifying the mouth or door of the country. It is well stored with salmon, salmon-trout, sturgeon, pickerel, and other fish. A live seal was taken on the ice opposite Burlington, in February, 1810, which was 4 feet 5 inches long. The ice freezes to a great thickness, and usually holds passable from Dec. to the 15th or 20th of March, and rarely disappears till about the 15th of April. Nor is it uncommon, then, for miles of it to disappear in a few hours, much to the admiration of the inhabitants. This, however, does not take place till it has become very full of small holes, thro' which the air has escaped; and these being filled with water, and none but the most compact of the ice remaining, its specific gravity is of course greater than that of the water in which it sinks. An icicle, formed without air-bubbles, sinks in water of the tem-

perature of 45° to 40° of Fahrenheit; and the Lake waters are beginning to increase in warmth before the ice descends.

A canal navigation now connects this Lake with the Hudson River, at Waterford, and the *Champlain Canal* forms also a junction with the *Erie Canal*, in *Waterliet*, for which see those articles. Cumberland Bay, at Plattsburgh, has been the scene of naval conflict and victory, during the late war, the trophies of which are quietly rotting in the mud of WHITEHALL, where the Canal enters the head of the Lake, for more of which see that place and PLATTSBURGH.

[ As it is probable this article may be referred to, in connexion with *Champlain Canal*, the following distances are subjoined, taken from the Journal of a Tourist, who has just returned from a summer excursion from New-York, through the Northern Canal, Lake Champlain, and the River St. Lawrence. New-York City to the Sloop-Lock, Troy, 151 miles: Whitehall, 64; Ticonderoga, 24; Crown-Point, 15; Basin Harbor, 12; Essex, 10; Burlington, Vt. 14; B. to Plattsburgh, obliquely across the Lake, 24; Chazy, 15; Rouses's Point, lat. 45°, 12; Isle au Noix, L. C. 12; St. John's, 12, = 150: thence to La Prairie, by land, 18, and, by water, to Montreal, 9, = 27: thence by the St. Lawrence River, to Wm. Henry, at the mouth of the Sorell or Richelieu River, from Lake Champlain, 45; Three Rivers, (head of the tides,) 45; Quebec, 90, = 180: thence to Gulf of St. Lawrence, 400, making the whole distance, from the City of New-York, 972 miles. The whole was performed in about two months, including a visit to the fisheries of Newfoundland, and the sea-voyage thence to New-York: by Steam-Boats, 490 miles; Canal-Boats, 60; Stage-Coaches, 28, and the rest by Ships.]

CHAPIN'S MILLS, see HOPEWELL.

CHAPPEQUA SPRING, see MOUNT PLEASANT.

CHARLESTON, a large Post-Town-

ship in the SE. part of Montgomery County, on the S. side of the Mohawk, 40 miles WNW. from Albany, 10 S. of Johnstown; bounded N. by Johnstown, or the Mohawk River; E. by Florida, or the Scholarie Creek; S. by Scholarie County, W. by Canajoharie. The area is about 100 square miles. The surface is but moderately broken, though somewhat hilly, while the hills admit of cultivation almost without exception. There are many ledges of rocks, especially in the river-hills, but they quarry pretty well, and are useful in building. The soil partakes of a considerable variety, but is principally a clay, or loam, with some tracts of sand and gravel. The Arieskill, a small mill-stream, spreads over the central part, and the Scholarie Creek affords fine sites for mills.—Charleston has 1 turnpike across the centre E. and W., and numerous common roads. Its products are those common to this county, and the township has a large amount of property. An ancient residence of the Mohawk Indians was on both sides, at the mouth of the Scholarie Creek, in this town and Florida; and there are still remaining some of their orchards of apple-trees. This township was first settled by some Dutch families along the Mohawk, prior to the Revolution, and this part is still principally owned by their descendants; while the southern part has many inhabitants from the eastern states. About four-fifths of the land is held in fee; the rest by lease for lives. The domestic manufactures are improving, with its agriculture. There are 2 Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed churches, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists, and 19 school-houses. There are 3 Post-Offices, *Charleston* in the centre, *Voorhiesville*, in a small Village of that name in the NE. part, and the other at *Currie*, or *Corrytown*, a local name for the W. part of the town: 4 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 4 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, a nail factory, and 4 asheries: Population, 5865; electors, 905; acres of impro-

ved land, 36311 ; cattle, 5428 ; horses, 1984 ; sheep, 11213 : yds. cloth made in families, 69450 : taxable property, \$742183. T.A.S.,H.F.,S.H.

CHARLESTON, former name, see LIMA.

CHARLOTTE and ESSEX FERRY, see ESSEX.

CHARLOTTE POND, see ANCRAM.

CHARLOTTE RIVER PATENT, 26000 acres, granted May 8, 1770, to Sir William Johnson and 24 associates. It is in Delaware, Otsego and Schoharie Counties, on both sides of the Charlotte Creek or River.

CHARLOTTE V. and P. O., or PORT GENESEE, see GREECE.

CHARLTON, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Saratoga County, 25 miles about NW. from Albany, and about 8 SW. of *Ballston-Spa* ; bounded N. by Galway and a small part of Milton, E. by Ballston, S. by the County of Schenectady, and W. a small angle extends to Montgomery County. The surface is but gently undulated, and it may be called an even tract, conveniently interspersed with moderate swells and pleasant vales. There is a gentle descent toward the Mohawk on the S., and the N. part has a general altitude of 100 feet higher than the S. The 2 branches of Aelplaats, or Eel-Place-Creek, run southerly across the town and supply some mills. Of these, there are 3 grain mills, 5 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 oil mill, 2 cotton and wool factories, 3 distilleries, and 1 ashery. The land is held by right of soil. The soil is a sandy loam, in the S. part ; in the N. a clay, or argillaceous loam. There are 4 houses for public worship, and 9 common school-houses, well supported. Population, 1953 ; taxable property, \$377210 : acres of improved land, 14585 ; 2124 cattle ; 640 horses ; 3117 sheep ;—yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 22928.—Principally farmers, the inhabitants are a moral, sober, and industrious people, and the society good. A laudable attention is prevailing to improve-

ments in agriculture, and in the breeds of domestic stock, as well as to domestic or household manufactures.

A pleasant little Village of the same name, where is the Post-Office, gives life and animation as well to the appearance of the town, as to its business.

J.L.,C.B.

CHATEAUGAY, a Post-Township on the E. side of Franklin County, 12 miles ENE. of *Malone*, bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Clinton County, S. by Essex County, W. by *Malone* and *Constable*. It comprises townships No. 7, 8, 9 and 10, of the Old Military Tract, each 10 miles square, and is 40 miles in length N. and S., and 10 miles in width. The settlements are in No. 7, the northern township, and that part of No. 8, contiguous to the *Chateaugay Lake*.—Soil, a sandy loam ; timber,—beech, maple, bass, elm and hemlock, and some pine in No. 8 ; but very little in No. 7. The principal stream is the Chateaugay River, on which are beautiful *high Falls*, in No. 7, about 1 mile from the hamlet of *Chateaugay Four Corners*, so called because 4 lots corner in it. In the S. part of this vast tract are many natural Ponds, or Lakes, which abound with trout of a great size. The southern part embraces the W. border of the Iron region of the N., extending over Clinton and Essex Counties : It is said to contain lead, also, but all I know about it is from hearsay. The famous Wolf speculation, originated in this town. A Baptist church is now building, at the Four Corners, the first house for public worship in this County. A Congregationalist preaches in this Town and *Constable*, half the time in each. There are 8 school-districts ; schools kept 7 months in 12 ; \$91.31 public moneys in 1821 ; 240 children, between 5 and 15 ; 272 persons received instruction in the schools, being 32 over that age. ☞ In these remote settlements and wild regions, the benefits of our Common School system can be fully appreciated. Population, 828 ; 276 are farmers, 2 store keepers

traders, 13 mechanics;—1 foreigner not naturalized: taxable real estate, \$118000; total, \$119660: 213 electors, 208 acres of improved land, 1133 cattle, 119 horses, 1416 sheep: 6809 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 2 tanneries, and 2 asheries. Chateaugay Village has the Post-Office, and some 12 or 14 houses, 12 miles ENE. of *Malone*, and 220 N. of Albany, or 208 by the nearest route.

F.L.H., S.D.W.

CHATEAUGAY RIVER, rises in the NE. of Franklin County, in several small streams which unite N. of the line of this State, and run a northerly course to the St. Lawrence, opposite the Island of Montreal.

CHATHAM, a Post-Township of Columbia County, 18 miles NE. of *Hudson*, and 21 SE. of Albany; bounded N. by Rensselaer County, E. by Canaan, S. by Austerlitz and Ghent, W. by Kinderhook. It is a good Township of farming land, and presents a very great diversity of soil. Ledges of shistic or slaty rocks traverse it N. and S., and form hills of a moderate height, mostly arable, or fit for pasture lands; and between these are fine valleys of a warm and productive shistic gravel, or gravelly loam, with many tracts of alluvial lands along the creeks, which are pretty numerous. In the E., along the W. border of Canaan, is a range of hilly land, of a strong loamy soil, and very stony, while the low lands are almost destitute of stone, except in the ledges. Lebanon Creek, a fine mill stream, enters in the NE. corner, and crosses the W. line near the N. and S. centre, after having received Canaan Creek from the E., and one or two other branches. Kline-Kill, or Little Creek, runs across the S. end of Chatham, and along the W. line toward Lebanon Creek, which it enters just within Kinderhook. These streams, with many smaller ones, supply abundance of mill seats. The houses for public worship, are, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Baptists or Methodists. The in-

habitants are principally farmers, of plain manners and frugal habits, well adapted for their occupations. The household wheel and loom, aided by the carding machines, supply the most of the common, and much of the finer clothing, and the state of agriculture is very respectable. The roads are rather too numerous to be good, though improving very fast since the introduction of turnpikes. The NE. part of this Town has the local name of *New-Britain*, where is a large society of Quakers, with a house of worship, Chatham Monthly Meeting; *New-Concord*, on the E. line, is also a local name for a small district, where is the Presbyterian meeting-house, and a small but pleasant Village of some 20 houses, 2 stores, a Masonic and Mechanic Hall, &c., 16 miles from Hudson. And there is a busy little Village, called the *Federal Store*, on the turnpike from Albany toward Hartford, in Connecticut, 18 miles from Albany. Mosher's Mills, in the N., are very valuable, erected on Lebanon Creek, and here also is a small Village, with considerable mechanical and other business. The NE. part is broken and hilly, and the S. and W. is very level, with extensive tracts of clay, or argillaceous mold. This part is usually called Kline Kill, from the Creek that flows through it. *Chatham Corners P. O.*, lately established, is 4 miles from the Chatham Post-Office, on the old road from Canaan to Kinderhook Landing. Austerlitz and Ghent, were in some part erected from the former Town of Chatham, described in the 1st edition of this Work. Population, 3372: 818 farmers, 203 mechanics, 15 traders; 4 foreigners; 69 free blacks, 75 slaves: taxable property, \$624117: 16 schools, 10 months in 12; \$467.35; 1041; 1023: 664 electors, 19671 acres improved land, 3696 cattle, 969 horses, 8506 sheep: 33444 yards cloth: 9 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 5 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 2 distilleries.

C.C., E.G., D.F., T.H., G.G., S.C.

CHATHAM CORNERS P.O., see CHATHAM.

CHAUMONT, see PIERREPONT.

CHAUMONT BAY, formerly Hungry Bay, opens eastward from the E. end of Lake Ontario, in Jefferson County, and is now the general name of a very spacious arm or Bay of that Lake, on a scale commensurate with the size and importance of the Ontario. The Black River empties into an arm of this, called *Black River Bay*, (formerly, by the French of Canada, Bay de Nivernois,) on the S. side of which is *Sacket's Harbor*; and another arm, extending farther S. is called *Henderson*, or *Naples Bay*. It affords depth of water for the largest ships, even of war, and is finely land-locked for the security of the harbor, by far the best on the great interior Lakes of N. America. I have often thought it a great pity this Bay were not at Buffalo, or at the foot of the ship navigation of the American Mediterranean. Next in importance to the artificial navigation of the Grand Canal, is the construction of a spacious and secure Harbor at Buffalo, where, it is at length finally and very properly determined, the *Erie Canal* unites with Lake Erie.

CHAUMONT P. O., see LYME.

CHAUMONT RIVER, or CREEK, see ORLEANS.

CHAUTAUQUA, or CHATAUQUA, a Post-Township, the capital of Chautauqua County, 364 miles W. of Albany, 75 SW. of Buffalo; bounded N. by Portland, E. by Stockton and Ellety, S. by Harmony, W. by Ripley. This Town is on elevated ground, the height of land between Lake Erie and the Waters of the Alleghany River, and it embraces about 5 miles on both sides of the N. end of the Chautauqua Lake. Its area is 72 square miles, or 46080 acres, equal to 2 townships of 6 miles square. Its surface has a bold swell near the height of land of the Chautauqua Ridge, with easy and handsome declivities toward the Chautauqua Lake, around which are fine tracts of farming land. At the head of this Lake, I was shown some fields

of great fertility, which had produced the premium crop of corn, upwards of 100 bushels to the acre. The farms are under pretty good cultivation, but the most of these lands are much better adapted for grass than grain.— Their general surface may be estimated at 500 feet above the level of Lake Erie, and some points at double that elevation, the whole covered with a lofty growth of beech, maple, ash, elm, basswood, hemlock, &c. Apples appear to do well, and grain enough is raised for domestic use. It will be a dairy, and stock-farming country by-and-by, and for beauty of surface, prospects, and fine water, it can hardly be excelled. The *Post Village* of *Mayville*, which contains the County buildings, is pleasantly situated on a beautiful swell of land, on the W. shore, near the head of the Chautauqua Lake, containing the court-house and jail, a school-house, 3 stores, 40 dwelling houses, and a post-office. The buildings are on a spacious street running N. and S., parallel with the Lake, of which there is a commanding view, and of the lands on the E. side, rising by easy acclivities and gradations, chequered with forests, farms, fields, orchards, and every thing pleasing in a varied and pretty extensive landscape. I saw this place lately, in the depth of winter, covered with more than 2 feet of snow, and though beautiful in the garb of winter, poets only could imagine its beauties, in the opening of vegetation and the dress of summer. It is one of the most charming prospects I ever beheld. Mayville is 8 miles from Portland harbor, on Lake Erie, and boats of 20 tons descend from the head of the Chautauqua Lake to Pittsburgh, by the Connewongo and Alleghany Rivers. In my opinion, this portage has decided advantages over all others in this State, for connecting the navigations of Lake Erie and the Alleghany River, with which it communicates at Warren, 70 miles below Olean. See OLEAN. Though I am conceited enough to think these opinions sound, and worthy of public at-

tion, I have not room to state the reasons on which they are founded, nor is this the place to do it, had I room. This Town, by successive subdivisions, comprises now but 2-16ths of the area it had in the 1st edition of this Work. See CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY. On February 9, 1821, subsequent to the Census of population under the United States' Census of 1820, it was divided, as it then stood, into 4 Towns, Chautauqua, Clymer, Ellery and Stockton. The Census of Electors, &c. by this State, in the summer of 1821, having been subsequent to this division, affords data for apportioning the number of inhabitants in each of those Towns, according to the number of inhabitants, and the electors in each Town respectively. This mode will not give the numbers exactly, but is at least better than guessing, or leaving the numbers in blank, in the County Table. *Mayville* is situ-

ated 7 miles E. of the Lake Road, at Westfield V., 75 SW. of Buffalo, 35 E. of Erie, Pa., 40, by water, above Warren, Pa., and 364 nearly W. of Albany. See ELLICOTTVILLE, of Cattaraugus Co., between which there are roads, made mail routes by act of Congress, in 1822. Population of Chautauqua in 1820, before divided, 2518: 386 farmers, 39 mechanics, 3 traders; 2 slaves: population in 1821, apportioned as above, 901: electors, 212: taxable property, \$117299: 19 schools, 7 months in 12; public monies received for the support of schools in 1821, \$207.34; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 546; No. taught that year, 633: acres of improved land, 3161; 942 cattle, 115 horses, 1318 sheep: 6850 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 tanneries, 2 asheries, and 3 distilleries.

I.T., I.D., A.H.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

CHAUTAUQUA* COUNTY, is situated on Lake Erie, in the SW. corner of the State, 360 miles W. of Albany, 60 SW. of Buffalo, and is bounded North-erly by Lake Erie and a small angle on Erie County, E. by Cattaraugus County, S. and W. by the State of Pennsylvania. Area, 659280 acres: Situated between 42° and 42° 35' N. lat.; and 5° 09' and 5° 48' W. lon. from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Imp land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|------------|-----------|------|-----------|--|
| CHAUTAUQUA | P.O. 1. | 901 | 3161 | <i>Mayville</i> P.O., 364 m. W. of Alb.; Chautauq. L. & R. |
| Clymer | | 256 | 531 | 18 SW. of <i>Mayville</i> , erected in 1821 fr. Chautauqua. |
| Ellery | P.T. | 850 | 4069 | 18 m. SE. of M; E. side, part of C. Lake; cr. 1821 |
| Ellicott | P.O. 2. | 1462 | 4608 | Jamestown P.O. & V.; Fairbank P.O.; Connewongo R |
| Gerry | | 947 | 2990 | 18 m E. of M., Connewongo & Cosdaga C.; cr. 1821 |
| Hanover | P.T. | 2217 | 6103 | 30 m. NE. of M.; Forestville; Big Walnut; part C.R. |
| Harmony | P.T. 1. | 845 | 1383 | Outlet Chautauqua Lake P. O; Sinclair's Mills. |
| Pomfret | P.O. 1. | 2306 | 2558 | Fredonia V. & P.O., and Cascade Hamlet; Dunkirk V |
| Portland | P.T. 1. | 1162 | 4093 | Westfield V & P.O; Portage; Portland V. & Harbor. |
| Ripley | P.T. | 1111 | 3664 | 12 m W. of <i>Mayville</i> ; Chautauqua Ridge & Creek. |
| Stockton | | 511 | 1952 | 6 m. E. of <i>Mayv.</i> ; part of Cosdaga L. & C.; cr. 1821. |
| | | 11 | 12568 | 32110 |

* These names, *Chautauqua*, and *Cattaraugus*, are of Indian origin, and as they have been variously written, it seems desirable to trace their original etymology. I terminate the first with an a, because I sometimes hear it pronounced, by strangers, in two syllables, as well as that this orthography comes nearer the Indian pronunciation. The following is written from statements given me in 1815, and subsequently, by several Chiefs and Interpreters of the Indian Tribes in the western part of this State.

In their language, there is a phrase, or *word-in-their-manner*, signifying of the fog, at the fog, foggy place, &c., spoken ūts-ha-tá-ka, with the long sound of o, and the broad of a, except on the last letter, a short, almost like e. They have another,

The County of Chautauqua, though adjoining Lake Erie, is high land, discharging its waters into Lake Erie, and sending many fine streams southerly to the Alleghany of the Ohio, discharging into the Ocean by the River St. Lawrence, and by the Mississippi. Cattaraugus Creek, enters the Lake on its N. boundary, Canada-way Creek, Walnut Creek, and other mill streams, rise in the Chautauqua Ridge, tumble down its rapid declivities, and enter that Lake after supplying abundance of mill seats. The Chautauqua Lake, 16 miles in length, wholly in this County, discharges Chautauqua River or Creek eastward, making a junction with Connewongo Creek, after having received Cosdaga Creek, from Cosdaga Lake, a small pond of the Chautauqua Ridge, whence their united waters flow S. to the Alleghany River, at Warren, Pa., 70 miles below Olean. The Connewongo Creek spreads over this Co. and Cattaraugus, navigable from the heads of the 2 Lakes above noticed, within 6 and 8 miles of Lake Erie, from which boats have a free navigation to the Gulf of Mexico, and rafts of lumber annually descend from here to the Ohio and Mississippi for a market. See ELLICOTT, for the trade in lumber of that Town. An inclined plane of this length, must commence at a high elevation. Portland, Dunkirk and Cattaraugus harbors, on Lake Erie, afford conveniences for the Lake trade, and the portage and forwarding business both ways. The surface of this County has its back-bone, in the Chautauqua Ridge, separately described, elevated, as is supposed, for I know of no measurement, from 300 to 1000 and 1200 feet above the level of Lake Erie, ranging along it at distances of 3 to 5, 8 and 10 miles. The soil of this Ridge is a moist loam, suitable for stock and dairy farming, resting on clay slate stone, or mica slate, and covered with a lofty growth of chesnut, oak, maple, beech, birch, hemlock, basswood, ash, elm, &c. Its sides are steep, particularly the W. and N., but not precipitous, arable, and its borders handsomely waving in easy undulations. Along the shore of Lake Erie, there is generally a border of alluvion, 1 to 4 miles wide, a rich and productive soil, underlaid by clay slate, and there is considerable river alluvion along the water courses and the Chautauqua Lake. It is a pleasant, healthy County, blest with many advantages, a good grass country, and capable of producing grain enough for home consumption, even on the uplands, and it has large tracts of grain lands. Among its disadvantages, may be noticed the damp, cold and piercing blasts from Lake Erie, aided in their chilling influences by its great elevation. Its winters are more severe than those of Jefferson County, at the E. end of Lake Ontario, and its cold more trying to frail constitutions. The spring is also later, strange as it may seem, for I write from personal knowledge;—and having stated facts, my readers will make their own comments, while emigrants will be enabled to learn something from these humble, thankless and arduous labors. My object is to exhibit facts and features as I find them, for the means of doing which I have spared no labor or expense, so that others should find, in these labors, useful and accurate information. There are, as usual in fields of clay-slate, some sulphuretted hydrogen springs, supposed, but mistaken indications of mineral coal; and there seems to be plenty of bog iron ore, though I have no account of the working of any: and report says there are some springs yielding small quantities of petroleum. Apples, plums, pears, succeed well. The south-western part has extensive forests of tall, majestic white pine, too rapidly falling before the lumber-man's axe; and the alluvial lands along Lake Erie, are covered with a rich assemblage of forest trees, such as black walnut,

which signifies *stinking shore*, or *beach*, spoken Gah-ta-rá-ke-ras, a broad, and this they say is the origin of our Cattaraugus, a name perfectly appropriate to the Lake shore, as Chautauqua, *foggy place*, is to the Lake of that name, and the high grounds of the adjoining hills.

hickory, poplar or whitewood, maple, hemlock, beech, white ash, the cucumber tree, butternut, oak, white pine, black cherry, elm, and chesnut, with an undergrowth of sassafras, spice bush and the papaw, entwined with grape vines. Chautauqua has a society for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures, which receives \$50 a year from the State. *Mayville*, the capital of this County, is 164 miles W. of Albany, and has a handsome collection of houses, elegantly situated on a handsome swell of the E. side of the Chautauqua Ridge, commanding a fine view of the Chautauqua Lake and surrounding country, for which see the TOWN of CHAUTAUQUA. Though perhaps out of place, I cannot close this article without suggesting to the Chautauqua people the good policy of reserving belts of trees, to screen their fields, farm-buildings and orchards, from the chilly winds and gales from the Lake. A screen of evergreens, around the barn and stables of a stock-farm, would be worth some tons of hay every winter, to say nothing of other, and important advantages.

Statistics.—Chautauqua elects 1 Member of Assembly, and with Erie and Niagara, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 30th district: Towns, 11; Post Offices, 11; Population, 12568: ratio of increase per annum, 35 per cent: whites, 12555; free blacks, 10; slaves, 3: taxable property, \$1698414: school districts, 128; schools average 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$975.45; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 3331; No. taught in the schools that year, 3868: persons employed in agriculture, 1892; in manufactures and trades, 207; in trade and commerce, 16: electors, 2896; acres of improved land, 32110; cattle, 18765; horses, 1378; sheep, 17948; yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 83550; grist mills, 30; saw mills, 74; oil mills, 1; fulling mills, 6; carding machines, 7; cotton and woollen factories, 1; distilleries, 17; asheries, 9.

CHAUTAUQUA CREEK, 15 miles in length, rises on the C. Ridge, in Ripley, and descends through a tremendous dell or ravine, through Portland, to Lake Erie.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, a fine sheet of water of Chautauqua County, about 16 miles in length, 1 to near 4 miles in width, discharging a branch of *Connewongo Creek*, which enters the Alleghany River at Warren, Pa., 70 miles below Olean, a navigable stream, affording a safe and pretty easy communication. This Lake lies on a high elevation, and is surrounded by good land for grazing, and some very rich and productive for grain. *Mayville*, the capital of the County, is on its NW. border, 8 miles from Portland harbor on Lake Erie, for which see the TOWN of CHAUTAUQUA. The Outlet of this Lake, may as well be called Chautauqua River, because there is a Chautauqua Creek, in Ripley and Portland, entering Lake Erie in the latter Town, some 12 or 15 miles in length.

CHAUTAUQUA RIDGE, an elevated and continuous ridge of land, bordering the E. shore of Lake Erie in Chautauqua County, seems to merit separate notice. This ridge here divides the waters of Lake Erie from those of the Alleghany of the Ohio, elevated 1000 to 1200 feet above the Lake, distant 3 to 6 and 10 miles. Its nearest approach is in Portland, where it forms a curve, from nearly an E. and W. to a SW. direction, stretching along the border of the Lake southerly through Chautauqua Co., into Pennsylvania. I have seen it in several places, and its greatest elevation appears to me to be in Chautauqua Co., or perhaps in the Pennsylvania Triangle. It rises pretty boldly on the side toward the Lake, but not so steep as to prevent its being converted into farms, and on the E. side, slopes off more gradually, every where covered with a heavy growth of timber, such as oak, chesnut, beech and maple, poplar, basswood, hemlock, &c. The

soil is generally a moist loam, and the rocks that are observable, slate stone. From Portland, it stretches off eastward, but I know not how far. Does it not extend to the hills around the Crooked Lake, in the N. of Steuben County? It may be traced south-westward across the Pennsylvania Triangle, and the State of Ohio, to the S. of Sandusky Bay, diminishing in altitude, and receding from the shore of the Lake, so that S. of Sandusky it forms a very moderate swell, but every where the 'Dividing Ridge.' If it have this extent, it is entitled to no mean consideration, as a geographical feature of our country, the more important to be ascertained as having a bearing upon our great plans of internal navigation by Canals. Every information concerning it, particularly in this State, its elevation in Chautauqua County, its extent, continuity, and geological character, will be thankfully received for this Work. I am inclined to a belief that it will be found to extend eastward from Lake Erie to the sources of the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers in this State, at least in a range of pretty uniform elevation, but very crooked, partly in this State and partly in Pennsylvania, the real back-bone of the Table-Land, noticed under the ALLEGHANY, GENESEE, and SUSQUEHANNA RIVERS, FRENCH CREEK, &c. The slope from this southward is gradual, but on the N. abrupt, through its whole extent.

CHAUTAUQUA RIVER, see CONNEWONGO CREEK.

CHAZY, a Post-Township of Clinton County, 12 miles N. of Plattsburgh, bounded N. by Champlain, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Beekmantown, W. by Mooers. The Little Chazy runs through this Town, eastward. The land is of a pretty good quality, and very excellent in some parts. The *Village of Chazy*, 15 miles N. of Plattsburgh, is on the State Road leading from Albany to Canada, where are 30 or 40 houses, 4 stores, the Post-Office, 2 churches, (1 of stone and 1 of wood,) a school-

house, and 2 mills. The land about this Village is very excellent, and well improved. Since the above was written, a new mail route has been established, and a new Post-Office in this Town, *Lawrence's Mills P. O.*, 12 miles from Plattsburgh. *Chazy Landing*, on Lake Champlain, 1 mile S. of Little Chazy R., 14 miles N. of Plattsburgh, has some 10 or 12 houses. It is 3 miles E. of Chazy Village and Post-Office. *Duerville*, a patent of wilderness, is partly in this Town. Population, 2313; taxable property, real estate, \$179357; personal, \$4052= \$183109: electors, 373; 7059 acres of improved land; 11 school districts, and 651 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 1668 cattle, 257 horses, 3169 sheep: 10089 yards of cloth made in families: 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, and 34 asheries. I.L., E.M.

CHAZY RIVER, rises in the E. part of Franklin County, and runs across the N. end of Clinton County to Lake Champlain, near the NE. corner of the County, near Point Au Fer.— Its whole course, which is very devious, may be near 50 miles. It is a good mill-stream. LITTLE CHAZY, enters the Lake about 1½ mile S. of the above, and is also a good mill-stream. Its length may be about 18 miles.

CHEMUNG,* a Post-Township of Tioga County, 9 miles E. of Elmira, 198 from Albany; bounded N. by Erin, E. by Cayuta Creek or the Town of Spencer, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Southport and Elmira. The Tioga or Chemung River crosses the S. end to near the SE. corner; and it has several small mill-streams, besides the Cayuta on the E. boundary. The general surface is hilly and

* This name, like many others in this State, is of Indian origin; and, like many others, is now of doubtful etymology.— Chemung, is said to be *big horn*, or *great horn*, in the dialect of the Indian tribes that anciently possessed this country.— And that a very large horn was found in the Tioga or Chemung River, is well ascertained.

broken; but there are fine alluvial flats along the Tioga. The soil of the uplands is principally gravel, timbered with yellow pine, and some tracts of hemlock, oak, and of beech and maple. The *Narrows* of Chemung are formed by a high rocky cliff on the N. side that projects far into the Tioga or Chemung River, along which the road is conducted with great labor. On the opposite side are fine flats, as also on each side of this high projecting point, itself a rare curiosity, well worthy of notice by tourists.—The inhabitants are principally farmers, and the lands are held in fee: principally settled within 25 years.—In the S. part of Chemung is a high mound of earth, raised 100 to 110 feet above the elevated plain on which it stands, just on the margin of the Tioga, and which Correspondents describe as apparently a work of art: But, its summit is a plain of near 4 acres! The Town of Erin was erected from the N. end of Chemung, March 29, 1822, and is of course included in the numbers below, having been erected since the Census. Population, 1327: 244 farmers, 2 traders, 9 mechanics; 1 foreigner; 1 free black, 5 slaves: taxable property, \$230888: 8 schools, 6 months in 12; \$112.44; 290; 194: 276 electors, 4574 acres improved land, 1179 cattle, 245 horses, 1848 sheep: 11930 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 5 distilleries. W.B., E.B.

CHEMUNG FLATS, see CHEMUNG, BIG FLATT, and SOUTHPORT.

CHEMUNG RIVER, also called TIOGA RIVER, which see. How ought it to be called? My Correspondents in that country now generally call it the Chemung River.

CHENANGO, a Township, the capital of Broome County, with a Post-Office called *Chenango Point*, situated 148 miles WSW. of Albany, 40 miles from Norwich, and 62 in a right line S. of Manlius, in Onondaga County; bounded N. by Lisle and a part of Chenango Co., E. by Windsor, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by

Union. Its extent N. and S., 17 miles, E. and W., nearly 11, with an area of 178 square miles. This Town has the Susquehanna River, a course of near 18 miles;—entering at the SE. corner, it curves N. and W. to about the centre of the W. line, where it enters Union. The Chenango River enters this Town near the centre of the N. line, and runs S. and W. to the Susquehanna at Chenango Point. Besides these, large boatable streams, there are some smaller ones on which are mill-seats. The land is broken and hilly, but with abundance of pine and other timber for the lumber trade to Baltimore. And the vallies have rich arable lands, while the hills supply meadow and pasture lands of a good quality. Along the Chenango are fine alluvial flats, extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and nearly one mile wide; and the soil of these is warm, rich and productive. The settlements are comparatively new and recent, having all been made within 20, and principally within 12 years from 1810. The lands are held principally in fee. The Village of *Chenango Point*, or *Binghamton*, (as it is called in the act of incorporation,) has the County buildings, about 45 houses and stores, and a Post-Office. Its trade is rapidly increasing, with its population, and it promises to become a place of very considerable importance. Bog iron-ore is found, but I do not learn that it is yet wrought into iron. This large Town will probably soon be divided, so as to make amends, by number of Towns, for the loss of area and population, by the late annexation of 2 Towns from this Co. to Tioga Co.—Population, 2626: 489 farmers, 113 mechanics, 12 traders; 32 foreigners; 3 free blacks, 11 slaves: taxable property, \$324611: 23 schools, 6 months in 12; \$217.56; 648; 622: 550 electors, 9162 acres improved land, 2131 cattle, 377 horses, 2280 sheep: 19611 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 23 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 3 distilleries, 1 ashery.

W., N. T., E. C., W. B.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

CHENANGO COUNTY, was erected from Herkimer and Tioga Counties, in 1798, the N. part of which was erected into Madison Co., in 1806: bounded N. by Madison Co., E. by Otsego and Delaware Counties, S. by Broome Co., W. by Broome and Cortlandt Counties. Its form is irregular; the greatest length N. and S., 35 miles; greatest width, 28 miles, with an area of 780 square miles, or 499,200 acres. It is situated about 100 miles W. of Albany, and 47 SSW. of Utica, between N. lat. 42° 12' and 42° 43', and 1° 18' and 1° 54' W. lon. from the City of New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Im land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|------------|-----------|------|----------|--|
| Bainbridge | P.T.2. | 2299 | 10444 | Bainbridge V.; S. Bainbridge P.O.; Bettsburg P.O. |
| Columbus | P.T.1. | 1805 | 9904 | 88 miles W of Albany; Columbus Corners P.O. |
| Coventry | P.T. | 1431 | 7156 | 20 miles SSW. of Norwich. 12 ^u from Albany. |
| German | P.T.1. | 2675 | 7350 | 15 miles W. of Norwich; S. German P.O. |
| Greene | P.T.1. | 2590 | 10587 | Greene V; Gineganslet P.O. and Creek |
| Gulford | P.T.2. | 2175 | 11858 | Mt Upton P.O.; Knappsburgh P O; 7 m. S. of Nor. |
| Macdonough | | 789 | 2555 | 11 m. W. of Norwich: erected 1816: 13th townsh. |
| New-Berlin | P.T. | 2366 | 9399 | New-Berlin V, 60 h., mills, &c., 90 m. from Alb. |
| NORWICH | P.T.1. | 3237 | 14553 | Norwich V., 100 h., 100 m. W. of Alb.; N. Nor. P.O. |
| Otselc | P.T. | 526 | 1369 | 17 m. NW. of Norwich; erected in 1817. |
| Oxford | P.T. | 2317 | 10009 | Oxford V., 75 h, 8 m SW. of Nor., 108 from Alb. |
| Pharsalia | P.T. | 873 | 3939 | 11 m NW of Norwich; Mineral Spring. |
| Plymouth | P.T. | 1496 | 5452 | Frankville, or Frenchtown; 7 m NW. of Norwich. |
| Preston | P.T. | 1092 | 6935 | 5 m W of Norwich; 14th township. |
| Sherburne | P.T. | 2590 | 10595 | Sherburne V., 40 h, 98 m. fr. Alb., 33 SW. of Utica. |
| Smithville | | 1553 | 8088 | 13 m. SW. of Norwich; Big Flats. |
| Smyrna | P.T | 1390 | 6722 | 13 m. NNW. of Norwich; Western turnpike. |

23 31215 136895

The County of Chenango is wholly watered by the various waters of the Susquehanna; and the main or N. branch of that river, runs across the SE. corner; the Chenango Creek or River, rises in Madison Co., penetrates the whole extent of Chenango Co., and leaves it at the SW. extremity, its valley a beautiful and rich body of farming land. The Unadilla, forms a large part of its eastern boundary, and the Otselec Creek, which also rises in Madison Co., crosses the NW. corner of Chenango. Besides these, their numerous small branches abundantly irrigate every part, and supply a profusion of sites for mills. The Gineganslet, and Canasawacta Creeks, are fine mill streams. The general surface of this County is elevated, and considerably broken and hilly; but while it presents the greater diversity of surface and soil, it affords a large proportion of good land for farming. The progressive increase of population in this County, sufficiently indicates the prosperity of its inhabitants. This County is principally settled by immigrants from the eastern states. It originally included the 20 Townships of the 'Governor's purchase,' a part of which are now in Madison Co. The agriculture is respectable, and the people are, in general, farmers; but while they are entitled to credit for their common schools and social regulations, with their general industry, and care of the education of their children, they ought to exclude a multitude of small distilleries. No invidious discrimination prompts this remark, too generally necessary throughout the State—but thinking and sober men would do well to consider the tendencies of these little establishments, and to observe their effects in a neighborhood. Cider is a wholesome, cheap beverage, which may be readily supplied in profusion, to every part of the State; and malt-liquors are wholesome and nutritious. Will people use equal industry to encourage the growth of an orchard of apple-trees, when once addicted to a habit

of exchanging their rye and other grain for whiskey? Or will they fail to contract habits of drinking more than is conducive to health or comfort, when a jug of it is either constantly at hand, or can be had in a few minutes fresh from the distillery? But these observations apply equally to most of the western counties, and they are deserving of notice. The people of Chenango will excuse me for retaining the above remarks on distilleries, in this edition, every where worthy of consideration, and I am glad to say not so necessary in this County as formerly. Foreign spirits ought to pay a much higher duty, than at present, on importation, and our Legislature would do well to consider the operation of an excise duty on domestic distilled spirits. With all our newspaper boasting about 'revivals,' the building of 'churches,' 'theological seminaries,' and the prosperity of 'our Zion,' until we check the growth of the monster Intemperance, it ill becomes us as a people to indulge in these extravagant exultations, nurturing the seeds and germes of a pharisaical religious pride, the very essence of impiety and irreligion. Premiums to *Temperance, Frugality and Industry, a House of Industry, a Pattern Farm, and an Agricultural School*, such as noticed under STEPHENTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, WESTFORD, &c., should next engage public attention, and form a part of our system, in every County, for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes of society, and the advancement of knowledge, leaving to the brotherhoods of the 'rafs,' the building of Theological Seminaries, and the endowment of Schools for the study of metaphysics, dead languages, and all sorts of ancient and modern superstitions. The Farming, and Mechanic Interest, should direct their attention to these things, and the Primary Schools, objects of vital importance, assume their rights and rank in society, and rend the veil with which the cunning of the 'learned professions,' has, in all ages, hoodwinked their mental and moral vision.

Statistics.—Chenango elects 3 Members of Assembly; and, with Broome, 1 Representative to Congress, forming district 21: Townships, 17; Post-Offices, 23; Population, 31215: ratio of increase for the last 6 years, per annum, 5 per cent; whites, 31019; free blacks, 189; *slaves*, 7; foreigners not naturalized, 12; persons employed in agriculture, 4996; in manufactures, 743; in commerce and trade, 54: taxable property, personal, \$122311; total, \$3231332: school districts, 226; schools kept on an average 7 months in 12; amount of public monies received in 1821, \$4550.11; whole number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 9551; No. taught in the schools that year, 11220: Electors, 5559; acres of improved land, 136895; No. of cattle, 36380; horses, 5982; sheep, 65454: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 548873: grist mills, 59; saw mills, 180; oil mills, 5; fulling mills, 35; carding machines, 38; cotton and woollen factories, 7; trip hammers, 4; distilleries, 41; and asheries, 24.

CHENANGO FORKS P. O., see CHENANGO, and LISLE.

CHENANGO POINT V. and P. O., or BINGHAMTON V., see CHENANGO.

CHENANGO RIVER, or CREEK, a fine stream, rises in Madison and the SE. angle of Oneida County, interlocking with, or near, the sources of the Oneida, Oriskany and Sadaquada Creeks, and runs SSWesterly through Chenango County, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, receiving Tiough-

nioga Creek on the SW. border, and running thence across Broome County to the Susquehanna at Binghamton, or Chenango Point Village. Its whole course may be near 90 miles, and its tributaries, many of them good mill streams, are very numerous, among which are the Canasawacta, in Norwich, and the Gineganslet, in Greene, waters of Macdonough, Smithville, Preston, Smyrna and Plymouth. This river flows through a very rich, fertile

2nd pleasant valley, in which are situated the Villages of Hamilton, Madison Co., Sherburne, Norwich, Oxford, and Greene, Chenango County, and Binghamton, in Broome County, or, as every body calls it, Chenango Point.

CHERRY HILL, see BETHLEHEM.

CHERRY VALLEY, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Otsego County, 53 miles W. of Albany, and 14 NE. of Cooperstown; bounded N. by Montgomery County, or the Town of Canajoharie, E. by Schoharie County, S. by Decatur and Westford, W. by Middlefield and Springfield. The general surface of this Township is elevated; for it supplies the sources of Canajoharie Creek of the Mohawk, and of Cherry-Valley Creek, an extreme NE. water of the Unadilla of the Susquehanna. These are small mill-streams, on which are mills; and there are other smaller rivulets with many springs. The extensive vallies have a rich soil of alluvion and vegetable mold, and their abundance of the wild cherry-tree, gave the name to the township. It is considerably broken by hills, and the hilly lands are excellent for grass. The land is held in fee simple, with very few exceptions, and the inhabitants are principally farmers. Household manufactures are becoming objects of general attention, and the agriculture is respectable and improving. This country was settled about 1741-2, principally by the Irish, and the inhabitants suffered much in the early wars, as also in that of the Revolution.

CHERRY VALLEY VILLAGE, where is the Post-Office, is beautifully situated in the principal vale of the above township, environed by high hills.—It has about 100 houses and stores, a handsome meeting-house, a bank, and an academy: And standing at the meeting of 5 roads of great travel, has a very considerable amount of trade. The 1st, 2d, and 3d Great Western Turnpikes meet here, with other roads that traverse the country in every direction. It is 13 miles SW.

of the Mohawk and the Erie Canal, at Canajoharie V., 53 miles WNW. from Albany, and 14 miles NE. from Cooperstown. The Village of Cherry-Valley is incorporated, and ought to be called a Borough. Within a year or two past, great use has been made of the discovery of a quarry of very good marble, situated a few rods north of the principal street of this Village.—This marble takes a good polish, has specimens of a great variety of shade and texture, from a light dove color to a rich variegated composition of many shades, and may well be considered an important acquisition in that country.

In Nov. 1778, the settlements in and about this town were destroyed by a party of Indians and Tories, the latter more savage than the 'Savages,' when shocking cruelties were perpetrated, and a general devastation by fire and sword, by which many lost their lives. The late John Wells, of New-York, was a native of this town. In the above massacre, both his parents lost their lives, and every member of the family, excepting him, he having escaped by being then at the grammar school, in Schenectady. Yet, left an orphan at the tender age of 8 or 9 years, he attained the highest rank in the legal profession, justly celebrated for his talents, genius, learning and virtues.

Population, in 1810, 2775; in 1820, 3634: farmers, 779; 13 traders, 123 mechanics; 45 foreigners not naturalized; 23 free blacks; 3 slaves:—taxable property, \$395560; 17 schools, kept 7 months in 12; \$471.55; 1110; 1121: 615 electors; 16882 acres of improved land; 2840 cattle, 875 horses, 5479 sheep: 20277 yards of cloth: 6 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 distilleries, 4 asheries. J.P., E.P., N.T.

CHERRY VALLEY PATENT, 1738, 10015 acres, is in Cherry-Valley.

CHESNUT HILL, see WASHINGTON.

CHESTER, a Post-Township of Warren County, 21 miles NW. of Caldwell, 83 from Albany; bounded N. by Essex County, E. by Hague, or Scaroon

Lake and River, S. by Warrenburgh, W. by Johnsburch, or the Hudson River, being about 12 miles N. and S., and 6 E. and W. The country is mountainous, but the vallies are of considerable extent, fertile, and the whole well watered. *Canada*, and *Oak Mountains*, present summits of great height, and the mountains and hills terminate in precipices on the W. side, while the eastern is much less steep, seldom precipitous, and admit of cultivation without much waste ground. And a similar remark applies, generally, to all the mountains of this region, and to the extensive ranges of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, E. of L. Champlain. The productions of the forest are various, of course, and consist of pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, *white and red*, fir, and on the plains, maple, beech, birch, ash, elm, lime, or linden, or basswood, and red-oaks of enormous size. The soil is good for grass, and the varieties of grain adapted to the climate. Iron-ore abounds. The inhabitants are almost wholly farmers, laborious, and peaceable of course. There are many small lakes or ponds. See SCAROON LAKE, the largest; and *Loon Lake*, is about 2 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ greatest width, discharging southward into *Scaroon Rirer*, on the outlet of which are some falls and mills. *Friend's Lake*, about 2 miles S. of *Loon Lake*, is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile greatest width; besides which there are some small ponds, as E. and W. Ponds.—The **STONE BRIDGE**, in this town, is a very great natural curiosity, and has given the name of Stone-Bridge Creek, to a small stream that runs under it. This stream rises in Essex County, and enters Chester about 30 rods above the Bridge, and immediately falls over a rocky precipice, into a large natural Basin; whence turning easterly, enters its subterranean passage in two branches. The northern branch enters its passage under an arch of massy granite 40 feet high, and about 80 feet broad at the base, gradually diminishing in capacity as you descend.—

A person may follow the stream with ease, 156 feet from the entrance, where it becomes so contracted as to check any farther progress. At a short distance, the southern and principal branch enters its passage amidst a heap of stones and rubbish that almost conceal the entrance; and though with difficulty, its passage has been explored. In some places, very much confined, in others it opens into caverns of 30 or 40 feet diameter, and filled with water to a great depth. At the distance of 247 feet from the entrance, the waters disembogue in one stream, having united in the subterranean passage; and here is a precipice of rock, 54 feet high, which terminates the Bridge. The arch through which the water discharges, is about 10 feet wide and 5 high. This stream enters the *Scaroon River*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile below the outlet of *Scaroon Lake*, and the **Stone Bridge** is about 3 miles NW. from the mouth of the Creek. A short distance below the bridge, where the stream is of a good size for mills, is a fall, and a bed of iron-ore at hand, both unimproved.

Population, 1013 : 287 farmers, 19 mechanics, 8 traders; 2 *slaves*: taxable property, \$137104 : 7 schools, 6 months in 12; \$137.05; 299; 337 : no returns under the census of 1821.

D. D. W., O. M.

CHESTERFIELD, a Post-Township at the NE. extreimity of Essex County, 22 miles NEasterly of *Elizabethtown V.*, bounded N. by Clinton County, E. by Lake Champlain or the State of Vermont, S. by Willsborough and Lewis, W. by Jay. It embraces about 9 miles of the Lakeshore, and is about 10 in extent E. and West. A mountainous tract pervades this town also, though along the Lake the land is level, fertile, and easy of tillage; the soil a sandy loam, intermixed with clay. There are several small ponds, which discharge mill streams, well supplied with falls. But the principal stream is the *Sable*, or *Sandy River*, which forms a part of the northern boundary, and affords very great ad-

vantages for hydraulic works; and iron-ore abounds in almost every part of the town. Most persons are acquainted with the celebrity of the *Lake Champlain ore*.

The channel of the Sable River presents a very great curiosity, and taken in connexion with *Adgate's Falls*, is worthy the attention of travellers.—Here are very valuable mills, owned by Mr. Adgate. The water falls in a cataract about 80 feet, into a narrow channel, with perpendicular walls on each side, as regular as the work of art, and near 100 feet high. This channel, evidently worn by the water, continues about 1 mile in length, and about midway there is a good wooden bridge thrown across it. At the bridge the gulf is 62 feet wide, and you cross it 96 feet from the water, which is about 30 feet deep! In a cavern, in the SW. part of this town, the inhabitants have a good natural *ice-house*, stored by the hand of nature, and which never fails to hold ice thro' the summer. The advantages for trade and navigation, are good; and considerable profits are derived from the lumber trade. The land is held in fee, and the inhabitants may be called peaceable, industrious, and considerable household manufacturers. There are two religious societies; 1 Congregationalist, 1 Methodist. In March, 1822, the boundary line between Essex and Clinton Counties, was so altered as to annex a small part of this town, along the Au Sable, to Clinton County. See the ACT, session 41, chap. 92, for I cannot find any lawyer, or surveyor, who can trace this new line, though I have applied to several in both Counties. Keeseville is no longer in Essex County, the line of which, from that Village to the Lake, is a survey line, S. of the Au Sable River. See PERU, and KEESVILLE. *Schuyler's Island*, is attached to this town, opposite *Point Trembleau*, 10 miles, by water, from Plattsburgh.

Attempts are making to form a new Town, or Village, on the Lake shore,

in this Town, 2 miles NEasterly of Point Trembleau, where a Town Plot has been laid out, and I believe some buildings, and a wharf erected. It is named *Port Kent*, and is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles southerly of Plattsburgh, by land, 8 by water, a little N. of opposite Burlington, of Vermont. The situation is said to be very pleasant, and the harbor good, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles E. of Keeseville, to which place there is a good road.

Population, 667 : 168 farmers, 39 mechanics, 3 traders; 25 foreigners not naturalized : taxable property, \$59794 : 6 schools, 6 months in 12 ; \$128.30; 168; 187 : 141 electors, 2702 acres of improved land, 555 cattle, 99 horses, 1002 sheep : 4455 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery. G.S.,A.B.

CHESTERFIELD P. O., see MASSESANA.

CHESTER V. and P. O., see GOSHEN.

CHILI, a Post-Township of Monroe County, 10 miles SW. of *Rochester*, erected in 1822, from the E. part of Riga; bounded N. by Ogden and Gates, E. by Genesee River, or Henrietta, S. by Wheatland, W. by Riga. It comprises the tract called *E. Riga*, (formerly E. Pulteny,) and the Post-Office was known by that name in the Table of Post-Offices, published in 1822, but will now take the name of the town, for which reason I call it a Post-Township. It is watered by Black Creek, a fine mill-stream from Genesee County, running eastward across this town to the Genesee River. The inhabitants are Yankees, all that need be said in commendation of their improvements, social institutions, and industry. Population unknown, having been erected since the late Census. Riga then contained 3139 inhabitants; taxable property, \$353766; electors, 619; 7095 acres of improved land; 3818 cattle, 530 horses, 7269 sheep : 2 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 5 distilleries and 7 asheries; and a Correspondent

inclines to a belief that Chili now comprises about one half: I should rather conjecture, from all the information I possess, hardly one third. A.C.,A.R.

CHINA, a Township in the SW. corner of Genesee County, 32 miles SSW. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Sheldon, E. by Orangeville and Allegany County, S. by Freedom, of Cattaraugus County, W. by Erie County. It was erected from the S. part of Sheldon, March 6, 1818, and comprises the 2 townships No. 8, ranges 3 and 4 of the Holland Purchase, with the N. part of No. 7, ranges 3 and 4, lying N. of Cattaraugus Creek, the S. line of the County. It is an elevated tract, watered by head streams of the Tonnewanta Creek, Cattaraugus Creek, and the Seneca branch of Buffalo Creek. The land is but moderately uneven, is heavily timbered with beech and maple, elm, ash, linden, hemlock, et cetera, sure indications, at least on all table-lands, that the soil and climate are better adapted to the growth of grass than grain.— There are some easy swells or ridges, but the surface is level enough, and free enough from stone. *Beaver Pond*, in No. 8, range 3, may be considered the extreme source of Cattaraugus Creek. A Correspondent says it is 40 miles from *Batavia* to this town.— Population, 780: 217 farmers, 14 mechanics; 1 free black: taxable property, \$170384: 9 schools, 5 months in 12; \$74.50; 169: 184: 184 electors, 1682 acres improved land, 1029 cattle, 50 horses, 1148 sheep: 9989 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 4 asheries.

C.L.A., J.T., D.V.

CHIPPEWAY BAY, see ROSSIE.

CHITTENINGO CREEK, is both the inlet and outlet of *Cazenovia*, or *Linklaen Lake*, which runs northward to the *Oneida Lake*, at *Chitteningo Landing*, in *Cicero*. It forms the line between *Madison* and *Onondaga Counties*, for 8 to 10 miles, its whole course being about 25 miles. This stream has valuable mill-seats, and, at *Chitte-*

ningo Village, a branch Canal of 1½ mile, connects it with the *Erie Canal*. Its course lies through a region of gypsum and water-lime, and 3 miles N. of *Cazenovia Village*, it has falls of 70 to 80 feet. *Canasaraga Creek*, is a large branch of this stream.

CHITTENINGO V., P. O., and CANAL, see SULLIVAN.

CHOCONUT, see UNION.

CHUCTENUNDA, the name of 2 good mill-creeks that enter the *Mohawk* nearly opposite each other in *Montgomery County*. That from the N. rises in *Providence*, *Saratoga County*, and runs across *Galway*, and through *Amsterdam* to the *Mohawk*, after a course of 18 or 20 miles. The other rises in *Duanesburgh*, *Schenectady County*, and runs through *Florida*.— Its course about 12 or 14 miles, and it drives 20 mills. This name is purely Indian, and signifies stony bottom.

CHURCHVILLE, see RIGA.

CHUTE, of the *Hudson*, see CORINTH, and SAUT.

CICERO, a large Post-Township of *Onondaga County*, 10 miles a little E. of N. from *Onondaga C. H.*, 4 miles N. of the Village of *Salina*, 46 W. of *Utica*, and 154 from *Albany*; bounded northerly by *Oneida Lake* and its outlet the *Oswego River*, E. by the *Chitteningo Creek*, or the County of *Madison*, S. by *Manlius* and *Salina*, W. by *Lysander* and *Seneca River*.— The shape is very irregular. But it is a Military Township, containing 100 lots of a mile square, and of course its area must be something near 64000 acres. The great State road from *Rome*, leads through this town, as does also that from *Salina* to *Sacket's Harbor*; they cross each other at right angles in the centre of the town, where is a small Village, containing a meeting-house, Post-Office, Benevolent Lodge, store, taverns, &c. These roads, together with the waters which surround the town, render it an eligible place for business. The inhabitants are principally farmers, most of whom emigrated from the eastern states;— they hold their land by right of soil,

and their domestic manufactures of cloths, &c., nearly supply their wants with those articles. The timber,—beech, maple, birch, whitewood, bass, chesnut, wild-cherry, &c., and a ridge of pine of about 1 mile in width runs through the centre of the town. The soil is of an excellent quality, and yields good crops of wheat, corn, flax, grass, &c. The Oneida Lake affords abundant supplies and a great variety of fish, among the most common, are pike, pickerel, cat-fish, perch, &c., and the eels are represented to be of the very first quality. The waters, which nearly surround the town, afford great facilities for navigation and intercourse, and many very valuable mill-seats. There is a considerable quantity and variety of wild-fowl.—Formerly, a great number of boats, with produce, passed through the Oneida Lake, but since the completion of the middle section of the Erie Canal, they have been nearly all withdrawn to that channel, and of course the Landings are of little importance.—The surface is uniformly level, and yet the inhabitants enjoy health, and are generally robust, while the fears entertained from the want of good springs, are removed by the facility with which excellent water is procured, at a depth of from 20 to 25 feet. Limestone of an excellent quality, and abundant in quantity, is found in many parts of the town. There are 7 school districts, and houses, in which the religious meetings are held. This town is about 14 miles in length from E. to W., and may average 7 in width. More than one half is yet unsettled, owing principally to the proprietors', and their residence', being unknown to those who would purchase, and the price from 4 to 8 dollars per acre, being from 25 to 40 per cent too high. There are but 2 saw mills in town, and *no distilleries*. There are great numbers of mills, and machinery of different descriptions, on the waters which surround this town, but on the opposite shores. At the place called *Three River Point*, at the NW. extre-

mity of the town, on a beautiful peninsula, formed by the junction of the Oneida and Seneca Rivers, [forming the Oswego River,] is a tract of 550 acres of excellent land, owned by the town, a part of which has lately been sold, and the income is to be appropriated for the support of common schools. At this place, a toll-bridge was erected in 1810–11: another over the Seneca River, connecting this town with Lysander, was built in 1820, at an expense of \$1700, and one at Mud Creek, near the W. end of the town, for \$200. The population in 1820, was 1303; taxable property, \$116190; acres improved land, 2245; No. of cattle, 990; horses, 141; sheep, 1048; yards cloth made in families, 6303: 1 saw mill, and 3 asheries.

J.M.A., A.E., E.R.

CINCINNATUS, a Post-Township of Cortlandt County, 12 miles SE. of *Homer*, 139 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Solon, E. by Chenango County, S. by Willett, W. by Freetown. It is about 5 miles square, the NE. quarter of the Military Township of Cincinnati, now divided into 4 townships; Cincinnati, Willett, Freetown and Harrison. It is a good township of land, the soil productive, moderately uneven, but indifferently supplied with mill-streams. The Otselic Creek, runs SW. nearly centrally across it. The roads are good, for the inhabitants are Yankees. There is nothing to demand minute detail. Population, 885; of which number 154 are engaged in agriculture, 2 in commerce, and 19 in manufactures: *no slaves*; 1 free black: taxable property, \$98000; electors, 159; 3172 acres of improved land; 773 cattle, 164 horses, 1496 sheep: 10039 yards of cloth made in the household way; 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 distillery and 3 asheries: 8 school districts.

J.O., E.F.

CITY ISLAND, see PELHAM.

CLARENCE, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Erie County, 18 miles E. of *Buffalo*, bounded N. by Tonawanta Creek, or the County of Niagara, E. by Pembroke and Bennington

of Genesee County, S. by Wales and Aurora, W. by Amherst. It is a large town, and will probably soon be divided into several, now comprising the 4 townships 11 and 12, of the Holland Purchase, the S. half of the 2 thirteens, ranges 5 and 6, together with the W. end of the Tonnewanta Reservation, in the NE., and in the S. about $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 miles square of the Buffalo Creek Reservation. See AURORA and WALES. On the N. it is watered by the Tonnewanta Creek and some small tributaries, has Ellicott's Creek across the Nos. 11, Cayuga Creek across the SW. corner of 11, range 6, and Seneca Creek in the SW. corner, on the Indian Reserve. There are a few of the Tonnewanta Indian houses, in the NE. corner, on their Reservation, which is principally in Pembroke, Genesee County. The northern and central parts of this town, are timbered principally with oak, of rather a stunted growth. The land is slightly uneven, but level enough, a fine chain-paign, with here and there a gentle swell of surface. In many parts, it is rather rocky, horizontal limestone in its natural position, underlayed, probably, by clay slate. The soil is a loam, with various proportions of sand, gravel and clay, not so wet as that of the beech and maple lands farther S., but warmer, and better for grain. It is not a rich soil, nor very poor;—good husbandry will make it very productive, and poor husbandry will hardly get a living on it. If I am not much mistaken, the NE. is much the best part of this County, though it has very little black muck. There are many roads, one of which is that by Batavia to Buffalo, a great thoroughfare. About 2 miles W. of the NW. corner of this town, the Erie Canal leaves Tonnewanta Creek, and bears off N. to descend the Mountain Ridge, at Lockport, 6 miles N. of the N. end of Clarence, 16 N. of its centre. There is a place called *Ransom's Grove*, on the above great road, 21 miles from Buffalo, the road making a great curve, from Buffalo: *West Clarence P. O.*,

is in the W. part of this town, 14 or 15 miles E. of Buffalo. Population, 3278: 738 farmers, 43 mechanics; 15 foreigners; 3 *slaves*: taxable property, \$379578: 21 schools, 6 months in 12; \$386.83; 890; 946: 715 electors, 16575 acres improved land, 4220 cattle, 576 horses, 7119 sheep: 29171 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 6 distilleries, 13 asheries.

D.V.,J.G.,D.T.,R.P.,L.A.C.

CLARENDON, a P st-Township of Genesee County, 18 miles NE. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Murray, E. by Sweden of Monroe County, S. by Byron, W. by Barre. It was erected Feb. 23, 1821, by the act erecting Monroe County, which divided the former town of Sweden into two parts, thence Sweden of Monroe, and Clarendon of Genesee County. Clarendon is about 6 miles square, watered by Sandy Creek, and a good township of land. A Correspondent writes me that it has the Erie Canal across the N. part, but I suspect he must be misinformed, and that it only comes very near its NE. corner. The *Connecticut Tract*, pervades this town, Murray and Byron. In the W. part are some swells of the *Mountain Ridge*, as it is now called, but there is little waste land. As Clarendon has been erected since the late Census, its population is not exactly known. A Correspondent estimates it at 1400, in 1822; the Secretary of State, in his abstract referred to under LIVINGSTON COUNTY, estimates it at 1331; but, apportioning by the ratio of inhabitants in 1820, and electors in 1821, the No. of inhabitants in 1820 would have been but 1180, while Sweden should have had 1581. See SWEDEN. A Post-Office has just been established here. Population, (as above,) 1180: taxable property in 1821, \$12965: 8 schools, 7 months in 12; \$36.21; 215; 199: 236 electors, 3388 acres improved land, 776 cattle, 70 horses, 1209 sheep: 5194 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

J.T.,A.C.,V.

CLARKSON, a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Monroe County, 18 miles WNW. of Rochester, bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by Parma, S. by Sweden, W. by Murray in the County of Genesee, comprising the N. end of the Triangle. Its extent N. and S. is about 9 miles; on the Lake, at the N. 12 miles; and at the S. end 6; giving an area of about 80 square miles. The soil is generally of an excellent quality, and in a rapid state of improvement. There are a great number of Salt Springs, but the manufacture of salt has not yet been carried to any considerable extent or perfection, being yet in infancy, though pursued, in a few cases, to considerable advantage. Clarkson was erected from the E. part of Murray, April 2, 1819. Its waters are Salmon, and Little Salmon Creek, and Sandy Creek, the latter a fine mill-stream. The southern boundary of this town, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile S. of the *Alluvial Way*, or Ridge Road. *Clarkson Village*, formerly called Murray 4 Corners, is on this road, where is the Post-Office, and about 40 families, a pleasant hamlet, increasing in population. It lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of the Erie Canal. Population, 1612; taxable property, \$233273; 397 electors, 5538 acres of improved land: 1554 cattle, 230 horses, 2985 sheep: 5 grist mills, 5 saw mills. Yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 10817: school districts, 9; schools kept 5 months in 12; \$96.94 public monies; 405 children between 5 and 15; 401 taught in the schools.

G. C., A. R.

CLARKSTOWN, a Post-Township, the capital of Rockland County, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 132 miles S. of Albany, 28 N. of New-York;—bounded N. by Haverstraw, E. by the Hudson River, S. by Orangetown, W. by Hampstead. The surface is hilly, and along the River extend the Nyak hills, from which the Nyak red sandstone is taken. Back of these rise the ridges of Hook Mountain, the angle of which toward the river is called the Hook, Point-no-point, and *Verdrietge*

Hook, the name given by the Dutch, the literal translation of which is Tedious Point, the S. peak of which is 668 feet above the Hudson. This mountain extends off NW., and has some summits, in this County, of 1000 feet. A Correspondent well observes that whoever, in sailing along the Hudson, observes the length of time that he appears nearly opposite this tedious point, now commonly called the Hook, will perceive the propriety of the name. The N. line of this town, is the top of this mountain.—This township is washed on the E. by the Hudson, widened into Tappan Bay, and the Hackensack River of New-Jersey winds centrally southward across this town, rising in the N. part from some springs. There is a natural pond of one mile broad, which abounds with pike and other fish for the angler. This town is principally occupied by Dutch farmers of ancient lineal possession, and is pretty well cultivated. There is a Dutch Reformed church, and 10 common school-houses. The honest simplicity of manners which characterize the Dutch population of this County, is entitled to notice, and to cordial commendation. The most considerable village in this township is called *Clarkstown*. It is on the W. side of Hackensack River, there called Demarest's Kill, and is an ancient settlement. 'The place called New City, affords a striking evidence of the folly of preferring a geographical centre for the capital of a County.*' The court-house and jail of this County are in this town, at a hamlet, dignified with the name of '*New City*,' where are a few farm-houses, some shops, &c. Some business is done by the River, and there are one or two Landings. Population, 1808: 29 slaves; 109 free blacks: electors, 326; 9965 acres of improved land; 1530 cattle, 438 horses, 1144 sheep: 5431 yards of cloth: 7 grist mills, 6 saw mills, and 3 distilleries: taxable property, \$496546; school districts,

* Samuel Jones.

10; schools kept 11 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$266.82; children between 5 and 15, 591; No. taught that year, 404.

S. J., J. J. W.

CLARKSVILLE, see MIDDLEFIELD.

CLAVERACK, a Township of Columbia County, 5 miles E. of Hudson, 35 S. of Albany, bounded N. by Ghent, E. by Hillsdale, S. by Taghkanick and Livingston, W. by Hudson, or the Claverack Creek. The surface has considerable diversity, and there are some ledges of rocks that extend N. and S., forming hills of moderate height, while the intervening vallies are very extensive. The general character is that of a pretty level Township, though it has some hills of moderate extent and elevation, and some ledges of calcareous and shistic rocks. On the W. it is washed by Claverack Creek, a fine mill stream, and a branch of this comes from Hillsdale, spreading over the central part and supplying many mill-seats. Along these creeks are very extensive alluvial flats, frequently inundated, and very fertile; and there is much of alluvion along the smaller streams. Of the upland level part, a considerable portion has a soil of argillaceous loam, and there are some tracts of a stiff clay. This country was settled at a very early period by the Dutch, and their descendants still occupy a large proportion of the rich lands, and with but indifferent or worse husbandry. A scarcity of timber is severely felt, and the value of lands much lessened by it. Originally, here were extensive glades of level land, principally clay or argillaceous loam, wooded only by scattered copses of thorn-apple, the common thorn, and a variety of similar wild-fruit shrubbery, approaching very nearly to the character of the prairies in the western country. And the forest groves, in general, were less luxuriant than in the more hilly lands of the adjacent country. The Claverack flats are proverbially rich, and nothing can exceed the abundant luxuriance of their products. This Town was the

capital of the County from 1787 to 1806, when its courts were removed to the City of Hudson. The public business had so long centered here that a handsome Village of about 40 houses was gradually erected adjacent to the Court-House, on the Claverack flats, in the W. part of the Town, 3 miles SE. of Hudson, on the Sheffield turnpike. This Village is now rather declining in population and business; but as the inhabitants are principally farmers, and men of wealth, it must continue to be an elegant country residence, and can hardly be said to suffer by the loss of its groceries, grog-shops, offices, &c. *Claverack Village* had a Post-Office, before the removal of the Courts; and the old Court-House is now converted into a seminary of learning. This Town has lime-stone of a good quality, some slate, some samples of lead-ore, and a mineral spring, noticed in another place. Considerable expectations have been raised in consequence of supposed indications of mineral coal, but none has yet been discovered. See GREENBUSH. A small part of Claverack, as described in the 1st edition of this Work, has since been set off to Ghent, a new Town, formed from Claverack, Kinderhook, and Chatham. Population, 2813: 633 farmers, 130 mechanics, 8 traders; 6 foreigners; 120 free blacks, 82 slaves: taxable property, \$641217: 13 schools, 11 months in 12; \$393.58; 734; 543: 535 electors, 18560 acres improved land, 2648 cattle, 925 horses, 4380 sheep: 15446 yards cloth: 10 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 1 cotton and woolen factory, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery.

C. L. A., N. T.

CLAVERACK CREEK, a fine stream of Columbia County, rises in the SW. of Hillsdale, and runs SW. through Taghkanick, where it receives several branches, then curves NW. across a small corner of Livingston, and thence N. to Kinderhook Creek, forming the line between Hudson and Claverack. Its whole course, which is very devi-

cus, may be about 28 miles, through a very handsome, and in general good tract of land. Nearly SE. from Hudson, and near the Village of Claverack, it receives another good mill-stream from the east, besides many other branches that supply valuable mill-seats.

CLERMONT, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Columbia County, 45 miles S. of Albany, on the E. bank of the Hudson; bounded N. and Easterly by Roeleff Jansen's, or Ancram Creek, which separates it from the Town of Livingston, S. by Dutchess County, W. by the Hudson and the Town of Germantown, which is surrounded by Clermont, except on the side next the Hudson. These Towns, together with Livingston, Taghkanick and Ancram, are within the Manor of Livingston, and, except Germantown, are now the property of the Livingston family. The area of Clermont may be near 14,000 acres, and this Town is now the absolute property of the heirs of the late Robert R. Livingston, and takes its name from that of his country-seat, in the NW. part of the Town. It is divided into about 120 farms, leased to practical farmers. The soil is various, but consists, commonly, of an argillaceous grit, or a fat loam, and is very well watered by small rivulets. The surface is agreeably diversified, with gentle undulations, and without waste ground. The inhabitants manufacture nearly all their clothing, and few families are without a loom for weaving. The agriculture is improving and respectable, though inferior to that of the finely cultivated Towns in Dutchess. Few if any tracts on the Hudson, excel this in strength of soil, or in the elegant variety of its views and fine situations for building. *Clermont House*, the country-seat of the late Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of New-York, and Minister of the United States in France, deserves notice as one of the most extensive and elegant in the State. It is situated on the E. bank of the Hudson, in N. Latitude 42° 4' 39". Its front on

the river is 104 feet, depth 91; and it consists of a main body of 2 stories, and 4 pavilions. The south or garden-front is a green-house, with bathing-rooms and offices adjoining; over these is a large elegant breakfasting-room, and 4 bed-rooms. The second story is conveniently divided into rooms, connected by a long gallery. One of the pavilions contains a well chosen library of about 4000 volumes, in various languages. The north front faces a fine lawn, skirted on one side by a beautiful wood, on a bank raised about 10 feet, terminating in a second lawn, from the rear of which springs, precipitately, a rocky ridge, covered with shrubs, trees and evergreens, affording a fine rich back-ground. This is balanced on the opposite side of the lawn by a beautiful avenue of locust trees, planted irregularly, through which winds the road to the House. The Hudson, with its crowds of shipping, is seen in broken views through the branches of these trees. On the N., the lawn is terminated by a stone building with a steeple, and the gardens of Mr. E. P. Livingston. From the front of the house, which faces the river, the view is extensive and highly picturesque. The Hudson is partially hidden by clumps of trees on its bank,—and some islands, covered with wood, add a pleasing variety to its scenery; while the opposite shore is in full view, with the adjacent fields, farms and forests, rising like an amphitheatre toward the Kaatsbergs or Catskill Mountains, which terminate the view, at the distance of 10 to 12, 15 and 20 miles, and by an altitude of about 3000 feet. The elegant display of light and shade occasioned by their irregularity, their fine blue color, the climbing of the mists up their sides, the intervention of clouds which cap their summits or shroud their sides, with their occasional reflection from the surface of the Hudson, succeeded by the bursting terrors of their thunder-gusts, all combined from this point of view, associate a mass of interesting, picturesque and sublime objects, no where exceeded in

this country. The S. front of the house overlooks the pleasure-grounds and a fine grassy vale in the highest cultivation, skirted with flowering shrubbery, with a rich and extensive back-ground of various fruit-trees.—The bold and lofty banks of the Hudson, affording a greater variety of forest trees than I recollect ever to have seen on the same area, gave Mr. Livingston the ready means of forming an elegant walk of near 2 miles long under their shade, from which at every step, you catch a new view of the Hudson and the scenery on the opposite side. In the style of all these improvements, art is so blended with nature that it is difficult to discriminate their respective beauties and bounties;—the natural features are every where preserved, though softened and harmonised by the happiest efforts of art. Population, 1164: 3.3 farmers, 6 traders, 26 mechanics; 7 foreigners; 25 free blacks, 46 slaves: taxable property, \$328774: 7 schools, 8 months in 12; \$235.35; 349; 209: 214 electors, 11850 acres improved land, 1301 cattle, 455 horses, 3909 sheep: 8509 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, 3 carding machines.

R.R.L., A.C.L.

CLIFTON PARK, see HALFMOON.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, see MANCHESTER.

CLINTON, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, 12 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie, bounded N. by Milan, E. by Stanford, S. by Pleasant Valley, W. by Hyde Park. This is a rich Township, the land principally but moderately uneven, and in a high state of cultivation. Its waters are small, but sufficient for mills. In the NW. part are some slate-stone ridges, in which slate of a superior quality abounds.—These quarries employ 300 hands, when fully worked, and the slate is equal to any found in America. The farming of this country is equal to that

of any part of this State, and it is worthy of remark that the soil was originally far from the first order of native richness. The timber was oak, chestnut, &c., and 50 years ago these lands, now worth in farms from 50 to 100 dollars an acre, were thought far inferior to the black muck lands, long since exhausted. There are tracts of argillaceous loam, but the most of the soil is a loose gravelly mold, with a subsoil of gravel and clay. A main branch of Wappinger's Creek runs southerly through this Town. Population, 2384: electors, 447: taxable property, \$527058: 7 schools, 10 months in 12; \$274.65; 406; 314: 22441 acres of improved land; 2540 cattle, 786 horses, 4196 sheep: 25815 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, and 1 carding machine. See NORTH EAST, for my reasons for calling this a Post-Town, though as yet it is not such, but probably soon will be. By an act of the Legislature of Jan. 26, 1821, the former Town of Clinton, described in the 1st edition of this Work, was divided into 3 Towns, Hyde Park, Pleasant Valley and Clinton. The United States' Census was taken in 1820, and one by this State in 1821, but the latter did not enumerate the inhabitants, confining itself to the number of electors, mills, stock, &c. Computing the population of each Town in 1820, by the number of its electors in 1821, apportion the inhabitants:—2384 to Clinton, to Hyde Park 2300, and to Pleasant Valley 1927, the numbers I have assumed for those Towns. Population of Clinton, [the old Town,] by the Census of 1820, 6611: persons employed in agriculture, 1122; in commerce, 30; in manufactures, 359; 43 foreigners not naturalized; 216 free blacks; 66 slaves.

J.R..A.C.L.

CLINTON ACADEMY, see E. HAMPTON.

CLINTON COUNTY.

CLINTON COUNTY, lies on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, at the NEastern extremity of this State, about 170 miles, nearly N. from Albany, and is

bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Lake Champlain or the State of Vermont, S. by Essex County, and W. by Franklin County. Its greatest length, N. and S., is 40½ miles, greatest width, 31 miles; and the area is about 1064 square miles, including the waters of the Lake, or 680,000 acres.

| Towns. | P. Offs. | Pop. | Imp land | Villages, Post Offices, &c |
|-------------|----------|------|----------|--|
| Beekmantown | P.T. | 1343 | 6266 | Erected in 1820, from the N. part of Plattsburgh. |
| Champlain | P.T. | 1618 | 6114 | Champlain V.; Point Au Fer; Rouse's Point. |
| Chazy | P.T.1. | 2313 | 7059 | Chazy V.; Chazy Landing; Lawrence's Mills P.O. |
| Moovers | P.T. | 567 | 1086 | 23 miles NNW. of Plattsburgh. [len's Mills, P.O. |
| Peru | P.T.2. | 2710 | 13615 | Union V.; Hackstaff's M.; Keeseville P.O.; Bul- |
| PLATTSBURGH | P.T. | 3519 | 12181 | Plattsburgh V., 300 houses, 164 miles from Albany. |
| | | 9 | 12070 | 46321 |

The northern boundary being latitude 45°, indicates the rigors of a cold northern country, the more terrific, as the rage of emigration has so long been directed southward. But the natural advantages enjoyed by this County have been undervalued. Along the whole eastern border, adjoining the shore of Lake Champlain, a wide tract of land extends, moderately uneven or quite level, with a pretty strong inclination or depression eastward, averaging about 8 miles in width, of no inferior quality. It very amply repays all the labors of the husbandman. The western part is mountainous, but these mountains are covered with timber, and the country with rapid streams and mill-sites, and abounds with the very richest and best quality of iron ores. The soil is of various qualities. On the broad belt of comparatively level land, above noticed, it is principally an argillaceous loam, or a stiff clay, with some tracts of sandy loam. The streams are, the Great Au Sable, Little Au Sable, Salmon River, Saranac River, and the Little Chazy and the Great Chazy. These streams supply a profusion of good natural sites for all sorts of hydraulic works. The Saranac, the largest stream, rises in the mountains of Franklin County, and running in a NE. direction, enters the SW. corner of the town of Plattsburgh, and, turning eastward, discharges into Cumberland Bay, at the Village of Plattsburgh. See the above streams. With these advantages, this County looks forward with confidence to increased sources of business and profit.—The opening of the Northern Canal, and its connexion with the Erie Canal, will undoubtedly enable these northern counties to extend their manufactures, particularly in iron, and to support, at no distant day, a much greater population than at present.

During the late war, this County was twice invaded by the enemy, and its capital was twice in their possession, when, besides the derangement of business, great damage was sustained by the inhabitants, an industrious, hardy, and hard laboring people. Previous to the war, they were extensively engaged in supplying lumber to the Quebec market. The roads have been lately much improved, for which see PLATTSBURGH.

It must not escape notice that this County is one of the best iron regions of the United States. The ore seems to lie in immense fields, and is exceeded in richness by none in the world. Capitalists, versed in the iron business, would do well to pay early attention to the natural advantages enjoyed by this region. Some of its ores yield 90 per cent of pure bar-iron.

The *Village of Plattsburgh*, the capital of this County, is situated on the Lake, at the mouth of the Saranac, in N. lat. 44° 42', 35' E. long. from New-York. It stands on the shore of Cumberland Bay, and contains upwards of 300 houses, a bank, 1 church, the County buildings, an academy, and sundry mills, for which see PLATTSBURGH. A Canal is talked of, to connect the navigation of Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence River, extending across

this County, Franklin and St. Lawrence, and it would seem at least a feasible project. Speaking of projects, reminds me of *Port Kent*, a new town, [*that is to be,*] and in this County, though yet only on paper, and in Chesterfield, Essex County.

Statistics.—Clinton elects 1 Member of Assembly; and with Essex, Franklin and Warren, 1 Representative to Congress: 6 Townships; 9 Post-Offices: Population, 12070, of which number are whites, 11972; free blacks, 96; slaves, 2: foreigners not naturalized, 961: of the employments, there are, engaged in agriculture, 3044; in commerce, 119; in manufactures, 763: Ratio of increase in population, per annum, 9 per cent: There are school districts, 48; average No. of months schools are kept, 8 in 12; amount of public monies received during last year, for support of schools, \$1373.11; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 2434; whole No. that received instruction, last year, 2199: taxable property, \$1,298,320; electors, 2075; 46321 acres of improved land; 10897 cattle; 1957 horses; 18847 sheep: yards of cloth made in families, 72268: 16 grist mills; 55 saw mills; 2 oil mills; 7 fulling mills; 6 carding machines; 1 cotton and woollen manufactory; 8 iron works; 2 trip hammers; 4 distilleries; 72 asheries; 1 brewery, and 1 nail manufactory.

☞ Distances from Plattsburgh Borough, or Village: Albany, 164 miles; Burlington, 25; St. Johns, 43; Montreal, 60; Whitehall, 112; Ogdensburgh, 120, (or 13 by another route;) Sacket's Harbor via Malone, and the Russell turnpike, 160; Keeseville, 16; Hackstaff's Mills, (Peru P. O.) 10; Union Village, 12; Chazy Village, 15; Champlain P. O. 21; Mooers P. O. 22; and Beekmantown P. O. 6; being the distances reckoned in the Plattsburgh Post-Office.

CLINTON RIVER. When De Witt Clinton is dead,—and his rivals and enemies are dead,—and the personal and political enmities of these times are forgotten,—or,—shall be remembered only as the shadows of History,—this will be the name of the **ERIE CANAL.**

CLINTON V. and P. O., see **PARIS.**

CLINTONVILLE P. O., see **MARCELLUS.**

CLOCKVILLE P. O. and V., see **LENOX.**

CLOSTER MOUNTAIN, see **ROCKLAND COUNTY.**

CLOVE, and HILLS, KILL, and SPRING, see **MUNROE, CASTLETOWN, and BEEKMAN.**

CLYDE P. O., see **BRIGHTON.**

CLYDE RIVER, a name recently given to Canandaigua Outlet, or Creek, from Clyde V., to its mouth.

CLYDE V. and RIVER, see **GALEN.**

CLYMER, a large Township in the SW. corner of Chautauqua County, and the SW. corner of the State, 18 miles SW. of *Mayville*; bounded N. by Ripley, E. by Harmony, S. by the

State of Pennsylvania, and W. by that State, or the Pennsylvania Triangle. It was erected Feb. 9, 1821, from Chautauqua, and comprises 4 survey townships, being the 1st and 2d in the 14th and 15th ranges of the Holland Company's lands. For the estimate of its population, see the Town of CHAUTAUQUA. Its streams are very small, and though it has some roads, the settlements are yet in their infancy. Its area is 144 square miles, or 92160 acres, 4 townships of 6 miles square. The land is said to be variegated, some very good, covered with a heavy growth of timber, such as oak, maple, beech, hemlock, &c. It is probably a good country for grass, the soil too moist for good crops of corn, and withal too frosty, a character justly due to a large extent of country in this region. *French Creek*, of the Alleghany, heads in this town, from which it receives several small streams. Population, 256; taxable property, \$155427; 2 schools, 3 months in 12; \$14.35; 68; 63: 60 electors, 531 acres improved land, 339 cattle, 9

horses, 267 sheep; 1728 yards of cloth; 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills.

J. T., J. D.

COBUSKILL,* or **COBELSKILL**, a Post-Township of Schoharie County, 8 miles W. of Schoharie, and 38 from Albany, bounded N. by Carlisle, E. by Schoharie, S. by Jefferson and Summit, W. by Otsego County. It has the Cobuskill running eastward, a tolerable mill stream, along which are fine tracts of alluvion. The Helderbergs spread over the country, and the ridges of these hills in this town, are evidently continuous from those of Blenheim and Jefferson in the south. And although they are yet so wild as to shelter the wolf and fox, yet the intervening vallies have a rich soil, and have been cultivated 100 years. The present inhabitants are principally of German origin, descended from those who first settled here at a very early period. They are farmers, and enjoy much opulence and ease, with becoming habits of sobriety and German gravity and order. In this town, with Schoharie, Middleburgh and Sharon, there are 9 churches, in 6 of which the service is in the German language. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of the brick meeting-house, there is a basin of about 6 rods diameter, where a good sized mill-stream rises to view, on which are mills within 20 rods below. About 4 miles above, there is a 'sinking' stream, which disappears among the fissures of the limestone rocks, and the saw-dust, coming from a saw mill erected on the same stream above the point of its subterranean disappearance, first disclosed the fact that this was the same stream. It is a curiosity well worth looking at, though by no means an uncommon occurrence in limestone countries.

This town has been divided, since the publication of the 1st edition of this work, the town of Summit having been erected from Cobuskill and Jef-

* The Dutch people say this should be Cobuskill, and I have no hesitation in saying that they have the best right to decide in this case!

erson. *Lawyerville P. O.*, is 12 miles from Schoharie C. H., in a hamlet of the same name, of some 15 or 20 build-ings.

Population, 2440: 470 farmers, 82 mechanics, 11 traders; 9 free blacks, 58 slaves: taxabls property, \$337678: 14 schools, 9 months in 12; \$343.09: 749; 594: 507 electors, 16022 acres of improved land, 2611 cattle, 898 horses, 4956 sheep: 19231 yards of cloth: 9 grist mills, 21 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 1 distillery, 2 asheries. E. H., E. B., N. T.

COBUSKILL, a branch of Schoharie Creek, rises in Sharon, and flows eastward through the town of Cobuskill and a part of Schoharie, where it enters Schoharie Creek, after a course of about 20 miles.

COCHECTON, see **BETHEL**.

COEYMANS, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Albany County, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 11 miles S. of Albany; bounded N. by Bethlehem, E. by the Hudson, S. by Greene County, W. by Westerlo. It is near 4 miles wide on the river, $6\frac{1}{2}$ on the W. line, and about 9 miles long E. and W. The surface is considerably broken, and some ridges of the Helderberg hills occupy the western part. The soil partakes of a liberal diversity, but has a good proportion of arable land. Along the Hudson, the surface is much broken, and the soil of little value, but assumes a better appearance and character as we go westward.—Coeymans Creek waters the northern part, and enters the Hudson in a small mill-stream near the SWest corner, where are falls and mills; the Haane Krai, another small mill-stream, courses the central part, and passes into Greene County, and the Kaatskill. This town has plenty of lime-stone, and some shell-marle that succeeds well on the sea-coast as a manure.—This town was settled at an early period by the Dutch, and received its name from one of its early inhabitants, himself a proprietor. The land is principally held in fee, and tolerably well cultivated. There are 2 Dutch

Reformed meeting-houses, 1 for Methodists, and 1 built by general subscription of all denominations, and 10 school-houses.

There is a *Landing*, with wharves and several sloops at the mouth of Coeymans Creek, where is *Coeymans Village*, of about 30 houses, the Post-Office, 2 grain-mills of 5 running stones, and a saw mill. It is 14 miles S. of Albany. About 1 mile W. of this, is a little Village of 12 houses, called the *Square*, with a Dutch Reformed church.

The old name of *Hockatock*, still occasionally heard, is of Indian, or Dutch origin, applied to a Creek, and neighborhood along its borders, partly in this town and Westerlo, and perhaps in Greene County, the stream entering the Kaatskill, at the Village of Madison, Town of Catskill, Greene County.—The 'Coeymans' Friends' Meeting, is in NEW-BALTIMORE, which see.—The *Indian Fields*, another local designation, lie W. of Hockatock, where there were Indian settlements, within the last 70 or 80 years. *Monattan Hook*, N. of Hockatock and Indian Fields, is perhaps the last of the local names that I need notice in this town.

Population, 2872 : 516 farmers, 15 traders, &c., 123 mechanics ; 14 foreigners ; 40 free blacks, 36 slaves : taxable property, \$358620 : 15 schools 10 months in 12 ; \$473.73 ; 888 ; 767 : 495 electors, 15829 acres improved land, 2921 cattle, 805 horses, 4721 sheep : 22313 yards cloth : 4 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 asheries.

J.B., J.C., T.G.

COEYMANS CREEK, rises in Coeymans, Albany County, and enters the W. bank of the Hudson at Coeymans Landing. It is a small mill-stream, and has falls and mills at its mouth.

COEYMAN'S MEETING, see NEW-BALTIMORE.

COHOES, see CAHOOS.

COLCHESTER, a Post-Township in the S. of Delaware County, 21 miles S. of Delhi, 91 SW. of Albany, bound-

ed N. by Walton, E. by Andes, S. by Sullivan County, W. by Hancock.—The E. branch of Delaware River runs SW. through the NW. part of Colchester, and Beaver Creek across the SE. corner. The land is broken and hilly, with deep vallies, and small flats along the river. The inhabitants are principally employed in getting lumber for rafting down the Delaware to Philadelphia. The Newburgh and Chenango turnpike crosses the N. end, near which it meets a turnpike from Kingston, the principal market for this country, from which place it is about 60 miles. The Papachton branch, is a name of the E. branch of the Delaware, and there is a place called *Papakunk*, an Indian name, where there is a little hamlet, or village, and some business and trade. It is situated on the river, 91 miles from Albany and 60 from Kingston. Population, 1064 : 258 farmers, 29 mechanics ; 11 foreigners ; 9 slaves : taxable property, \$178476 : 5 school-houses, 6 months in 12 ; \$137.14 ; 254 ; 227 : 214 electors, 4025 acres improved land, 1097 cattle, 142 horses, 1888 sheep : 8274 yards cloth : 3 grist mills, 20 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries, 1 ashery.

A.C., C.G., O.P.

COLDENHAM P. O., see MONTGOMERY.

COLD SPRING, see STANFORD, and CONCORD.

COLD SPRING V. and LANDING, see PHILLIPSTOWN.

COLES'S BRIDGE, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

COLESVILLE, a Post-Township of Broome County, 15 miles E. of *Chenango Point*, 125 from Albany, bounded N. by Chenango County, E. by Sandford, S. by Windsor, W. by Chenango. It was erected April 3, 1821, from Windsor, when that town was divided into 3 towns, Windsor, Colesville and Sandford, embracing the Colesville P. O., of Windsor, in the 1st edition of this work. It is watered by the Susquehanna River, the lands principally hilly and stony, but

good for grazing, and it also has some locust timber. The river hills have a barren and forbidding aspect, but afford fine springs of pure water, and a rich alluvion, where ever their wash has a resting place. I have no data for estimating its population, electors, improved lands, schools, &c., and guessing is not my business. *Harpersville P. O.*, is in the NE. part of this town, on the road leading from Chenango Point to Unadilla, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles from C. Point, and 121 from Albany. Since the above was written, a resident Correspondent estimates the population of this town, March, 1823, at 1700, a large proportion of whom are freeholders. He computes the area at 67 square miles, $\frac{3}{4}$ of which lies on the W. side of the Susquehanna River; 5 grist mills, 15 saw mills, 1 distillery, 1 carding machine. A Presbyterian church in the centre, and there are a number of school-houses. 'No village, but many good farms and farmers.'—Colesville Post-Office is 13 miles NE. of Biaghamton, or Chenango Point.

N.C., J.R., R.J.M., A.L.

COLLAKOON CREEK, see BETHEL and LIBERTY.

COLLEBERG, see CORTLANDT.

COLLINS, a large Township at the S. end of Erie County, 32 miles S. of *Buffalo*, bounded N. by Eden and Boston, E. by Concord, S. by Cattaraugus Creek, or Perrysburgh of Cattaraugus County, W. by Evans. It was erected March 16, 1821, from the W. part of Concord, and is watered by Cattaraugus Creek and several small branches, and by the sources of the Two Sisters, and Canquaga Creeks of Lake Erie. It comprises of township No. 7, range 8, the W. third part of No. 7, range 7, and so much of the 2 Nos. 6, ranges 7 and 8, as lie N. of Cattaraugus Creek. The surface is moderately uneven, the land a moist loam, heavily timbered with maple, beech, linden, iron wood, elm, hemlock, &c., a good country for dairy farmers, from Yaukee-land, but miserable for the horse-keeping, grain

farmers of the Mohawk country.—There are tracts of rich recent alluvion, good for corn and potatoes, and all the land will bear good crops of wheat when new. Collins was erected from CONCORD, in 1821, and for the rule by which the population is apportioned, see that town. *Angola Post-Office*, is said by a Correspondent to be in Collins, but I am rather inclined to suspect he has erred in computing the distance from Buffalo. Population, 1064: taxable property, \$170749: 5 schools, 4 months in 12; \$32.81; 152; 213: 242 electors, 1929 acres improved land, 1441 cattle, 120 horses, 1737 sheep: 8630 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills.

J.G., D.H.V., S.D.W., C.L.

COLONIE, see WATERLIET and ALBANY.

COLOSSE V. and P. O., late 4 Corners, see MEXICO.

COLUMBIA, a Post-Township of Herkimer County, 10 miles S. of *Herkimer*, erected from Warren in 1813; bounded N. by German Flats, E. by Warren, S. by Winfield and Otsego County, W. by Litchfield. It has 1 free church, near the centre, built by Lutherans and Presbyterians together. It is a limestone country, for details of which see WARREN. The Post-Office is nearly centrally situated.—Population, 2051; taxable property, \$268447; electors, 362; 10594 acres improved land; 1976 cattle, 806 horses, 5005 sheep: 20350 yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821; 4 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, and 1 ashery: 12 school districts, in which schools are kept to average 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$288.80; 696 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 752 received instruction in the schools that year. The first settlements in this township were made by some German families, prior to the Revolutionary War.

D.H.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, is on the E side of the Hudson, 30 miles S. of Albany, 130 N. of New-York, and is bounded on the N. by Rensselaer Co., E. by Massachusetts, S. by Dutchess Co., W. by Hudson River, or by Greene, and a small part of Ulster County. It is about 30 miles long on the river, 36 on the E. line, with a medial width of 18 miles, and an area of 594 square miles, or 380,160 acres: Situated between 42° 30' and 41° 56' N. latitude; 06' and 41' E. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|-------------|-----------|------|------------|--|
| Ancram | | 3147 | 26217 | An.IronWorks; A.Crk; C.Pond; Iron ore; 21m.f.Hn. |
| Austerlitz | P.T.1 | 2355 | 18780 | Spen.V.&P.O.,17m.E.of Hudson, GreenR &Hollow. |
| Canaan | P.T.1 | 2079 | 13837 | C.Cors.V.&P.O.,24m.f.Arb.&Hn.; W's.Pond; Marle. |
| Chatham | P.T.1 | 3372 | 19671 | Chat.Corn's.P.O.; N.Con'd.V.; N.Britain; KlineKill. |
| Claverack | | 2813 | 1855 | Claverack V., 3m. E. of Hudson; Clav.Creek&Flats. |
| Clermont | P.T. | 1164 | 11850 | Clerm.House, seat of late Ch. Livingston, on the Hn. |
| Germantown | | 891 | 3626 | 12m S.of Hn; E.Camp; Weiser's,&Kneiskern's dorf. |
| Ghent | | 2379 | 17342 | 11 m. E. of Hudson; Canaan Turnpike; Kline Kill. |
| Hillsdale | P.T.1 | 2511 | 23912 | 16.n E.of Hn; Noblestown; GreenRiverP.O.&Hollow. |
| Hudson | P.T. | 5510 | 8695 | Hudson City,30m S.Alb.; Columbiaville; B's Mount. |
| Kinderhook | P.T.1 | 3963 | 21965 | Kmd.V.,12m.f.Hn.; K.Lg.V.&P.O.; F.Lake; C.Ville. |
| Livingston | P.T. | 1938 | 18587 | 2m S. of Hn; JohnstownV.; OakHill; Iron Works. |
| New-Lebanon | P.T.1 | 2808 | 15525 | Pool,orN.L.SpringsV.; N.L.V; Sh.V.; M.StoreP.O. |
| Taghkanick | | 3630 | 26233 | Linlithgow; T.Flats; Iron ore, 18m. SE. of Hudson. |

15 38330 244800

The County of Columbia, though restricted to a comparatively small area, is one of the most opulent counties in the state. In aggregate population, it is the 11th in rank, and about the 7th, comparing area with number of inhabitants. The surface is considerably diversified, though no part can be called mountainous. An elevated tract of hills occupies the eastern border, principally shistic; and slate-stone of many technical varieties, is the most abundant throughout, though ledges of lime-stone, and tracts of calcareous soils are found in many parts. From the hilly tract that occupies from five to ten miles of the eastern part, the intermediate country is but gently undulated to the Hudson. Ranges of small hillocks are interspersed with extensive plains or vallies, and much of rich alluvion.

In the southern part, the soil is a deep and warm gravel, agreeably undulated, and well adapted for either grain or grass. About Hudson, there is considerable argillaceous soil, and some small calcareous tracts, with hills and ledges of lime-stone. But between the western borders of the hilly tract on the E., and the vicinity of the Hudson, are level tracts of shistic gravel, extending N. and S. through the whole county, partially interspersed with gentle swells of soft slate-stone, or resting on a soft and friable fragile shistus. And this may confidently be pronounced one of the best farming districts in the state; though from the want of proper management, much of it now appears exhausted, and timber is very scarce. The vale of New-Lebanon, has a rich soil of alluvion and extensive alluvial flats, as there are also in considerable proportion throughout the level intermediate tract above described.

The Hudson, forms the western boundary of this county, and receives from it the waters of some very valuable creeks and smaller streams. Abrams or Factory Creek, the largest, and one of the best streams of its size in the United States, for the abundance of fine sites for mills, enters the Hudson 4 miles above the city of Hudson, passing the busy Village of Columbiaville. This stream, with its various branches, collect the waters from 7-10ths of the whole area of the county. See the Map. Lebanon Creek, rises in the vale of New-

Lebanon, and running westward passes into Rensselaer Co., for a short distance, then winding SW., receives many small streams from Canaan, the outlet of Whiting's Pond, and others from Chatham and Hillsdale, and from Rensselaer Co., and passing Kinderhook Village, loses its name for Kinderhook Creek, and runs SW. or nearly S. till it meet Claverack Creek, within a mile of the Hudson, and takes thence the name of Abrams or Major Abrams Creek, or better Factory Creek, in some use. The Topography of Towns, notices more minutely the advantages for water works; but the superiority of Kinderhook Creek, another Brandywine, merits particular notice here.

Claverack Creek, the main southern branch, collects its waters from various small streams in Hillsdale, Taghkanick, Claverack, and a part of Livingston, flows by Claverack Village, and runs N., nearly parallel with the Hudson, till it meet Kinderhook Creek, as above mentioned. This is also a good stream for mills. Roeloff Jansen's, or Ancram Creek, rises in Hillsdale, crosses the E. part of Taghkanick, winds through Ancram and Livingston, to the Hudson. This stream drives the machinery at Ancram Iron Works, and is pretty good for mills.

The mineralogy of this County has been little investigated. Some brief notices may be seen under MINERALOGY. Lead ore, in a gangart of pellucid quartz and blue shistus, or argillite, has been found within the corporation of Hudson, yielding 80 per cent of lead. Some lead ores have also been found in the form of galena, in Canaan, Ancram, Livingston, and some other towns. As usual, these ores have a small proportion of silver. Lime-stone is sufficiently abundant. Slate of a good quality for roofing of houses is found. Serpentine, and some other micaceous stones are found in Canaan; and a considerable variety of ochres or pigments for paints are found near Hudson, which will at some future period of our history, rise into consequence. Considerable search has been made in this vicinity for mineral coal, in consequence of supposed indications of that substance, but without success. Marle is found in New-Lebanon, Canaan, Kinderhook, and other Towns, and there are several weak springs of sulphuretted hydrogen. The *Warm Spring*, of New-Lebanon, is of some celebrity, and its use is increasing. Marble is found in Hudson, at Becraft's Mountain, and an efflorescence of Epsom Salts, on the clay banks of the river above the city. Iron ore abounds in Ancram, Taghkanick, and is found in some other Towns. The Ancram Iron has a high reputation. The agriculture of this County is highly respectable, and rapidly improving. It has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$300 a year from the State, and is doing much good.

The manufactures of this County, very considerable and improving, are shown under MANUFACTURES. In prosperous times, a profitable trade is carried on from Hudson, the capital of the County, with foreign countries, to a large amount. Indeed the rapid growth of this city, was principally occasioned by its foreign commerce; and as it grew with that, so with that it must probably decline. The state of agriculture in this County is fast improving, and it now supplies a vast amount of surplus products, principally grain, beef, pork, and live stock, well adapted for West-India markets. The roads are very numerous and pretty good; and turnpikes, too numerous for public or private interest, having been fairly tried, are either falling into disrepute, or becoming public property by mere abandonment. The making of these roads, has been an excellent school, in every road district, and people now work the highways to much better advantage than formerly. Livingston's Manor, is separately described. Excepting the Taghkanick hills, this County is what is termed by geologists, a transition formation, for which see also RENSSELAER COUNTY. The capitalists of this County have as much intelligence and en-

terprize as in any county of the State, and they are extensively engaged in cotton and woollen factories. Unfortunately for themselves and the country, like those in every other part of the State, the farmers have *overvalued*, and *undervalued*, in quick succession, the Merino Sheep, the subject of so much speculation, profit, loss, and two-fold regrets. Sheep are, now the best stock, mixed bloods, and in quick demand, as is also their wool.

Statistics.—Columbia elects 3 Members of Assembly, and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 8th district: Towns, 14; Post Offices, 15: Population, 38330: ratio of increase per annum, 2 per cent: whites, 36516; free blacks, 1053; *slaves*, 761; foreigners not naturalized, 133; persons employed in agriculture, 7604; in manufactures and trades, 2175; in trade and commerce, 271: taxable property, \$6,612,886: school districts and schools, (exclusive of Hudson, which has a Lancaster school,) 171; schools kept, average, 10 months in 12; public monies received in 1822, \$4744.77; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 9670; No. taught in the schools that year, 8487: electors, 7307; acres improved land, 244800; No. of cattle, 37421; horses, 11030; sheep, 76479; yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821, 274669; grist mills, 62; saw mills, 67; fulling mills, 38; carding machines, 49; cotton and woollen factories, 18; iron works, 6; trip hammers, 5; distilleries, 14.

COLUMBIA V., see DRYDEN.

COLUMBIA V. and P. O., see MADRID.

COLUMBIAVILLE, see HUDSON.

COLUMBUS, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Chenango County, 12 miles NW. of *Norwich*, 88 miles W. of Albany, by the Cherry-Valley and Cooperstown turnpike; bounded N. by Madison County, E. by Otsego County or the Unadilla River, S. by New-Berlin, W. by Sherburne. It was erected in 1805, and is No. 17, of the 20 Townships. On the E. it is washed by Unadilla River of the Susquehanna, some small waters of which, as also of Chenango River, spread over the interior and supply mill-seats, with valuable flats for cultivation. The surface is somewhat broken, but its vallies are extensive, rich and fertile, while the hills and plains have meadow and pasture lands of a good quality. For the timber, &c., see *SHERBURNE*. A Correspondent writes me, Aug. 1822, that a new Post-Office has been established in this Town, called *Columbus Corners*. Population, 1805: 285 farmers, 46 mechanics, 3 traders; 1 foreigner; no slaves, nor free blacks: taxable property, \$155569: 10 schools, kept 8 months; \$267.35; 625; 665: 307 electors; 9904 acres of improved

land; 2126 cattle, 383 horses, 3710 sheep: 20278 yards of cloth made in the family way: 1 grist mill, 8 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries and 2 asheries.

L. C., I. N., N. L.

COLUMBUS CORNERS P. O., see COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, FORT, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

CONCORD, a Township of Erie County, 32 miles SSE. of *Buffalo*, bounded N. by Boston and Holland, E. by Sardinia, S. by Cattaraugus Creek, or the County of Cattaraugus, W. by Collins. It comprises about 3 townships of the Holland Purchase, being parts of 4 townships, Nos. 6 and 7, in ranges 6 and 7, and is watered by Cattaraugus Creek and several small branches, and by head streams of Cazenove and Canquaga Creeks.—The settlements are of recent date, but increasing in persons and conveniences. The principal road is one leading from *Hamburgh*, in the direction of *Buffalo*, across *Yorkshire* to *Ischua*, on which, near the SE. corner, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Cattaraugus Creek, at *Cold Spring*, they are trying to have a little Village, and a Post-Office.—Of the lands, I can only say they lie handsomely, are heavily timbered with

beech and maple, basswood, elm, ash, iron wood, &c., intermixed with hemlock. The soil is principally a moist loam, good for wheat when new, and for grass when old,—a good grazing country, the most that can be said of it. The present Town of Concord received its present limits, March 16, 1821, when the former Town of the same name was divided into 3 Towns, Concord, Collins, and Sardinia, just after the United States' Census of inhabitants had been completed. In 1821, a Census of Electors, &c. was taken by this State. Apportioning the No. of inhabitants, by that of electors, probably comes pretty near the true number: those I have given as the population of each Town.—Population of Concord, in 1820, by the Census, 2786: 503 farmers; no slaves; 1 free black:—population by the rule of apportionment above, 1024: taxable property, \$99001: 9 schools, 4 months in 12; \$25.15; 103; 142: 233 electors, 1618 acres improved land, 1431 cattle, 93 horses, 1558 sheep: 7250 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery.

N.C.T., C.L., D.V.

CONCORD, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 30 miles NW. of *Ballston Spa*, bounded N. by Warren County, E. by Hadley and Corinth, S. by Corinth and Providence, W. by Edinburgh. It was erected April 7, 1819, from Hadley and Edinburgh, and is a rough broken Township, having little to demand detailed notice. The Sacandaga runs E. across it, along which is the most of the arable land, and the principal settlements. Its timber is like that of Corinth, minutely described, and the inhabitants are destroying it as fast as they can, and themselves also, in the lumber trade, always, and every where, a ruinous business to those who *work* at it. See PLATTSBURGH, MILTON and OLEAN. Lumber-men are as poor as Authors! The Post-Office in this Town is 33 miles from Ballston Spa, by the mail route, nearly as direct as any travelled

road. The Kayaderosseras Mountain extends N. Eastward across this Town and Corinth, into Warren County. Population, 571: 156 farmers, 2 mechanics: taxable property, \$53345: 5 schools, 4 months in 12; \$65.21; 201; 179: 105 electors, 1438 acres improved land, 526 cattle, 49 horses, 810 sheep: 4276 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill.

E.D., A.C., T.S.

CONEY ISLAND, see GRAVESEND.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, see DISTRICTS.

CONHOCTON, or *Cohocton*, a Post-Township of Steuben County, 16 miles NW. of *Bath*, bounded N. by Springwater of Livingston, and Naples of Ontario County, E. by Prattsburgh and Wheeler, S. by Bath and Howard, W. by Dansville. It supplies the sources of the Conhocton River, a fine boatable stream, that runs SE. across Bath, a corner of Cameron, and Painted Post, to its junction with the Tioga or Chemung River. It is an elevated tract of country, hilly in part, timbered with beech, maple, elm, basswood, ash, hemlock, oak and pine, good grass land, and not very good for grain. There are tracts of an easy loam, where dairy farmers may raise grain enough for home consumption. See NAPLES, DANVILLE and HOWARD. The name of this Town is sometimes written Cohocton, and so I find it in the Laws, but every body speaks it Conhocton. Population, 1560: 329 farmers, 58 mechanics, 1 trader; 6 foreigners; 2 free blacks: taxable property, \$97863: 12 schools, 6 months in 12; \$249.58; 462; 586: 318 electors, 5138 acres improved land, 1255 cattle, 192 horses, 2314 sheep: 11642 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woolen factory, 3 asheries, 3 distilleries.

N.C.T., A.L.C.

CONHOCTON CREEK, or *River*, rises in the NW. corner of Steuben County, and runs S. Eastward centrally across it to the Tioga, at Painted Post. Its course is nearly central across Steuben

County, and it passes Bath, the official capital. Its whole course may be 70 miles, and it is a very fine stream for navigation, boatable to Bath Village, where it is about 75 feet wide.

CONNECTICUT CREEK, see SUFFOLK COUNTY.

CONNECTICUT TRACT, see CLAR-
ENDON, MURRAY and BYRON.

CONNESTIGIONE PATENT, see NES-
TIGIONE PATENT.

CONNESTIGUNE, see NISKAYUNA.

CONNWONGO CREEK, a water of the Alleghany River, rises on the line between Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, from many branches spread over each, runs S. along their boundaries, curves westward across the SE. angle of Chautauqua Co., where it meets the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, and thence pursues a S. course to the Alleghany River, which it enters at Warren, Pa., 70 miles below Olean, 12 or 14 miles from the S. line of this State. This stream affords a pretty good boat navigation, and for multitudes of rafts, during certain seasons of the year. By the Lakes, Chautauqua and Cosdaga, both in the County of Chautauqua, a boat navigation is extended to their heads, within 8 and 7 miles of Lake Erie. See CHAUTAU-
QUA, T. From Mayville, by water, to Warren, Pa., is about 40 miles.

CONNUGHHARIEGUGHHARIE, see
SCHENECTADY.

CONSTABLE, a Post-Township of Franklin County, bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Chateaugay, S. by Malone and Bangor, W. by Fort Covington. It is composed of the half of No. 2, and the whole of No. 3, of Townships in Macomb's Great Tract No. 1, and is 9 miles long E. and W. by 6 N. and S.—'Only one minister is employed in this Town, who preaches half of the time here, and half in Chateaugay.' The greater part of this Town is settled: soil, a sandy loam; timber, beech, maple, bass, elm, and hemlock, and great groves of pine and some cedar. In No. 2, bog ore abounds, which supplies the forge. The principal streams are Salmon, and

Trout Rivers. There are 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 forge, 1 small furnace, 2 tanneries, 2 stores, 20 mechanics and 10 asheries. Population, 637, of which number 15 are foreigners not naturalized, and 173 are farmers: 7 school districts, in which schools are kept 8 months in 12; \$108.39, public monies received in 1821; No. children between 5 and 15, 186; No. persons that received instruction that year, 197. It is 7 miles N. of *Malone*, and 227 N. of Albany. Taxable property, \$59005.

S.D.W., F.L.H.

CONSTABLE'S POINT, see NEW-
YORK BAY.

CONSTANTIA, a Post-Township of Oswego County, comprehends 3 townships, Nos. 11, 12 and 13, of Scriba's patent, *Breda*, *Delft*, and *Rotterdam*, on the Surveyor-General's Maps, erected into a Town in 1808, from a part of Mexico. It is about 17 miles E. and W., and 7 N. and S.; bounded N. by Mexico and Williamstown, E. by Oneida Co., S. by Oneida Lake and its outlet, W. by Volney. The land is mostly low and level, and the soil is represented as good. Some controversies respecting the title to a part of this Town, and its having been represented unhealthy, have occasioned its slow progress in improvement and population;—but my Correspondents say the first obstacle is entirely removed, and the latter also, having taken its rise from some stagnant waters, now drained off. There are a pretty competent number of sites for mills. A very pure siliceous sand, with a small admixture of clay, suitable for the composition of glass, has been discovered in this Town. *Fort Brewerton* was within this Town, at the outlet of Oneida Lake. The land is held in fee, and will probably prove good for grass, and particularly for grazing.—Bog Iron Ore is said to be found in great plenty, and my Correspondents say it is worked into iron extensively at the Constantia Furnace, but the late Census has no iron works in that Town. The Village of Constantia,

formerly called Rotterdam, is on the N. shore of the Oneida Lake, 28 miles W. of Rome, 34 from Oswego, and 26 from Richland, where is kept the Constantia Post-Office. ☞ The Furnace was destroyed by fire in Feb. 1821, being the 2d time, but is about to be rebuilt, of stone. The Village contains a few houses and some mills. See TABERG. There are 3 state roads in this Town, 1 from Rome to Oswego, and 1 to Sacket's Harbor, and 1 from Salina to Constantia, and to *Loomis Corners P. O.*,* 8 miles NW. of Constantia Village. The wild land in this Town is now offered for sale, and a Correspondent writes me that settlers are coming in pretty rapidly. Population, 767: 220 farmers, 71 mechanics, 2 traders; 49 foreigners not naturalized; 1 free black: taxable property, \$130560: 7 schools, 7 months in 12; \$61.71; 172; 153; 126 electors; 1325 acres of improved land; 311 cattle, 59 horses, 372 sheep: 3849 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 furnace.

H.C., B.D., F.R., T.G.

CONTINENTAL V., see CORTLANDT.

CONQUEST, a Post-Township of Cayuga County, 19 miles NNW. of *Auburn*, bounded N. by Victory, E. by Cato, S. by Mentz or the Seneca River, W. by Seneca County. It is formed of the SW. quarter of the old Military Township of Cato, which was subdivided into 4 Towns, March 16, 1821, the year subsequent to the taking of the late Census of the United States. The land is of a mixed character, good and bad, with considerable waste land, in swamps and marshes, and tracts of very rich and fertile, arable, and grass lands. It is but very indifferently supplied with mill seats and mills. The S. part approaches to within 2 or 3 miles of the Erie Canal, from the trade of which, and speculations, every body calculates on soon making a fortune! There is very little to demand a tedious description,

* Since the above was written, the name of this Post-Office has been changed to *Central Square*.

the less as the adjoining Towns are minutely described. For the rule by which I estimate the population of this Town, see CATO. Population, 802: taxable property, \$47671: 6 schools, 7 months in 12; \$63.64; 204; 188: 165 electors, 1873 acres improved land, 745 cattle, 108 horses, 1042 sheep: 5599 yards cloth: 2 saw mills.

A.L.C., J.W.M.

COOKHOUSE, see TOMPKINS.

COOKQUAGO, or *Cooquago Branch*, a name sometimes, though badly, applied to the northern branch of DELAWARE RIVER, which see.

COOPERSTOWN V. and P. O., see OTSEGO.

COPENHAGEN P. O., see DENMARK.

CORAM, see BROOKHAVEN.

CORINTH, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 18 miles N. of *Ballston Spa*, bounded N. by Hadley, and by the Hudson, or Luzerne in Warren Co., E. by Moreau, S. by Greenfield, W. by Concord and Providence. The land is of various qualities. Along the Hudson, above the *Great Falls*, which are about the centre of the extreme length of a line N. and S., the land is smooth and sandy, and this tract extends S. to the S. line. Below the Falls, the soil is more broken, stony, and loamy. A little W. of *Flat Rock*, on the Hudson, the range called *Palmertown Mountain*, rises to a bold elevation, well meriting the name of mountain, and extending southerly into Greenfield. The W. part, adjoining Providence, is very stony and broken, moist pasture land, of little value at present for tillage. Timber, on the sandy lands, white pine, intermixed with beech, maple, birch, &c.; on the mountainous part, beech, birch, maple, ash, hemlock, &c. The place formerly called *Hadley*, or *Jessup's Landing*, is in this Town, now Corinth Village, where is the Post-Office, some 20 houses, mills, stores, &c. Rafts descend the Hudson to the Feeder in Queensbury, from the Sand Bank, 1½ mile below this Village, which is a place of very considerable business in the lumber trade. The *Great Falls* of

the Hudson have a cataract of about 30 feet, and a rapid of 1 mile above, with about the same descent. There is a remarkable *Chute*, or narrow Rapid, 20 rods above the Fall, which deserves notice as a curiosity. It is very deep, hardly 12 feet wide, and about 20 in length, through which, at low water, all the waters of the Hudson are forced to pass, with astonishing rapidity. There are mills, immediately above and below. These works of nature well deserve the notice of the curious, and they are but 18 miles from Ballston Spa, by a pretty good road. Limestone, of a poor quality, is abundant, and there are oxides of iron, used as pigments, which make tolerably good paints. The Kayaderosseras Mountain extends N. Eastward across the W. part of this Town and through Hadley, into Warren County. Corinth was erected from Hadley, April 20, 1818, and there has been so much legislation about it, that within a little more than a year, one Farm has been in 3 Towns! Population, 1490: 355 farmers, 34 mechanics, 6 traders; 2 foreigners; 4 free blacks, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$112795: 8 schools, 5 months in 12; \$106.21; 405; 397: 255 electors, 7308 acres improved land, 1246 cattle, 236 horses, 2384 sheep: 10448 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 15 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, and 1 ashery. E.D.,S.M.C.,B.K.

CORLAER'S CREEK, see ATHENS.

CORLAER'S HOOK, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

CORNWALL, a Township of Orange County, situated on the W. shore of Hudson River within the Highlands, 108 miles S. of Albany, and including *West-Point*; bounded N. by New-Windsor, E. by the Hudson, S. West-erly by Munroe and Blooming-Grove. It has a *Post-Office* called *Canterbury*, from a small Village there, 102 miles from Albany; and a population unequally spread among the hills and mountains. As might be supposed, the surface is very rugged, and the

mountains are among the highest of the Highlands. Murdner's Creek spreads over the northern part, and supplies good mill-seats; and this part is less broken, affording good farming land. This country affords the best of pasturage, and its dairy is deservedly esteemed for an uncommon richness. Cornwall, or New-Cornwall Landing, has a small Village, several sloops, and considerable trade, principally in stone, and wood for building and fuel. *West-Point*, in this Town, at the passage of the Hudson through the Highlands, was strongly fortified during the war for Independence, and it is deemed one of the most important Military Posts in the United States. Here are the venerable ruins of Fort Putnam, and near it, also, those of Forts Montgomery and Clinton. See the articles WEST-POINT, HAVESTRAW, and also ORANGE COUNTY. These works have been often described, and are well known to the public. A Military Academy is established at West-Point, under the auspices of the General Government, and it has *West-Point Post-Office*. *Butter-Hill*, in this Town, at the northern entrance into the Highlands, is well known to persons navigating the Hudson. Its summit, close on the margin of the Hudson, attains an altitude of 1520 feet above high-water mark. Near this, the passenger on the Hudson is shown *Buttermilk-Falls*, a pretty cascade, well worth looking at and talking about, and admiring, a sort of target, for soft-heads to throw fine speeches at, from the deck of the passing Steam-Boat. The United States' Foundry, near West-Point, is on the E. side of the Hudson, nearly opposite, in Phillipstown, Putnam County.—The spot once called Paoli, has yet some of the finest cherries, planted by the hands of our Political Father.—The noted summits, called the *Crow's Nest*, and *Bare Mountain*, are also said to be in this Town. See MOUNTAINS. *Putnam's Rock*, which now lies in the Hudson, its surface above the water, and far enough from the

shore for sloops to sail around it, was thrown from its native situation on the very summit of Butter-Hill, by some Officers of Col. Rufus Putnam's Regiment, in June, 1778, whence it descended with mighty force to its present position, a memorial of the Revolutionary War, an Island of solid rock. Population in 1810, 1769; in 1820, 3020: 608 farmers, 203 mechanics, 27 traders, or persons engaged in commerce; 14 foreigners; 124 free blacks; 6 slaves: taxable property, \$269156; 9 schools, 9 months in 12; \$423.00; 438: 306: 440 electors; 5387 acres of improved land; 1449 cattle, 334 horses, 1140 sheep: 175022 yards of cloth: 6 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory and 1 distillery. The Apiary of a Mr. Caywood, of this Town, one of the most extensive in the State, deserves notice, as does his system, which enables him to sell 2000lb. of honey a year, without destroying any of his Bees.

A.C.,C.

CORNWALL, U. C., and C. ISLAND, opposite Massena.

CORRYTOWN P. O., or *Currietown*, see CHARLESTON.

CORTLANDT, a Township in the NW. corner of Westchester County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, opposite Haverstraw Bay, 104 miles S. of Albany, 40 N. of New-York; bounded N. by Dutchess County, E. by York or Yorktown, S. by a small corner of New-Castle and the head of Tappan Bay, W. by the Hudson. It has 2 Post Offices, *Peekskill P. O.*, and *Cortlandt Town P. O.*, both on the River. It is watered by Peekskill Creek, which crosses the NW. corner of this Town, and Croton Creek, the SE. corner, into the head of Tappan Bay. These streams afford abundance of sites for mills, the country being broken, and the streams rapid in their currents. This Town comprises the SE. eastern border of the Highlands, and has some pretty lofty hills and summits, the principal of which is the *Colleberg*, with the old *Anthony's Nose*.

These are in the northern part, and the Town has a good proportion of arable land. Verplanck's Point, on which stood Fort Fayette,—and Teller's Point, are in this Town; and here is the site also of Continental Village,* works of the Revolutionary War, well known in the history of that period. Nothing remains of these works but a mass of ruins, hardly visible. *Peekskill*, a Post Borough, [or incorporated Village, with a Post Office of the same name,] is situated at the Upper Landing in this Town, near the mouth of Peekskill Creek, immediately below the Highlands, and is a place of considerable business. The other Post-Office, (which almost makes this a Post-Town,) is at *Croton Village*, in the south, and is called *Cortlandt Town P. O.*, in order to distinguish it from *Cortlandt Village P. O.*, in Cortlandt County. This name is from the family of Van Cortlandt, all the members of which always have, and still write the name, 'as I write it,' a spelling that ought, for the sake of etymology, to be uniformly preserved. Population, 3421: 408 farmers, 177 mechanics, and 53 persons engaged in commerce; 13 foreigners not naturalized; 9 slaves; 55 free blacks: 13 school districts; schools kept 7 months in 12; \$271.85, public monies received in 1821; 753 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 520 taught that year; taxable property, \$542220: electors, 356; 6897 acres of improved land; 945 cattle, 219 horses, 899 sheep: 2735 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 fulling mills, and 1 cotton and woollen factory.

N.T.,S.M.

CORTLANDT MANOR, or PATENT, 86213 acres, granted in 1697, to Stephanus Van Cortlandt, is in Westchester County, in 2 tracts.

* This Village, which had Barracks for 2000 men, was burnt by the British in Oct. 1777, who consumed the time here and in destroying other Towns, &c. on the Hudson, that might have been employed in giving effectual relief to Burgoyne and the Northern British Army.

CORTLANDT COUNTY.

CORTLANDT COUNTY, [named in honor of the Van Cortlandt family, early and distinguished immigrants from Holland,] lies S. of Onondaga County, from which it was erected in 1808, 32 miles S. of Salina, and 137 very nearly W. from Albany; bounded N. by Onondaga County, E. by Madison and Chenango, S. by Broome and Tioga, W. by Tompkins and Cayuga Counties. Its length N. and S. 25 miles, breadth 19; area, 475 square miles, or 304000 acres.

| Towns. | Post-Off. | Pop. | Im. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|-------------|-----------|------|-----------|--|
| Cincinnatus | P.T. | 885 | 3172 | 14 miles SE. of Homer, 139 W. of Albany. |
| Freetown | | 663 | 2717 | 9 miles SE. of Homer, 142 W. of Albany. |
| Harrison | P.T. | 807 | 2825 | 15 miles SE. of Homer, 143 W. of Albany. |
| HOMER | P.T. 1. | 5504 | 16171 | Homer V.; Cortlandt V. and P. O., 90 houses, 140 miles. |
| Preble | P.T. | 1257 | 4817 | 7 miles N. of Homer; 24 S. of Salina. [W. of Albany. |
| Scott | P.T. | 775 | 2698 | 8 miles NNW. of Homer; 18 SSE. of Skaneateles. |
| Solon | P.T. | 1262 | 3927 | 10 miles S. of Homer; 31 S. of Salina; 132 W. of Albany. |
| Truxton | P.T. | 2956 | 7719 | Truxton V., 50 houses; 128 miles W. of Albany. |
| Virgil | P.T. | 2411 | 7338 | Post-Office kept 7 miles S. of Homer; 140 W. of Albany. |
| Willett | | 437 | 1657 | 17 miles SE. of Homer; 139 W. of Albany. |

9 16507 53091

The County of Cortlandt comprises four whole, and two half Townships, of the Military Tract, which are 10 miles square, being the SE. corner. It is well watered with springs and rivulets, and is penetrated by the Tioughnioga Creek, on a devious course southerly, nearly through its centre. The Otselic, waters the SE. corner, and some small streams rise in the SWestern extremity, which run into Owego Creek, and some others into Cayuga Lake. These streams, with a small Inlet to the Skaneateles Lake, furnish abundance of fine sites for mills. The surface is but gently uneven, and the soil, which is principally a gravelly loam, forms a first rate medium for grain or grass. It is a yellowish loam in general, resting on a shistic or calcareous gravel, deep, moist and warm. The timber is maple, elm, beech, basswood or linden, butternut, &c., with some groves of pine. Some salt springs, and sulphuretted hydrogen, and chalybeate springs are found, and iron-ore, though none of these are much noticed by Correspondents. The inhabitants are principally farmers, clothed with the products of household industry. The sale of potash, with livestock for eastern markets, are the principal sources of receipts from surplus products at present. The agriculture is respectable, and Correspondents give a good character to the inhabitants. It has an Agricultural Society, which receives from the State, yearly, \$125. The roads are numerous and good. I believe it is found on experiment that the lands of this County are rather better for grass than grain, though both succeed well. There are some pleasant, lively villages, in the Yankee style, which give life and animation to the appearance and the business of a country. Cortlandt Village, which contains the County buildings, has 90 houses and stores, and within 3 miles are Homer Village, still larger, and the Hamlet or Village of Port Watson. Post-Office distances, from the Court-House: to Cincinnatus P. O. 18 miles; Freetown P. O. 18; Harrison P. O. 14; Homer P. O. 2; Preble P. O. 9; Scott P. O. 7; Solon P. O. 11; Truxton P. O. 10; Virgil P. O. 7; Willett P. O. 23. There are printing-offices at the Villages of Homer and Cortlandt, which publish weekly newspapers.

Statistics.—Townships, 10; Post-Offices, 9; Population, 16507: of which number 16466 are whites, 48 free blacks, and 3 only are slaves: 21

foreigners not naturalized : 3098 are engaged in agriculture, 43 in commerce, and 459 in manufactures : Ratio of increase in population, per annum, 10 per cent : school districts, 116 ; schools average 7 months in 12 ; public monies received in 1821, \$2396.32 ; whole No. of children between 5 and 15 years, 5462 ; No. that received instruction in the schools, 6063 : 3277 electors ; acres of improved land, 53091 ; 16243 head of neat cattle ; 2808 horses ; 28188 sheep : 160008 yards of cloth made in families in 1821 : 29 grist mills, 47 saw mills, 3 oil mills, 12 fulling mills, 15 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen manufactory, 4 trip hammers, 14 distilleries, and 15 asheries.—Cortlandt elects 2 Members to the House of Assembly ; and, with Madison, 1 Representative to Congress.

CORTLANDT VILLAGE, see HOMER.

COSBY'S MANOR, granted in 1734, 42000 acres, now in Oneida and Herkimer Counties.

COSDAGA LAKE, is in Pomfret and Stockton, of Chautauqua County, hardly 4 miles in length, and 1 in width, discharging *Cosdaga Creek*, a small boatable stream, to the W. branch of the Connewongo.

COTTRINGER TRACT, see CASTILE : it is partly in Nunda.

COUNTIES, and TOWNS, erected after Jan. 1, 1823, see the APPENDIX.

COUNTY TOWNS, DISTANCES TO, see ALBANY CITY.

COVELL ROCK, see WATERVLIET.

COVENTRY, a Post-Township in the S. part of Chenango Co., erected in 1806, from a part of Greene ; bounded N. by Smithville and Oxford, E. by Bainbridge, S. by Bainbridge and Broome Co., W. by Greene. Its streams are small, and it lies about midway between the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers.—A turnpike from Bainbridge V. through Greene and to Cayuga County, leads through this town, and there are other roads. The land is broken, but much of it is good for farming, and well distributed into arable, meadow, and pasture lands. Coventry has 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 2 distilleries, and 1 ashery. It has 278 electors, 7136 acres of improved land, 1691 head of cattle, 276 horses, 3042 sheep : 14954 yards of cloth made in families in 1821 : taxable property, \$143394 : 9 schools, kept 8 months in 12 ; \$162.52 ; 411 ; 473 : Population, 1431 : 250 farmers, 20 mechanics, and 1 trader ; 1 for-

eigner ; 1 free black ; no slaves. It is about 20 miles SSW. of Norwich.

L. C., J. N.

COVERT, a Township at the S. end of Seneca County, 6 miles S. of Ovid, [in *Italics*, the seat of the County buildings,] bounded N. by Ovid, E. by Cayuga Lake and the County of Tompkins, S. by Ulysses and Hector of Tompkins County, W. by the Seneca Lake, or by Reading in Steuben County. Width N. and S. 5 miles, medial length 12. It comprises the S. half of the Military Township of Ovid, and has been the sport of a small share of legislative folly. In 1817, on the erection of the County of Tompkins, this town was erected from the S. half of Ovid, and annexed to the new County ; and in April, 1819, it was re-ANNEXED to SENECA COUNTY, which see, and also OVID, GROTON, NEW-BERLIN, &c. &c. for names changed by special acts of legislation !

This is an excellent Township, and a resident Correspondent tells me there are no better in the Military Tract, than this, Ovid and Romulus. *Halsey's Creek*, supplies excellent mill-seats to the W. part ; and there are some smaller streams in the eastern part. The public buildings are 3 houses for public worship, and 15 school-houses. There are 2 Post-Offices in this town ; *De Mott's Corner P. O.*, at a pleasant little Village of the same name, in the centre of a dense population ; and *Ingersoll's Store P. O.*—The land along the Lakes is no where exceeded for wheat, and grain and grass and fruit of all kinds succeed well. In the 1st edition of this

work, Covert was described under Ovid. Population, 3439 : 779 farmers, 141 mechanics, and 7 traders or persons employed in commerce ; 5 foreigners ; 7 free blacks ; 8 slaves : taxable property, \$352172 : 15 schools, 10 months in 12 ; \$831.01 ; 1114 ; 1446 : 564 electors ; 15730 acres improved land ; 3595 cattle, 827 horses, 7462 sheep : 31240 yards of cloth : 6 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 tanneries, 2 distilleries. J.D.M.J.S.

COVINGTON, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 12 miles SE. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Stafford and Le Roy, E. by Livingston County, S. by Perry, W. by Middlebury and Bethany. It was erected Jan. 31, 1817, from parts of Le Roy and Perry, comprising parts of the *Craigie*, the 40000 acre, and the *N. Ogden Tracts*, so cut up, 'according to law,' that nothing short of a jury of lawyers and surveyors could trace its outlines. The land is of a middling quality for the 'Genesee Country,' and it is pretty well watered. Allan's Creek and its branches supply some mill-seats, rather a scarce article in the most of this country, except in wet weather, the waters diminishing very much in dry weather. This town is about 8 miles W. of the Genesee River, and 9 W. of Genesee Village. Population, 2144 : 635 farmers, 29 mechanics, 1 foreigner ; 1 free black : taxable property, \$195576 : 15 schools, 8 months in 12 ; \$134.03 ; 445 ; 513 : 464 electors, 8279 acres improved land, 1980 cattle, 258 horses, 3679 sheep : 12179 yards cloth : 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries, 5 asheries. N.T.,C.L.,J.T.

COWASSELON CREEK, see CANASARAGA CREEK.

COW BAY, see N. HEMPSTEAD.

COW HARBOR, GREAT and L., see HUNTINGTON.

COW NECK, see N. HEMPSTEAD.

COXE'S PATENT, 47000 acres, granted May 30, 1770, then in Albany Co., now in Utica, Paris and Whitestown, Oneida County.

COXSACKIE, or COXACKIE, a Post-Township of Greene County, 10 miles N. of *Catskill*, and 26 S. of Albany ; bounded N. by New-Baltimore, E. by the Hudson, S. by Athens, W. by Cairo and Greenville. The Kaatskill, runs along the W. line, and several branches spread over the interior ;—Coxsackie Creek traverses the N. line, and along the E. part is a small mill-stream that runs S. to the Hudson, in Athens. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats, on which are grain and saw mills, fulling mills and carding machines. There is a small pond 2 miles SW. of the Village, which covers about 25 acres. In the W. the surface is broken and hilly, but the E. part is level, with much pine plain, and a soil of light sand or sandy loam, and some considerable tracts of clay. Coxsackie was originally settled by the Dutch, who constitute a pretty large proportion of the present inhabitants. The land is principally held in fee.—There are 3 Landings on the Hudson, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile apart, at one of which is the Post-Office, 22 miles from Albany, and 8 N. of Hudson. At these Landings are some houses, several stores, and 10 sloops ; and W. of these is the *Village of Coxsackie*, extending W. about 1 mile on a handsome plain. This Village has been principally built since 1800, and now contains, including the Landings, about 100 dwellings, 15 stores, and a handsome Dutch Reformed church. The plain on which this Village stands, is 2 miles broad, and extends northerly near 10 miles. The soil is a light sandy loam, and few places have a more pleasant situation. Its trade is very considerable and increasing, and a turnpike extending to the W. is thought to have greatly increased it in amount. A large part of the present trade is in lumber, and traders assert that it enjoys superior advantages for ship-building, from the abundance and excellence of its timber near the water. For the origin of the name of this town, see GREENE COUNTY, where there is a collection of odd names, all

meaning something. The upper Landing is a little below opposite Kinderhook Landing, and both places, since the rage for banks has rather subsided, are steadily increasing in business, remarks that will be perfectly understood by small villagers, in the vicinity of bank-influence. Population, 2355 : 314 farmers, 112 mechanics, 25 employed in trade and commerce; 131 free blacks, 30 slaves : taxable property, \$543230 : 10 schools, 11 months in 12; \$316.00; 652; 451 : 508 electors, 10882 acres improved land, 1704 cattle, 476 horses, 2419 sheep : 9423 yards cloth : 9 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 ashery. A.C., J.L.B., W., D.

COXSACKIE CREEK, a small stream of GREENE COUNTY, for which see that article, and the Towns of COXSACKIE and NEW-BALTIMORE.

COX'S PATENT, see OWEGO.

CRAB MEADOW P. O., see HUNTINGTON.

CRAIGSVILLE, see BLOOMINGGROVE.

CRANBERRY CREEK P. O., see MAYFIELD.

CRANBERRY LAKE, see PARISHVILLE.

CRANE NECK, see BROOKHAVEN.

CROGHAN AND OTHERS' PATENT, 100,000 acres, was granted Nov. 30, 1769, and is in Otsego County, subdivided into Prevost's, Douw's, Colden's, Cox's, and other patents.

CROM ELBOW, is a point at a short turn of the E. shore of the Hudson, about 4 miles above Poughkeepsie.—The Dutch write it Crom Albo, and a learned and ingenious Dutchman of whom I enquired, says, 'Crom, and not Crium, is the word for crooked, but I could never learn why Albo, for elbow, is attached to it, as it is rather unusual to see a straight one.' There was once a *Fiddler's Elbow*, near this, and the addition may have been a mere matter of course. CROM ELBOW PRECINCT, see AMENIA.

CROM ELBOW CREEK, see RHINEBECK and HYDE PARK.

CROMHORN MOUNTAIN, TRACT, and LAKE, see MARYLAND.

CROMPOND V., see YORKTOWN.

CROOKED LAKE, lies principally in Steuben County, but extends N. near 6 miles into Ontario County, its length being 18 miles. Near the centre, where it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad, it forks into 2 branches that extend N. 8 and 12 miles, receding till their extremities are 5 miles apart, forming the headland in the Lake called *Bluff Point*. The S. end and the W. branch are about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide; the E. branch is about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile, and through this is the current of discharge toward the outlet at the N. end, which runs 5 miles E. and falls into the W. side of Seneca Lake, at Dresden. The outlet is a fine stream for mills, for which see MILO and BENTON. See ALTITUDES and ELEVATIONS.

CROSS LAKE, see CATO.

CROSS RIVERS P. O., see S. SALEM.

CROTON CREEK, rises in several branches spread over the SE. corner of Dutchess County, and the E. end of Putnam, which unite and run S. and SW. across the NW. corner of Westchester County to the Hudson, in the Town of Cortlandt, at the head of Tappan Bay. It is a good mill-stream and receives a great number of branches, which supply abundance of mill-seats. Its whole course may be near 40 miles. Among the projects growing out of the design of the New-Yorkers to supply the City with fresh-water, there is one to *carry the water by water*, from this stream, in a navigable Canal! The people of the Metropolis, however, are not likely to be caught in this mud-trap.

CROTON V., see CORTLANDT.

CROWN POINT, a Post-Township of Essex County, 18 miles SE. of *Elizabethtown*, bounded N. by Moriah, E. on Lake Chanplain, S. by Ticonderoga, W. by Scaroon. The celebrated Fortress of Crown-Point, gave its name to this town, which contains the ruins of the Fort. Along the Lake, the surface is pretty level, but high mountains pervade the western part. The soil is various of course; though mostly light and sandy, excepting the

level tract along the Lake, which is more or less clay and mold. The land is held partly in fee, and partly by lease. The inhabitants are mostly farmers, and there is a want of good mill-seats. This town is watered by the small sources of the NE. branch of Hudson River, and by a small stream which runs eastward into the Lake. The advantages of the navigation of Lake Champlain are considerable, and naturally carry the trade of this country to Canada;—with a safe boat and raft navigation of 140 miles to Montreal, 184 to Quebec, which is usually passed in boats in about 4 to 5 days to Montreal. Grass is most natural to the soil, though grain is raised for home consumption. *Crown-Point Fort*, is near the NE. extremity, on a point of land jutting far into the water northward, elevated 47 feet above the level of the Lake, and washed by a considerable bay on the west, called West-Bay. This fortress was first erected by the French, in 1731, and called Fort St. Frederick. In 1759, it surrendered to the British troops under Gen. Amherst, and was occupied by British troops, till May 14, 1775, when it fell into the hands of the Americans; but was evacuated in 1776, and again fell into the hands of the British. This fortress, which holds a pretty conspicuous place in the history of American wars, is in N. lat. 44° 3', 73° 29' W. long., and about 12 miles N. of Ticonderoga. The walls were of wood and earth, and 22 feet thick, 16 high. It was about 1500 yards square, and surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, cut in a solid granitic rock, with immense labor. On the N. is a double row of strong stone barracks, of a capacity to contain 2000 troops. On the N. was a gate, and a strong draw-bridge, and a covered way to the water of the Lake. The whole are now in ruins, and the out-works, of which there were some pretty extensive, are little else than heaps of rubbish, barely sufficient to revive remembrance.—A very accurate and well-informed

Correspondent writes to me, 'It is generally believed, and so stated in your Gazetteer, that the Crown-Point Fort, situated in this town, was the Fort St. Frederick of the French.—This, I believe, is a mistake. Fort St. Frederick, built by the French in 1731, was a very inconsiderable fortress, situated on the very bank of the Lake, about 150 yards distant from this Fort, in a direction a little S. of E., and resembled more a redoubt than a regular built fort. It was blown up by firing its magazine, and is now a mere heap of stones. It was not until after the capture of this post by Gen. Amherst, in the war of 1756, that Fort Crown Point was erected. Near this place, on the 13th of Oct. 1776, was terminated our disastrous expedition against Canada, by the total destruction of our Lake fleet, under the command of Arnold.' The trade of this country will now go principally southward, by the Champlain Canal: the distance to Whitehall, 37 miles, and thence to Albany, 73, by water or by land. Population, 1522: 434 farmers, 47 mechanics, 1 trader; 21 foreigners; taxable property, \$71476: 9 schools, 6 months in 12; \$167.75; 455; 477; 309 electors, 7775 acres improved land, 1654 cattle, 240 horses, 2924 sheep: 9158 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 asheries. G.S., D.M., C.C., B.D.P.

CROW'S NEST, see CORNWALL.

CUBA, a Township in the SW. corner of Allegany County, 18 miles SW. of *Angelica*, bounded N. by Rushford, E. by Friendship, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Hinsdale and Olean of Cattaraugus County. It was erected February 4, 1822, from the W. half of Friendship, is 18 miles long N. and S., and 6 miles wide, comprising 3 townships, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, range 2, of the Holland Purchase. Oil Creek of the Alleghany River, and some other small waters, run to that river, and the NE. part sends some small streams through Friendship, to the Genesee River. The timber is a mixture of red oak, ash, maple, beech,

elm, basswood, hemlock, pine, and other evergreens, and the land is too much like that described under FRIENDSHIP, sad misapplications of names in both cases. The soil is cold and wet, but some 50 years hence this may be a good grazing country, and send fine droves of cattle into the grain counties, and its cheese and butter down the Genesee River to the Erie Canal, or down the Alleghany and Ohio, to Countries where there are no grasslands, properly speaking. An intelligent Correspondent, the Post-Master in the Town of Friendship, in a letter to me of May 24, 1822, says, 'The Seneca Oil Spring, noticed in the 1st edition of your Gazetteer, under CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, is actually in Alleghany County, and in the Town of Cuba, about 1 mile from the line.'— Another Correspondent, in Cattaraugus County, writes me about the same date, that it is in the present town of Hinsdale, and so I have noted it; and being in doubt which authority to prefer, I give both, and leave the facts for future correction. I have no data for estimating the population, &c. of this town, it having been erected since the late censuses. See FRIENDSHIP.

N.T.,L.D.

CUMBERLAND BAY, and C. HEAD, see PLATTSBURGH.

CUTCHOGUE P. O., see SOUTHOLD.

D.

DACHSTEDER, see PALATINE and ANTHONY'S NOSE.

DAMS, across the *Hudson*, connected with the *Canals*, see FORT EDWARD and MOREAU, TROY and WATERVLIET, and QUEENSBURY and MOREAU, between which they are situated: On the *Mohawk*, WATERFORD and WATERVLIET: for other *Dams*, on the *Erie Canal*, see BUFFALO and NIAGARA, or TONNEWANTA CREEK; CHARLESTON and FLORIDA, and, in general, the 2 articles, ERIE CANAL, and CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

DANBY, a Post-Township formerly of Tioga Co., but after March 1823,

annexed to Tompkins County, 7 miles S. of *Ithaca*, 11 from Candor, and 22 from Owego, on the *Ithaca* and Owego turnpike; bounded N. by *Ithaca*, E. by *Caroline*, S. by *Candor* and *Spencer*, W. by *Spencer* and *Newfield*. It was erected in 1811, and is watered by *Mud Creek*, and a small stream of the *Cayuga Inlet*, the latter nearly across the centre of the Town, as is the *Ithaca* and *Owego* turnpike, above noticed. It is a pretty good township of land, is increasing in population, and has an elegant Presbyterian church. Population, 2001; 278 farmers, 22 mechanics, 7 traders, &c.; 3 foreigners; 5 free blacks, 6 slaves: taxable property, \$197189: 17 schools, 6 months in 12; \$261.22; 526; 662: 504 electors, 7994 acres improved land, 1894 cattle, 351 horses, 3993 sheep: 17249 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 8 saw mills, 1 distillery, 3 asheries.

W.B.,L.,J.F.

DANSVILLE, a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Steuben County, 24 miles NW. of *Bath*, 240 W. of *Albany*, bounded N. by *Sparta* and *Springwater* of *Livingston* County, E. by *Conhocton* and *Howard*, S. by *Hornellsville*, W. by *Alleghany* County. It is in range 6, of *Phelps & Gorham's* purchase, township 5, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of No. 6. The *Canisteo* Creek may receive one or two small brooks from the SE. corner of this town, and the NW. sends some waters into *Genesee River*. See CANASARAGA CREEK. This is an excellent tract of land, well and variously timbered, and the soil is various, though commonly good for a rich farming country. There is a large marsh in the W. part, and *Loon Pond*, near the centre, is about 1 mile broad.— The Village of *Dansville* is pleasantly situated on a branch of the *Canasaraga* Creek, near the NW. corner of the town, 28 miles NW. of *Bath*. Here is the post-office, a number of mills, and a handsome street of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, occupied by farm-houses, &c. The valley embracing this settlement, contains 3000 acres of choice lands, and the soil is warm and productive.

There is a road from Bath to Dansville Village that leads diagonally across the centre of this town from SE. to NW.; and another between Dansville Village and Ontario County, leads across the northern part. By a law of Feb. 15, 1822, the NW. quarter of township 6, range 6, of this town, was annexed to Sparta, of Livingston County, but the numbers below are those of Dansville, before this annexation. It would seem that the Village of Dansville, and also the Post-Office of that name, are now belonging to Sparta, instead of the Town of Dansville, another evidence of the folly of our excessive legislation. So then, the description of the above Village, belongs rather to Sparta than Dansville, until it shall have been legislated back again, a circumstance not unlikely to happen. Population, 1565: 276 farmers, 7 traders, 93 mechanics; 15 foreigners; 1 free black, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$101961: 14 schools, 7 months in 12; \$79.68; 820; 359: 294 electors, 5000 acres improved land, 1431 cattle, 189 horses, 2278 sheep: 8879 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 3 distilleries, 2 asheries. J.D., A.C., T.C.

DANUBE, a Post-Township of Herkimer County, on the S. side of the Mohawk, 10 miles SE. of Herkimer, and 68 from Albany, on the Mohawk turnpike; bounded N. by Manheim or the Mohawk River, E. by Minden in Montgomery County, S. by Otsego Co., W. by Warren and German Flats. This township was erected in 1817, from the W. part of Minden in Montgomery Co., and attached to Herkimer County, at the same time with Salisbury and Manheim. It is a good township of land, near 10 miles in length N. and S., and 5½ wide. The soil is principally an argillaceous stiff loam, variously intermixed with vegetable remains, underlaid by a very heavy and hard argillaceous grit, close bordering on what is called hard-pan. It is well supplied with springs, and

the surface is handsomely waving in easy undulations. It is but poorly supplied with mill streams, the only one being the Nowadaga, that runs northerly to the Mohawk. For early history and many particulars, see *MINDEN*, minutely described. The Indian Castle, a chief town of the Mohawks, was near the mouth of the Nowadaga, and the residence of *Hendrick*, a celebrated Chief, slain at Lake George in 1755. They had a Church, at this place, prior to the Revolution, with a Bell, of which they were so fond that on their retreating to Canada, they tried every effort of art to convey it away with them. The Church is repaired, and still has the old Bell, an object of no little curiosity or interest: It ought to be restored to the Indians, as an act of Christian charity. Poor Sons of Nature! How are you hunted, from pillar to post! To be sure they took up arms against us,—and I may be told this is our justification: But this, in my opinion, is only plausible to our understandings, warped by nursery tales and the prejudices of education, and will not be accepted as such at the bar of eternal justice.—Restore this Bell; send it to the main body of the tribe, wherever they may have taken refuge, and set them an example of Christian tenderness of spirit, of gospel justice,—and, in due time, we may find the Bell itself, connected with such acts in their remembrance, a better Missionary to send among them than even whole troops of young theologians. The Otsquago Church is in this town, also; and there are 13 school districts, in which schools are kept 9 months in 12; public monies received in 1821 for the support of these schools, \$496.51; 967 children between 5 and 15; 759 received instruction in the schools, that year: There are 5 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 distillery, and 1 ashery. Population, 3187; electors, 564; 18900 acres of improved land, 2698 head of cattle, 1267 horses, 5435 sheep: 20366 yards of cloth made in families, in 1821.

Taxable property, \$477680. The Post Office is in the W. part of the township, on the river road, 10 miles from Herkimer. c.,D.H.

DANVILLE, late Town, see WILMINGTON.

DARTMOOR PATENT, 47000 acres, granted in 1774, to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, James Abeel, and 45 others, then in Charlotte Co., is now in Saratoga and Warren Counties.

DATLR'S WORKS, see HAMPSTEAD.

DAVENPORT, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 11 miles N. of *Delhi*, bounded N. by Otsego County, E. by Kortright, S. by Kortright and Meredith, W. by Franklin. It was erected March 31, 1817, from parts of Kortright in Delaware, and Maryland in Otsego County, principally from Kortright, and attached to Delaware County, in retaliation for which, Otsego County has obtained a slice off Franklin, in the new Town of Huntsville. This town embraces Charlotte River, of the Susquehanna, and extends some little distance along the latter stream, by which lumber descends in rafts to the Baltimore market. The surface is hilly, good grazing land, the soil a moist brownish loam, or mold, and there are some pleasant and fertile vallies. It is principally within the Charlotte and Kortright patents, and lease land, one of the *blessings* of the remains of feudality, yet seen pretty largely in this State. Population, 1384: 303 farmers, 1 trader, 27 mechanics; 21 foreigners; 3 slaves: taxable property, \$246499: 8 schools, 7 months in 12; \$154.42; 435; 382: 261 electors, 5753 acres improved land, 1330 cattle, 290 horses, 2359 sheep: 11114 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 trip hammers, 2 distilleries, 3 asheries. N.T.,L.C.A.

DAVOCOTE, see SARATOGA.

DEAN'S TRACT, see WESTMORELAND.

DE CANTILLON'S LANDING, see HYPE PARK.

DECATUR, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 12 miles SE. of Otsego

Village, or *Cooperstown*; bounded N. by Cherry-Valley, E. by Schoharie County, S. by Worcester, W. by Westford. It is about 6 miles E. and W., and 5 N. and S., on elevated land, suitable for grazing, stock, and dairy farming, though a resident Correspondent thinks the 'inhabitants raise about grain enough for their own consumption, and perhaps a little to spare.' Its waters are pure and brisk in circulation, like its atmosphere, 'and it is perfectly healthy for man and beast.' Oaks' Creek, and Parker's Creek, head in this town, on which are saw mills. No house of worship, but meetings are held in the school houses.—The inhabitants are principally methodists, and farmers, who own the soil in fee simple. Population, in 1810, 902; in 1820, 908: 240 farmers, 19 mechanics, 1 trader; 6 free blacks: taxable property, \$74980: 7 schools, 7 months in 12; \$134.76; 284: 300: 249 electors; 8839 acres of improved land; 1587 cattle, 403 horses, 2693 sheep: 9890 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 7 saw mills, and 2 fulling mills.

D.T.,B.G.

DEEPLY KILL, see LANSINGBURGH and SCHAGHTICOKE.

DEER CREEK, of Lewis County, 12 or 15 miles in length, waters Pinckney, Harrisburgh and Denmark, where it enters the W. side of Black River, having many falls and mill seats. For its High Falls, see DENMARK.

DEER CREEK, see RICHLAND.

DEERFIELD, a Post-Township of Oneida County, on the N. side of the Mohawk, opposite Utica, bounded N. by W. Canada Creek, or by Herkimer County, E. by Herkimer County, S. by Utica and Whitestown, or the Mohawk River, W. by Trenton. Its waters, except those on which it is bounded, are very small and inconsiderable. It extends northerly to W. Canada Creek, has the Mohawk on the S., and Nine-Mile Creek courses along the western boundary. This town was organized in 1801. It enjoys the common advantages of navigation on the Mohawk, and has numerous roads:

That to the Black River country from Utica, leads across it N. and S., and a good wooden bridge is constructed across the Mohawk, between Utica and the little Village of *Deerfield*, which has about 25 houses. There is a causeway at the N. end of the bridge, raised with great labor, a mile in length. A scarcity of mill seats is felt, but the lands are productive of the common agricultural products. The vicinity of *Deerfield* to the populous Villages of Utica, Whitesborough and Rome, while it confers some advantages, retards the growth of any compact villages within this town, and leaves little for local detail. Small plants, grow but slowly in the shade. The soil of the uplands is a warm, rich medium, adapted alike for grain and grass, with few exceptions, and that of the second bottom, or rise from the river, unrivalled in richness and fertility, composed of sand, loam and water-worn pebble stones, variously proportioned and commixed, remarks also applicable to the lands of other towns in this quarter. The Erie Canal comes along the S. shore of the Mohawk, through Utica, where the low or recent alluvial flats are much narrower. Population, 2346: 480 farmers, 1 trader, 43 mechanics; 50 foreigners; 13 free blacks: taxable property, \$281225: 12 schools, 6 months in 12; \$382.91; 695; 703: 415 electors, 10664 acres improved land, 3106 cattle, 583 horses, 5612 sheep: 19010 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 6 saw mills, 2 asheries.

J. H., B. W., N. T.

DEERPARK, a Post-Township in the W. part of Orange County, 30 miles W. of *Newburgh* on the Hudson, 14 WNW. from *Goshen*, and 110 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Sullivan County, E. by Wallkill T., S. by Minisink, W. by Lumberland in Sullivan County, and a small part of the State of Pennsylvania, the line being the Delaware River. It is 6 miles wide N. and S., and the medial extent E. and W. may be 12 miles. On the E. it is bounded by the Shawangunk

Creek, on the W. by Delaware River and the Mongaup Creek; and the Navisink Creek coming from Sullivan County, runs southerly across the central part, ranging along the W. base of the Shawangunk Mountain, which traverses the eastern part. About half of the land is mountainous or hilly, of a rugged aspect, barren and uncultivated. The other half is arable, and about equally divided into stony pasture lands and a tolerable soil for grain, with some very excellent lands. The E. side of the Shawangunk Mountain, like most others in the United States, is much less rugged than the W. side, and has rich arable lands, while the W. is rocky and unarable. The land along the Navisink and the Bashas Kill is remarkably level, and an ancient road from Kingston, to Carpenter's Point on the Delaware, extends through this valley and one of the oldest settlements in the county. This tract is called *Peenpack*, a name given to it by the Aborigines. Its early settlers were a company of Hollanders, among whom were the ancestors of the *De Witts*. *Deerpark P. O.* is in the SE. corner, on the road noticed above, near the Shawangunk Mountains, 16 miles W. of *Goshen*, 32 from *Newburgh*, and 111 from Albany.—*Otisville P. O.*, nearly central, is in a small Village of that name, pleasantly situated on a hill, E. of the Shawangunk Mountains, 15 miles W. of *Goshen*, 2 N. of Mount Hope, 9 SW. of *Bloomburgh*, 31 W. of *Newburgh*, and 110 from Albany. It has 10 houses. There is 1 Church, belonging to the Presbyterians; and a resident Correspondent says the benefits of the common school system are beginning to operate very beneficially. Population, in 1810, 1230; in 1820, 1340: 247 farmers, 63 mechanics, 4 traders; 5 foreigners; 38 free blacks: 8 slaves: taxable property, \$226903: 6 schools, 10 months in 12; \$183.77; 413; 402: 258 electors, 6850 acres of improved land; 1338 cattle, 248 horses, 1368 sheep: 8548 yards cloth: 7 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 1 fulling

mill, 2 carding machines, 1 woollen factory, 1 distillery.

J.O., P.E.G., E.R., S.V., S.F.

DE KALB, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, 15 miles S. of *Ogdensburgh*, bounded N. by Oswegatchie, E. by Canton, S. by Russell, W. by Gouverneur and Morristown. It is 10 miles square, in the 2d range of townships from the St. Lawrence, and embraces the Oswegatchie River, about 20 miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence, the boat navigation of which is good to the river. This town was purchased in 1803, by the late Judge Cooper, of Otsego County. The surface of De Kalb is more inclining to hilly than the adjacent towns, though the lands are arable with few exceptions. The soil is deep and fertile. The timber, oak, maple, beech, elm, butternut, and considerable white pine. Lumber, and pot and pearl ashes, are the principal articles sent to market. Marble, of superior quality, and several varieties of color, is found about 4 miles above the village, immediately on the bank of the river. Iron ore has been found.— Along the Oswegatchie, are extensive alluvial flats, very similar to those of the Mohawk. The inhabitants are

mostly from Connecticut, peaceable, sober, industrious and thriving. De Kalb was first erected, Feb. 21, 1806, from Oswegatchie, being the township of De Kalb, as designated on DeWitt's Maps. A sulphuretted hydrogen spring was discovered in this town, some years since, and considerable expectations were indulged from hopes of its efficacy in medicine, but none of my Correspondents speak of it lately. The Village of *De Kalb*, formerly Cooper's Village, is situated at the Falls of the Oswegatchie, from which there is a good boat navigation to Ogdensburgh, near 20 miles, and it is a place so well situated, that as the country improves around, it must become a thriving and busy place. The lands of this town are better for grass than grain, rather mucky and wet and hilly. Population, 709; 223 farmers, 5 mechanics, 1 trader; 1 foreigner; 2 slaves: taxable property, \$97295; 6 schools, 6 months in 12; \$106.78: 205: 227: 174 electors; 3111 acres improved land; 1076 cattle, 196 horses, 1797 sheep; 7314 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 6 asheries.

S.D.W., T.B.B.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

DELAWARE COUNTY, watered by the Delaware River, is situated 60 miles W. of the Hudson, 70 WSW. of Albany, and is bounded northerly by Otsego County, easterly by Schoharie and Greene Counties, southerly by Ulster County and Sullivan Counties, westerly by the State of Pennsylvania, by Broome County, and a small part of Chenango County. Its greatest length 54 miles, greatest width 35, area 1425 square miles, or 912000 acres:—Situated between 41° 45' and 42° 27' N. latitude; 25' W. and 1° 29' W. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post-Offices, &c. |
|--------------|-----------|------|------------|---|
| Andes | P.T. | 1378 | 4001 | 15 m. S. of Delhi; Andes V., or Trempersville; Delaware R. |
| Bovina | P.T. 1 | 1267 | 4867 | Fish Lake P.O.: 10 miles SE. of Delhi; erected in 1820. |
| Colchester | P.T. | 1064 | 4025 | 21 m. S. of D.; Papakunk V.; Papachton, or E. B. Delaware. |
| Davenport | P.T. | 2384 | 5753 | 14 miles N. of Delhi; Susquehanna and Charlotte Rivers. |
| DELHI | P.T. | 2285 | 9750 | <i>Delhi V.</i> , 50 h. & s., 70 m. WSW. of Albany; Delaware R. |
| Franklin | P.T. | 2481 | 15940 | 13 miles NW. of Delhi; Ouleout Creek. |
| Hancock | P.T. | 525 | 1701 | E. Branch, and Delaware R.; 27 miles SSW. of Delhi. |
| Harpersfield | P.T. 1 | 1884 | 9491 | H. Village; South H. P.O.; Waterville; Del. River. |
| Kortright | P.T. 1 | 2548 | 12823 | Bloomville P.O.; 10 m. NE. of D.; Kortright Patent. |
| Masonville | P.T. | 719 | 3103 | 24 miles W. of Delhi, 8 E. of Bainbridge Village. |
| Meredith | P.T. | 1375 | 7455 | 8 m. N. of Delhi, 69 from Albany; Ouleout Creek. |

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|------------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Middletown | P.T. | 1949 | 10107 | 20SE. of D.; E.Br.Del.R.; and U.&D.Turn.; Pakatakan. |
| Roxbury | P.T.1 | 2488 | 10419 | BeaverDam, 22m.E.ofD.; MooresvilleP.O.; PapachtonB. |
| Sidney | P.O.1 | 1107 | 3670 | SidneyPlainsP.O.; 24m.W.of D.; Susq.R., andOuleoutC. |
| Stamford | P.T.2 | 1495 | 3607 | Waterville V. & P.O.; RosevilleV.&P.O.; 12 m. E. of D. |
| Tompkins | P.T.1 | 1206 | 3662 | DepositV.&P.O.; Cookquago V.; Cookhouse; Del.River. |
| Walton | P.T. | 1432 | 6365 | Walton V.; Delaware River; 15 miles SW. of Delhi. |

24. 26587 119939

The County of Delaware has a broken, diversified surface, hilly or mountainous, with swelling ridges of arable lands, abundantly watered with springs and brisk running brooks, and fine intervening vallies of rich and productive lands, besides considerable of river alluvion. Its climate is rather fickle, subject to sudden and great changes of temperature, yet not unfriendly to health and longevity. This County is principally watered by the NEastern sources of the Delaware, a large navigable river of Pennsylvania, on which stands Philadelphia, to which its lumber descends in rafts. The E. branch of the Susquehanna, another large stream of Pennsylvania, forms a part of the NEastern boundary; as does the Delaware River a part of its SWestern boundary. The Cookquago branch of the Delaware, or the true *Delaware*, as it ought to be called, runs nearly central through Delaware County, from NE. to SW.; the Papachton branch, runs nearly parallel with this, a short distance to the S. of it. These streams, with their numerous branches, the largest of which are little Delaware, and Beaver Creeks, with Ouleout, a small branch of the Susquehanna, with many smaller streams, spread plentifully over the whole country, and supply a vast profusion of fine sites for mills.—The quality of the soil, is as various as the surface. On the upland, there is a large proportion of a chocolate colored loam; and the vallies and alluvial flats have a rich mold. The whole may be pronounced a pretty good country for farming, well watered by small springs and rivulets. Few mineral productions have yet been noticed. This country had some partial settlements anterior to the Revolution, broken up principally during the war; and in 1770, there were but 3 families within this territory, and these were 40 miles from other neighbors. The heavy trade of this County, follows the course of its lumber, which goes in rafts, by the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, to Philadelphia and Baltimore; while considerable traffic is carried on with the towns on the Hudson, to which there are turnpikes in various directions, toward Albany, Catskill, Kingston, and Newburgh. Its agriculture is pretty respectable, though rather too much neglected, in the ardent pursuit of the lumber trade, and traffic. See PLATTSBURGH, MILTON, OLEAN and ELLICOTT. *Delhi*, the capital of this County, is situated on the Delaware River, 70 miles WSW. of Albany.

Statistics.—Delaware elects 2 Members of Assembly, and with Greene, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 11th district: Towns, 17; Post-Offices, 24; Population, 26587: increase per annum, 4 per cent; whites, 26449; free blacks, 82; *slaves*, 56; foreigners, 558: persons employed in agriculture, 5771; in commerce and trade, 44; in manufactures and trades, 735: taxable property, \$3801970: school districts, 176; schools kept 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1822, \$3400.86; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 7683: No. taught in the schools that year, 8061: area, 912000 acres: electors, 4966; acres of improved land, 119939; No. of cattle, 30018; horses, 5231; sheep, 50865; yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821, 207239: grist mills, 56; saw mills, 178; oil mill, 1; fulling mills, 25; carding machines, 38; cotton and woollen factories, 4; trip hammers, 6; distilleries, 28; asheries, 24.

DELAWARE CREEK, see EVANS.

DELAWARE, a large River of Pennsylvania, on which stands the City of Philadelphia, has its extreme northern source in the small lake or pond called Utsyantha, on the S. line of Scholarie County of this State. From here, it runs SW. across Delaware County, to the E. line of Broome, where it turns short and pursues a SEasterly course to the northern angle of New-Jersey, forming the SWestern boundary of Delaware and Sullivan Counties, towards Pennsylvania, with a small angle of Orange County also. Its whole course in this State, and on its boundary toward Pennsylvania, may be near 140 miles. In its course it receives several considerable branches from this State, the largest of which is Papachton, also in Delaware County; and the main stream across this County is sometimes called the Mohawk, and the Cookquago branch, which ought always to yield to the continuous name of Delaware, as being the longer and principal stream. The Mongaup and the Navisink, are the other pincipal branches. The Village of Delhi is on this stream, a little NE. of the geographical centre of Delaware County.

DELAWARE R. and HUDSON R. CANAL. A good deal has been said, among some very enterprising and intelligent individuals, about a Canal, across Ulster, or Orange, and Sullivan Counties, making an artificial navigation between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. A prominent object in view, ostensibly, is to bring the coal of the Lackawaxen, a river of Pennsylvania, which puts into the Delaware opposite Lumberland, of Sullivan County, to the New-York and Hudson River market. If practicable, I hope the plan will succeed, and the sooner the better, for coal, in plenty, is a grand desideratum, of immense importance to the people of this State. Without having any information, accurate, to be relied on, people generally doubt the practicability, however, of making a canal on the proposed

route, from vague ideas of the mountain character of the intermediate country. See, also, DELAWARE R. and NEWARK CANAL. This route has been surveyed, but the distance is not stated. It is said that, from the summit level, near Kingston, the lockage, or descent to the Hudson, is 535 feet; from the same to the Delaware River, 80 feet, making 615 feet lockage. See LACKAWAXEN RIVER.

DELAWARE R. and NEWARK CANAL. Having noticed the plan in contemplation for a Canal across Orange, or Ulster, and Sullivan Counties of this State, to connect the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, and supply New-York with the *Lackawaxen Coal*, I notice another project, also in contemplation, for a canal between those rivers, having in view a supply of the *Lehigh Coal*, of Pennsylvania, to the same region, traversing the State of New-Jersey.—Sufficient for me, is the task of making a Gazetteer of the State of New-York; but then, these projects seem to require notice in this work, and I care nothing for the critics. It is proposed to make a Canal across New-Jersey, coming from the Delaware R. near the mouth of the Lehigh, at Easton, Pa., extending in the direction of the City of New-York, perhaps as far as Newark Bay, or to the navigation of the Passaic River, in order to supply abundance of that very superior coal. The plan looks well on paper; and as this coal is a pure anthracite, of the very best quality, of immense importance in the arts, and excellent common fuel, I hope it will succeed. The proposed route of this canal, is through a rich Iron region of New-Jersey, which only wants plenty of this coal, to make its mines and water-power, and industry, very productive. The distance, from tide-water on the Passaic to the Delaware, is 76 miles, and the lockage would be about 1600 feet!

DELHI, a Post-Township, the capital of Delaware County, situated 70 miles SW. of Albany, 68 W. of Catskill, (54 on a right line,) and 63 from Kingston; bounded NWesterly by

Franklin and Meredith, NE. by Kortright and Stamford, SE. by Middletown, Bovina and Andes, SW. by Walton. Its area may be 156 square miles; and it centrally embraces Delaware River, running about SW., an extent of 14 miles. Little Delaware, a fine mill-stream from the E. part of Stamford, across the NW. corner of Middletown, meets the Delaware here, a little below opposite the Village of Delhi. The general surface is either mountainous or hilly, with deep valleys, and there are fine flats along the river, though not very extensive.—There are 2 small natural ponds, at the outlet of one of which are fine mill-seats; and the whole is well supplied with water. The inhabitants are principally farmers, more attentive to the cultivation of the soil than the getting of lumber, a trade that enriches nobody but the merchant, and actually impoverishes alike the land, with its occupant, whether he rent or own it. Near the centre of this town stand the County buildings, in the pleasant Village of Delhi, on the Delaware River, where are about 60 houses and stores, incorporated as a Village. Population, 2285: 499 farmers, 50 mechanics, 1 trader; 73 foreigners; 20 free blacks; 4 *slaves*: taxable property, \$351781: 19 common schools, kept on an average 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$285.98; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 619; No. taught that year, 696: 440 electors, 9750 acres improved land, 2195 cattle, 331 horses, 3761 sheep: 11504 yards cloth; 7 grist mills, 18 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 1 ashery.

C.A., N.T., O.P., C.G.

DELPHI V. and P. O., see POMPEY.

DE MOTT'S CORNER P. O., see COVERT.

DENMARK, a Post-Township of Lewis County, erected in 1807, from Harrisburgh, distinguished as Township No. 5, by the act of organization. It is bounded NW. by Jefferson County, E. by Black River, by Harrisburgh

and a part of Pinckney on the south; being in form of an irregular triangle. The area, about 22000 acres. The soil is various. A considerable hill extends NEasterly quite through the whole; but the plains are fertile, the soil of which is principally a dark colored loam. *Deer Creek* runs through Denmark, to Black River, and affords many fine sites for mills. On this creek is a fall of 175 feet, nearly perpendicular. The rocks are calcareous, and for 75 or 80 rods below, present banks of 200 feet in height, considerably shelving: from here the banks gradually subside. This is very justly called the High Fall, and there are several others on this creek, of from 10 to 60 feet in height. The range of hills which pervade Denmark, lie across the Black River in Champion, forming the *Long Falls* of Black River. This town has been settled about 20 years, by both English and Dutch immigrants. Presbyterians, Baptists, and Quakers, meet for worship in school-houses, of which there are 9 in this town. There are 6 saw mills, 4 grain mills, 2 carding machines, 2 clothieries, a small air-furnace, 3 distilleries, 5 asheries, and 3 spinning machines. Roads are opened in convenient abundance. Denmark P. O. is 8 miles N. of Lowville, and 6 S. of Wilna Bridge. *Copenhagen Post-Office* is at the Village of the same name, and this is the only town in this county, according to the Post-Master General's official list, of this year, that has more than one Post-Office. It is stated at 154, and Denmark P. O. at 157 miles from Albany. Population, 1745: 328 farmers, and 33 mechanics; 10 foreigners not naturalized; 14 free blacks; no *slaves*: taxable property, \$193150; electors, 323; 6696 acres improved land; 1853 cattle, 391 horses, 4085 sheep: 14025 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; school districts, 9; schools kept 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$231.30; 551 children, between 5 and 15 years of age; 591 attended school that year. The

Village of Copenhagen, contains 20 buildings, some mills, &c.

G.H.D.,W.S.

DEPOSIT V. and P. O., see TOMPKINS.

DEPOT, U. S., see WATERVLIEET.

DE RUYTER, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Madison County, 21 miles WSW. of *Morrisville*, 123 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Cazenovia, E. by Georgetown, S. by German of Chenango County, W. by Cortlandt and Onondaga Counties.—It is formed of the Road Towns tract, or of the Gore, between the Military Tract and township No. 6, of the 20 townships, now Georgetown, formerly a part of De Ruyter. It is watered by the sources of the Tioughnioga, has some turnpikes, and plenty of common roads. The surface is hilly, but well watered, the soil good for grass, and in some part for grain, but it is a frosty country, like all the southern part of this County. Its trade will soon go exclusively to the Erie Canal, 17 miles N. of this town, to which it is now the fashion to point the roads, instead of Albany, Utica, &c. Population, 1214 : 233 farmers, 47 mechanics, 5 traders : taxable property, \$167341 : 4 schools, 7 months in 12 ; \$128.00 ; 329 ; 401 : 236 electors, 3585 acres improved land, 1539 cattle, 275 horses, 2645 sheep : 14776 yards cloth : 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 iron works, 2 distilleries, 4 asheries.

J.K.,O.E.B.,J.W.B.

DETROIT, see LAKE ERIE.

DEVIL'S HOLE, a place on the Niagara River, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the Falls, at the mouth of the Bloody Run, consisting of a deep gulf and a basin, some 30 feet above the water in the river. Tradition says, that in the time of the French war, about 1756, a party of French and Indians, lay in ambush here, by the side of the road, on the high bank of the river, attacked a party of British, and drove them all over this precipice into the Devil's Hole, with their teams and baggage.

B.C.

DE WINT'S LANDING, see FISH-KILL.

DE WITT P. O., see PIERREPONT.

'DIAMOND,' for '*Public Square*,' see VLAIE.

DIAMOND,FORT,see NEW-UTRECHT.

DIAMOND ISLAND, see CALDWELL.

DIAMOND ROCK,see LANSINGBURGH.

DICKINSON, a Township on the W. side of Franklin County, bounded N. by Fort Covington, E. by Bangor, S. by Hamilton County, and W. by St. Lawrence County. It comprises 8 townships, Nos. 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22 and 25, of Macomb's great tract No. 1, each 6 miles square, and is 48 miles in length N. and S., by 6 in width. The settlements are confined to Nos. 4 and 7, the 2 northern townships, through which lies the road noticed under BANGOR. The principal stream is Little Salmon River. The soil of the settled part, a sandy loam ; timber, beech, maple, bass, elm, and a little pine, ash, cherry and cedar.—The principal part of the inhabitants are Methodists, but they have no settled minister. No. 4, is the one named *Moira*, on the maps of the Surveyor-General, where formerly was a Post-Office of this name. These settlements are 10 to 16 miles westerly of *Malone*, and 233 from Albany.—Population, 495 ; taxable property, \$105966 ; 125 electors, 1082 acres of improved land, 1039 cattle, 237 horses, 742 sheep : 3880 yards of cloth made in families : 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill ; 2 stores of goods, 3 asheries, 6 mechanics. School districts, 5 ; \$41.97 public monies received in 1821 ; schools kept 4 months ; No. persons taught, 143 ; No. children between 5 and 15, 149. F.L.H.

DISTANCES, from Albany to the several County Towns, see ALBANY CITY.

DISTRICTS, for the Election of certain Officers, Members of Assembly, Senators, and Representatives to Congress, conformably to the new Constitution, and late Laws.

In the election of *Members of Assembly*, the Counties act separately, each electing a number in proportion to its population, 128 in all, for which see *Statistics*, in the several Counties. For the election of *Senators*, the

State is divided into 8 great SENATE DISTRICTS, each of which elects 4 Senators, 32 in all; but, after the first election, 1 only, every year, this body being divided into classes. These districts are composed of whole Counties, as below, each having, as near as may be, an equal 8th part of the representative numbers of the whole State, = 171096.9—: the

1st, of the Counties of Suffolk, Kings, Queens, Richmond and New-York.

2, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

3, Greene, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Schoharie and Schenectady.

4, Saratoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence.

5, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Oswego, Lewis and Jefferson.

6, Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Broome, Cortlandt, Tompkins and Tioga.

7, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Ontario.

8, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, 30, as below, electing 34 Representatives, also shown under *Statistics*, in the several Counties, repeated here for ready reference. The 1st, is composed of Suffolk and Queens, and elects 1 Representative: 2, Rockland, Richmond, and Kings, 1: 3, New-York City and County, 3: 4, Putnam and Westchester, 1: 5, Dutchess, 1: 6, Orange, 1: 7, Ulster and Sullivan, 1: 8, Columbia, 1: 9 Rensselaer, 1: 10, Albany, 1: 11, Greene and Delaware, 1: 12, Schoharie and Schenectady, 1: 13, Otsego, 1: 14, Oneida, 1: 15, Herkimer, 1: 16, Montgomery and Hamilton, 1: 17 Saratoga, 1: 18, Washington, 1: 19, Clinton, Essex, Franklin and Warren, 1: 20, Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence, 2: 21, Chenango and Broome, 1: 22, Cortlandt and Madison, 1: 23, Onondaga, 1: 24, Cayuga, 1: 25, Tompkins and Tioga, 1: 26, Ontario and Seneca, 2: 27, Monroe and Livingston, 1: 28, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Steuben, 1: 29, Genesee, 1: 30, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara, 1.

DIXHILLS P. O., see HUNTINGTON.

DOBBS' FERRY, see ORANGETOWN.

DOLSENTOWN, see MINISINK.

DOMINIC, see MINERVA.

DORF, see GERMANTOWN.

DOSORUS, see OYSTER BAY.

DOVE KILL, see ANCRAM.

DOVER, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, 21 miles E. of *Poughkeepsie*, 100 S. of Albany, erected in 1807, from the N. part of Pawling;

bounded N. by Washington and Azenia, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by Pawling, W. by Beekman. Its extent E. and W. is about 7 miles, width 6. The central part is level, an extensive valley, through which flow ten-mile creek of the Housatonic of Connecticut, and some other small branches, while the E. and W. parts are hilly. One of these streams rises in a swamp in the S. part, of considerable extent, and runs N. to its junction, near the centre, with ten-mile, a fine mill-stream, of sufficient volume. The soil of the valley is principally a warm gravel or sand, well adapted for a change of crops;—grain and grass in succession, the great desideratum in field agriculture, as experience has taught that this is the readiest way to improve the soil of farm lands, and increase their products. This town had some Dutch inhabitants at an early period, and their descendants still occupy some of their farms, in the N. part. There are 2 meeting-houses for Quakers, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Presbyterians, and 16 school-houses. Population, 2193: 420 farmers, 126 mechanics, 4 traders; 2 foreigners; 63 free blacks; 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$473955: 16 schools, 10 months in 12; \$305.52; 594; 632: 551 electors; 18139 acres improved land; 3047 cattle, 507 horses, 4646 sheep: 23787 yards of cloth: 7 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 factory, and 1 ashery.

J. R., C. R., S. R.

DRAKE'S SETTLEMENT, see SPENCER.

DRESDEN, a Township of the northern part of Washington County, 20 miles N. of *Sandy Hill*, 72 from Albany, bounded N. by Putnam, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by White Hall and Fort Anne, W. by Lake George. It was erected from the S. part of Putnam, March 15, 1822, by the name of *South Bay*, and on April 17, 1822, its name was changed, by another act of legislation, to Dresden. It extends southerly from Pulpit Point, on Lake Champlain, and comprises the tongue

of land between Lakes Champlain, and George, a rugged, mountainous tract, but said to abound with iron ore. I know nothing of its population, except by the 'guessing' of a Correspondent, it having been erected since the 2 late censuses were taken. The land is of little value. Among the mountains are some natural ice-houses, and there is one in the SE. corner, near the head of South Bay, in which ice is to be found at all times of the year.

S.T.L.

DRESDEN V., see BENTON.

The DROWNED LANDS, of Orange County, lie along Walkkill Creek, in the towns of Minisink, Warwick and Goshen. When drained of the water, they have a deep soil of rich vegetable mold, which produces good crops of hemp, and are found to be very productive and valuable. The tract so called, extends in length along and on each side of this creek, about 10 miles, being from 3 to 5 miles in width.

DROWNED MEADOW P. O., see BROOKHAVEN.

DRYDEN, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Tompkins County, 9 miles E. of Ithaca, and 150 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Groton, E. by Virgil in Cortlandt County, S. by Caroline, W. by Lansing and Ithaca.—It is 10 miles square, one of the Military Townships, Dryden of Cayuga Co. in the 1st edition of this work.—This township has a great diversity of soil, surface and timber. The pine is particularly excellent and abundant, supplying that article to a great extent of country around. It is well supplied with fine mill streams. Fall Creek runs SW. to Ithaca, and Six Mile, and some tributaries to both these, spread abundant water-power. The general surface is level, yet tossed here and there, into some pretty lofty ridges.—A great proportion of the land is of superior quality, and the farmers enjoy every thing that farming opulence can desire. There are 6 grist mills, 26 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 5 distilleries and 4 asheries.

The Post-Office is kept in a pleasant Village, in the E. part of the town, called *Plato*, 11 miles E. of Ithaca, containing 40 buildings, a church and school-house: about half way from this place to Ithaca, there is another busy little Village, called *Columbia*, on Fall Creek. Population, 3951: taxable property, personal, 10866; total, \$208866: electors, 733; farmers, 2005; mechanics, 132; shop-keepers or traders, 4: No. of families, 634; 14323 acres of improved land: number of neat cattle, 3670: 674 horses, 6679 sheep: 37300 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: school districts, 20; schools kept, average, 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$576.05; No. of children between 5 and 15, 1302; whole No. taught in the schools that year, 1333. Roads between Ithaca and Broome Co., and Homer in Cortlandt Co. extend across this town, and there are others in all directions, and in good order.

D.J.S.,C.,R.P.

DUANESBURGH, a Post-Township in the SW. extremity of Schenectady County; bounded N. by Florida, in Montgomery County, E. by Princetown, S. by Albany and Schoharie Counties, W. by Schoharie and Montgomery Counties. Its form is irregular; the area about equal to 8 miles square. Duanesburgh was first erected in 1788, then in Albany County, and named in honor of the late Judge Duane, an early inhabitant, and a liberal benefactor. The situation is elevated, the surface moderately uneven, or hilly, the soil principally a strong loam, well watered. The Norman's kill, or creek, which enters the Hudson $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Albany, rises in Duanesburgh; as does the Bouzackill, or Mad Creek, one of its branches, on which is a perpendicular fall of 70 feet, on the grounds of Gen. North. The products of this town are various, but grass succeeds better than grain, as its elevated and uneven surface would indicate, being about 4 to 500 feet above the level of the Hudson at Albany. In this town are, an hand-

some Episcopal church, built at the expense of the late Judge Duane; a Scotch Cameronian, a Baptist, and a Friends' meeting-house; and 17 common school-houses. The inhabitants are principally agriculturalists, with the usual tradesmen;—the mills, not numerous, are on the borders of the town. *Lake Maria*, a beautiful sheet of water, 2 miles in circumference; near the NE. corner of Duanesburgh, and on the height of land, is most charmingly situated in the grounds of Featherston-Park, and abounds with small fish. On the margin of the Lake, is the elegant residence of G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., on an eminence of about 500 feet above the waters of the Hudson. This is one of the most commanding prospects in the State, comprising a view of near 100 miles around the compass. The outlet of this Lake, Chuctenunda Creek, in its course to the Mohawk, drives the ma-

chinery of about 20 mills. The Post-Office is kept on the Cherry-Valley turnpike, 20 miles WNW. of Albany. Population, 3510 : 648 persons engaged in agriculture, 142 in manufactures, and 4 in commerce : 47 foreigners not naturalized : 2 slaves ; 21 free blacks : taxable property, \$419147 ; 592 electors, 23474 acres of improved land ; 3722 cattle, 992 horses, 6681 sheep : 24602 yards of cloth made in families in 1821 : 5 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 iron works and 1 ashery : school districts, 17 ; schools kept 9 months in 12 ; public monies, \$484.89 ; 1117 children between 5 and 15 ; 1096 attended school in 1821. The Friends hold a quarterly and monthly meeting in this town.—The P. O. is kept in a hamlet, called the Village of Duanesburgh. The centre of this town is 12 miles from Schenectady. G.F.Y.,W.N.,G.W.F.

DUCHESS COUNTY.

DUCHESS, or DUTCHESS COUNTY, on the E. side of Hudson River, 75 miles S. of Albany, 74 N. of New-York, is bounded N. by Columbia County, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by Putnam County, W. by the Hudson, or by Ulster, and a part of Orange County. Its area 725 square miles, or 464,000 acres : situated between 41° 25' and 42° 04' N. lat., and 0 and 33' E. lon. from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp. land | Villages, Post Offices, &c |
|-----------------|---------|-------|-----------|--|
| Amenia | P.T.2 | 3114 | 32306 | Amenia Union Society P. O. ; North Armenia P. O. |
| Beekman | P.T. | 2865 | 19157 | Beekmanville P.O. ; Apoquague ; the Clove, S. & C. |
| Clinton | P.T. | 2384 | 22441 | 12 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie ; Wappinger's Creek. |
| Dover | P.T. | 2193 | 18139 | Dutch, or Dover Plains ; Ten-Mile C. ; 21 m. E. of P. |
| Fishkill | P.T.1 | 6940 | 43240 | Fishkill V. ; F. Landing P. O. ; Matteawan Factory. |
| Freedom | | 2655 | 31091 | Oswego, and O.Ridge ; 8 m. E. of P. ; erected in 1821. |
| Hyde Park | P.T.1 | 2300 | 18988 | Hyde Park V. 50 h. ; Staatsberg P. O. ; DeCantillon's |
| Milan | P.T. | 1797 | 15392 | 22 NNE. of Po'keepsie, 8 E. of Red-Hook. [L. & M. |
| North East | P.T.1 | 2037 | 17347 | Pine Plains ; Spencer Cor. P.O. ; Stussin P. ; 23 m. f. P. |
| Pawling | P.T.1 | 1804 | 15677 | Quaker Hill P. O. ; W. Mountain ; 26 SE. of P. |
| Pleasant Valley | P.T.1 | 1927 | 16399 | Pleasant Valley V. ; 7 m. from P. ; 'Salt Point,' 11. |
| POUGHKEEPSIE | P.T.1 | 5726 | 17572 | Poughkeepsie V., 75m. S. of A. Wappinger's Creek P.O. |
| Redhook | P.T.2 | 2714 | 17730 | Redhook Landing P.O.&V. ; Upper Redhook P.O.&V. |
| Rhinebeck | P.T. | 2729 | 18831 | Rhinebeck Flats V., 17 m. N. of P. ; R. Landing. |
| Stanford | P.T.1 | 2518 | 14178 | Attlebury, or 'borough' P.O. ; Bangall ; Friends' M.H. |
| Washington | P.T.1 | 2882 | 24323 | Mechanic V., Friends' College ; Washington Holl. P.O. |
| | 27 | 46615 | 342811 | |

The County of *Duchess*, is still one of the most opulent Counties of this State, though its area has been reduced by the erection of the small County of Putnam, from its S. end. Its extent along the Hudson is about 38 miles, and it has an ample area for a County. The land is generally a warm gravelly loam, with tracts of clay in the NW. part along the river, and the surface is

but sufficiently uneven for agricultural purposes. Along the E. border ^{TOWNS} there are ranges of hills called the Fishkill, or *Matteawan Mountains*, composed of West Mountain, a ridge that extends NEastward from the SE. angle of Fishkill (T.) to North-East, of the Oswego Ridge, Great Oblong Mountain, Kent Mountain, and some small hills. Along the W. border of these the surface is tossed into ridges and vallies, knolls and dales, fancifully diversified, producing a great variety of position, of soil and aspect, and a multitude of springs and brooks. Some of these ridges are compact limestone, probably quite across the whole County, and some, and the most of them, seem to be slatestone. See AMENIA for marble, and CLINTON for slate, of superior quality. The timber was oak and chesnut, and the lands of this County, some 50 years since, were thought too dry and gravelly, and far inferior in value to the black muck lands of the W. and North. Gypsum acts with the most decided advantage, and Duchess took an early lead in the use of it as a manure. This County has a multitude of good mill-streams. Wappinger's Creek, Fishkill, Fall Creek, Crom Elbow, and some others, run direct to the Hudson, in this County; Croton Creek, of Westchester, rises in Pawling; and there are many mill-streams in the eastern border towns, that run E. to the Housatonic, of Connecticut, among which are Oblong Creek, or Weeboatuck, the Wassaic, Ten-Mile Creek, and some others. Ancram Creek, of Columbia, runs a short distance in Milan, and all these streams, with many smaller ones, supply mill seats. The agriculture of Duchess, always respectable, is no longer superior to some other counties, several of which might be named. Its manufactures are advancing rapidly enough, both in extent and quality. Duchess has a great share of wealth, a large proportion of intelligence and learning, and a good deal of contented, miserly ignorance,—perhaps no more, however, than its share. The climate of this County is very fine, rather more temperate than any other on the Hudson. Lime is made in great plenty, in many parts of the County, and Barnegat is a sort of city of lime-kilns. The Matteawan Factory, deserves a passing notice. This County has a very active Agricultural Society, which receives \$400 a year from the treasury, and of course expends 800 in premiums, &c. For the principal factories, see POUGHKEEPSIE and FISHKILL. *Poughkeepsie*, the shire-town, is a Post-Village, or Borough, of 600 buildings, seated on a handsome plain, 1 mile E. of the landings on the Hudson, 18 miles N. of Newburgh, 75 S. of Albany, and 74 N. of New-York, and has the county buildings, 5 houses of worship, an academy, a bank, Lancaster school, &c. See POUGHKEEPSIE. The above distances, are those reckoned in the Post-Office.

Statistics.—Duchess elects 4 Members of Assembly, and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 5th district: Towns, 16; post offices, 27; population, 46615: ratio of increase per annum, 1 per cent; persons employed in agriculture, 7306; in commerce and trade, 319; in manufactures, 2826; 248 foreigners, not naturalized; free blacks, 1685; *slaves*, 772: amt. public money received in 1821 for support of agriculture, \$400; for common schools, \$6860.49; school districts, 212; schools kept 10 months in 12; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 10872; No. taught in the schools that year, 10239: taxable property, personal, \$1833460; total, \$11964749: electors, 8629: acres of improved land, 342811; cattle, 46121; horses, 12613; sheep, 100996: yards of cloth made in the household way, in 1821, 316906: grist mills, 95; saw mills, 72; fulling mills, 33; carding machines, 117; cotton and woollen factories, 15; trip hammers, 4; distilleries, 33; asheries, 2.

☞ By an act of Congress of May 8, 1822, a new post-route was formed in this County, on which there are probably to be some new Post Offices, on which presumption, Stanfōrd

and Clinton are called Post Towns. See NORTH-EAST. The Post-Master at Poughkeepsie writes me the Post Offices are not yet established, and I have written the Post-Master General for information. *September, 1823.*

DUCK ISLANDS, in the St. Lawrence, at the embouchment from Lake Ontario, belong to Canada.

DUERVILLE, see CHAZY and BEEKMANTOWN.

DUNDERBERG, or *Thunder Mountain*, see HAVERSTRAW.

DUNKIRK V. and **HARBOR**, see POMFRET.

DUNNINGSTREET P.O., see MALTA.

DURHAM, a Post-Township in the NW. part of Greene County, formerly called Freehold, 20 miles NW. of *Catskill*, 30 SW. of Albany; bounded northerly by Schoharie and Albany Counties, E. by Greeneville, SE. by Cairo, S. by Windham, or the summit of the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill Mountains. Its form is irregular: greatest length, E. and W. 17 miles; greatest width 8 miles. The surface is considerably broken in general, and the Kaatsberg, which forms about 11 miles of the southern boundary, is of a lofty mountain character. See MOUNTAINS. Of this range, ample details are given as above, and there are many hills of inferior altitude that range its eastern borders. The Kaatskill, or Catskill Creek, passing from Schoharie County to the Hudson, waters the eastern part, and several branches spread over the whole and supply abundance of good sites for mills.—The agriculture is respectable, and supplies a large amount of products for market; and household manufactures are rapidly increasing in amount, with very good effect. This town has several turnpike roads, that connect Catskill, Athens and other trading towns on the Hudson with the western counties, and open extensive intercourse. The Susquehanna turnpike leads through the central part, and the common roads are sufficiently numerous. There are 2 Presbyterian churches, 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 for Methodists. The common schools are numerous and well supported.—There is a public library of 400 vo-

lumes. The Post-Office is kept in a small Village, pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna turnpike, near the centre, 22 miles from *Catskill*, where the town business is transacted. This is called *Durham Village*, though in derision it has had other names. The little Post-Village called *Oak-Hill* is situated on the Schoharie turnpike, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE. of the above, on the Schoharie Creek. The soil is of various qualities, but generally well adapted for grass, and the whole is well watered. *South Durham Post-Office*, recently established, is in the SE. part, 16 miles from *Catskill*, [Village, or the Court-House, when in *Italics*,] 36 from Albany. See the TABLE OF POST OFFICES. Population, 2979: 696 farmers, 7 traders, 135 mechanics; 3 foreigners; 46 free blacks, 4 slaves: taxable property, \$523008: 18 schools, 8 months in 12; \$453.79; 870; 323! 574 electors, 21097 acres improved land, 2514 cattle, 744 horses, 6580 sheep: 22567 yards cloth: 8 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery, 1 ashery. A.C., H.S., E.C., J.C.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT, see CATHARINES.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT P. O., see SPENCER.

E.

EAGLEVILLE, see MANLIUS.

EAST BAY, see WOLCOTT; and WHITEHALL, and POULTNEY RIVER.

E. BLOOMFIELD P. O., see BLOOMFIELD.

E. BRANCH OF AU SABLE R., or *Little Au Sable R.*, see JAY.

E. CAMP, see GERMANTOWN.

E. CANADA CREEK, a small northern branch of the Mohawk, forming the line between Herkimer and Montgomery Counties, which enters that river about 9 miles below the Little Falls, on the line between Manheim and Oppenheim, after a southerly

course of about 30 miles. There is a high wooden bridge across this Creek, just at its mouth. See W. CANADA CREEK.

EAST-CHESTER, a Post-Township of West-Chester County, 8 miles S. of *White-Plains*, 20 N. of New-York, and 4 E. of the Hudson; bounded N. by Scarsdale, E. by Pelham and New-Rochelle, S. by West-Chester, and W. by Yonkers. It is about 7 miles long N. and S., and near $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. On the W. it is washed by Bronx Creek, and on the E. by Hutchins or E. Chester Creek, which enters a large bay of the same name, in the SE. angle of this town. On this Bay is a Landing, which has some trade with New-York. The land is level and considerably stony, but is warm and productive. There is 1 Episcopal church of stone, and there are 3 common schools: 4 grain mills, 3 saw mills and 2 carding machines. There is a small Village of the same name, on the turnpike and stage-road for Boston, at the head of East-Chester Bay, where there is a bridge of some extent, and buildings enough to make a local name in this county, though it be that of the town. *Bronx Post-Office*, recently established, takes its name from Bronx Creek, in the W. part, and has at least as much of a village as Crompond, in *Yorktown*.— This town is also smaller than need be, though by no means the smallest in this county, and it has a 'goodly' number of inhabitants for its area. Population, 1021: 187 persons employed in agriculture, 32 in manufactures, and 6 in commerce and trade; 25 foreigners; 132 free blacks; 20 slaves: taxable property, \$303034: 3 schools, kept 12 months; \$145.64: 255; 183: electors, 164; 4612 acres of improved land; 637 cattle, 182 horses, 432 sheep: 2735 yards of cloth. S.M., J.W., S.D.

E. HAMBURGH P. O., see HAMBURGH.

EASTHAMPTON, a Post-Township of Suffolk County, at the eastern extremity of Long or Nassau-Island, to

which is also attached Gardiner's Island; bounded easterly and southerly by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Southampton, northerly by Gardiner's Bay and Long-Island Sound. From the E. bounds of Southampton to Montauk-Point is 24 miles, the length of this town, and its greatest width is 8 miles. Easthampton was first settled in 1649, by about 30 families from Lynn and the adjoining towns in Massachusetts. The inhabitants are principally farmers and mechanics, and the latter, like their ancestors of Lynn, are many of them shoe-makers. *Clin-ton Academy* was founded in 1784, when it had funds amounting to 2500 dollars, raised by subscription among the inhabitants. *Montauk*, in the E., contains about 9000 acres of excellent land for pasture, and is owned by 120 farmers as tenants in common. It is all occupied as a pasture by them, and from the 1st of April to the 1st of December, there are kept upon it about 1500 cattle, 1400 sheep, and 200 horses. This tract was sold by the *Montauk Indians* to the white people about 160 years since; and the remnant of that tribe, once powerful and numerous, now reduced to 15 families, resides here on a tract of 1000 acres, *which they hold by lease*. The *Light-House on Montauk-Point*, was erected by the Federal Government in 1796, at an expense of 25,000 dollars. Its site is considerably elevated, and the fabric is raised 100 feet. Montauk abounds with a great variety of wild fowl, and the waters with fish. *Gardiner's Island* lies on the N. of Long-Island, separated by *Gardiner's Bay*, a safe and capacious harbor for a fleet of war. This Island was settled in 1639, by Lyon Gardiner, and is now owned by the heirs of John Lyon Gardiner, Esq., and occupied as one farm. It contains about 2500 acres, of a good quality for grain and grass. Its dairy and mutton have a high reputation: and the usual farm stock comprises 1500 sheep, 350 cattle, and 50 horses. On the sandy beach that leads to Montauk, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile

from the ocean, are the bones of a whale, which probably drifted up here at a very full sea. This beach was formerly low and flat, but is now blown into sand-hills. It retains the name of *Napeage*, from the Montauk Indians, which signifies, literally, water-land: and in the same dialect, *Mon*, in Montauk, signifies Island. Population, 1646; taxable property, \$508000; 16227 acres improved land, 2078 cattle, 459 horses, 3815 sheep: 14618 yards of cloth made in families: 6 grist mills, 2 saw mills: 370 electors, and 9 school houses. The Town Street, or *Village of Easthampton*, is about 1 mile from the Ocean, and extends 1 mile in length, the road being 7 rods wide. It is 35 miles E. of Riverhead, 112 miles E. of New-York, and 261 SE. of Albany. Here are 80 houses, a Presbyterian meeting-house, Clinton Academy, and 2 school houses.—About 3 miles W. is a little Village called *Wenscoat*, having 15 dwellings; —3 miles E., that called *Amagansett*, with 20 houses;—5 miles NE., *Accobonuck*, 15 houses;—and 5 miles NW., that called *Northwest*, having also 15 houses;—and each of the above has also a school-house. The inhabitants are all Presbyterians, and worship in one church. It is worthy of note that the 3 first settled ministers of this town lived 150 years in their offices, and that from the first settlement there has not been one law-suit in it to a period of 7 years! *No tavern licenses are granted, except in that part which lies in the Village of Sagharbor.* The church, which was erected in 1717, is now standing, and appears sound.

B.F.T., T.S.L.

EASTMAN'S ROTARY SAW MILL, see SARATOGA.

EASTON, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Washington County, 27 miles N. of Albany, and 16 SW. of *Salem*; bounded N. by Greenwich or the Battenkill, E. by Cambridge, S. by Rensselaer County, W. by the Hudson or the County of Saratoga. Its extent on the Hudson is 12 miles, along the Battenkill 6, in a right line;

and its area may be about 70 square miles. It is a good farming township, and is under good cultivation. Its surface is moderately uneven, and the soil of various kinds and qualities.—The Battenkill, in the N., supplies abundance of mill-seats, with several falls, one of which is near 60 feet, called the High-Falls. This stream forms the boundary toward Greenwich, and the works at *Union Village*, are partly in this town, as is also a small part of the legal area; the Village being incorporated. A large part of the inhabitants are practical farmers, and much of their clothing is the product of their farms, and the household wheel and loom. There is a Quaker meeting-house, in which is held a quarterly meeting. The roads are numerous and tolerably good, and a Correspondent writes me that the water-lime is found, as well as the common lime-stone, of superior quality. Population, 3051: 401 farmers, 125 mechanics, 9 traders; 1 foreigner; 48 slaves; 28 free blacks: taxable property, \$532254: 15 schools, 9 months in 12; \$538.10; 971; 909: 563 electors, 28932 acres improved land, 3244 cattle, 746 horses, 5318 sheep: 21894 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 6 carding machines, 1 cotton and woolen factory, 1 trip hammer and 1 distillery.

S.T., N.T.

E. OSWEGO V., see SCRIBA.

E. PULTENEY, see CHILL.

E. RIGA P. O., see CHILL.

E. RIDGE, see SCIPIO and CAYUGA COUNTY.

EAST RIVER, see LONG, or NASSAU ISLAND.

E. ROCHESTER, V., see GATES and BRIGHTON.

E. SCIPIO P. O., see SCIPIO.

E. WOLCOTT P. O., see WOLCOTT.

EATON, a Post-Township, the capital of Madison County, bounded N. by Smithfield, E. by Madison, S. by Lebanon, W. by Nelson. It is 6 miles square, and designated No. 2, of the 20 Townships, on De Witt's Maps: erected in 1807, from a part of Ham-

ilton. Eaton received its name from Gen. William Eaton, and was first settled in 1794. The surface is considerably diversified with hills and valleys; is well watered, and the soil very fertile. Near the SW. corner is a pond, 1 mile long, $\frac{3}{4}$ broad, from which proceeds the Otselic Creek. There are also 3 others, little inferior in size. Eaton is abundantly supplied with small creeks, and mill-seats. Besides some head waters of Oneida Creek, and Otselic before mentioned, the main branch of Chenango River extends through this town from NW. to SEast. The 3d Great Western turnpike, and the Hamilton and Skaneateles turnpike, lead E. and W.; and the Lebanon and Salt Spring turnpike N. and S., through this town, beside many other roads in every direction. There are 2 handsome Post Villages in this town. *Morrisville*, the seat of the county buildings, near the centre, at *Morris's Flats*, on the 3d Great Western turnpike, 102 miles WNW. of Albany, has a handsome collection of houses, stores, shops, and the courthouse and jail. It is incorporated as a Village, and has about 60 houses, stores, &c., and the *Morrisville Post-Office*. Eaton Village, on the other turnpike, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S., has the Eaton Post-Office, and is a pleasant, busy place, having a very handsome collection of houses. This P. O. is 106 miles from Albany, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Morrisville. The Morris Flats in this town, are very handsome and valuable. Eaton is about 13 miles S. of the Erie Canal. Log City P. O., found in some of the Lists of Post Offices, is the same office as that called Eaton P. O., and the name had better be omitted. Population, 3021: 483 farmers, 123 mechanics, 7 traders; 36 foreigners; 3 free blacks: taxable property, \$366163: 9 schools, 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$505.69; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 1039; No. taught that year, 1211: 536 electors, 12316 acres improved land, 1975 cattle, 581 horses, 6962 sheep: 31754 yards cloth:

4 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 5 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 distillery, 4 asheries. J. K., O. E. B., J. F.

EATON'S NECK LIGHT HOUSE, see HUNTINGTON.

EBRING AND FLOWING SPRINGS, see NEW-BALTIMORE and KEENE.

EDEN, a Post-Township of Erie County, 23 miles S. of *Buffalo*, bounded N. by *Hamburgh*, E. by *Boston*, S. by *Collins*, W. by *Evans*. It is 6 miles square, township 8, range 8, of the Holland Purchase, besides 1 tier of lots from the W. side of No. 8, range 7, situated about 7 miles easterly of the shore of Lake Erie, watered by *Canquaga Creek*, and some small branches of the *Two Sisters*. It is a handsome country, along the tableland of Lake Erie, the land level enough, yet considerably diversified in surface and quality, principally a moist tenacious loam, or a loamy sand, or gravel, heavily covered with a tall growth of beech and maple, hemlock, basswood, elm, butternut, iron wood, and some oak and chesnut. There are tracts of good corn land, but the most of this country is much better for grass than for grain. Clay tracts are found, of little value, the climate being so moist that the loosest soils are the most productive. *Evans*, was erected from the W. part of *Eden*, in 1821, just after the late U. S. census, but before that by this State was taken, in the summer of 1821. Taking the whole number of inhabitants in 1820, and of electors in 1821, I apportion the population according to the number of electors, in towns thus circumstanced. Whole population of *Eden* in 1820, 1065: no slaves; 1 free black: population, by the rule above, 583: taxable property, \$70084: 5 schools, 5 months in 12; \$58.95; 218; 210: 126 electors, 1849 acres improved land, 571 cattle, 64 horses, 863 sheep: 4111 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 distillery.

D. V., J. G., L. C. A.

EDINBURGH, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 30 miles NW. of

Ballston Spa, bounded N. by Corinth, E. by Concord and Corinth, S. by Providence, W. by Montgomery County. Its extent is about equal to 7 miles E. and W., and 8 N. and South. The Sacandaga River enters this town at its SW. corner, and runs NEastward, and across Concord and Hadley to the Hudson, in the latter town; and there are some small branches that supply mill-seats. The W. part is level or but gently undulated, for about 6 miles, where the hills begin to rise that form the western border of Kaya-drosseras Mountains, which rise with a bold and rugged acclivity in the east. The flats along the Sacandaga are of some extent, and present a pretty good soil:—that of the arable uplands is principally a stiff loam, variously intermixed with a yellow siliceous sand. Butternut, or white walnut, a sure indication of a warm soil, abounds on some of the alluvial lands; and the forest trees of the upland tracts partake of a great variety, though principally deciduous, except on the mountain tracts above noticed, called here the Greenfield Mountain. The central and SW. parts have good land,—so say the inhabitants, and that the Post-Office is in the NE. part, on the Sacandaga. Population, 1469: 396 farmers, 21 mechanics, 3 traders; 21 free blacks, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$108954: 10 schools, 5 months in 12; \$173.80; 473; 326: 277 electors; 6398 acres of improved land; 1522 cattle, 209 horses, 2271 sheep: 15605 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 carding machine, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 1 ashery. E.B.

EDMESTON, a Post-Township in the W. part of Otsego County, erected in 1808 from the W. end of Burlington, 18 miles W. of *Cooperstown*, and 84 from Albany; bounded N. by Plainfield, E. by Burlington, S. by New-Lisbon and Pittsfield, W. by the Unadilla River, being the W. boundary of Otsego County. The area is about 26628 acres. The surface is considerably diversified with hills and vallies, and the soil various, the prin-

cipal part being moist and excellent for grass. The timber is principally deciduous, as maple, beech, ash, basswood, elm, &c., and there are some groves of pine. The Unadilla Creek and Wharton's Creek, supply mill-seats. A tract of about 10,000 acres in the NW. part, principally wild, is owned by a Mr. Edmeston, from whom the town is named. There is a valuable quarry of building-stone in the SE. corner. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and their agriculture and domestic economy are respectable, and their household manufactures are increasing, and already supply the principal part of their clothing. The Great Western turnpike leads centrally across it E. and W., and the other roads are numerous and good. Population in 1810, 1317; in 1820, 1841: 497 farmers, 70 mechanics, 1 trader: taxable property, \$169555: 12 schools, kept 8 months; \$206.86; 558; 597: 333 electors; 8415 acres of improved land; 2096 cattle, 387 horses, 4401 sheep: 21477 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 3 distilleries, and 2 asheries. Mt. Edmeston, the residence of a large proprietor, must be noticed, as worthy of remark, but my Correspondents have not enabled me to do more.

E.W., A.D.T., J.P., J.P.B., E.P.

EDWARDS, see FOWLER.

ELBA, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 6 miles N. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Barre, E. by Byron, S. by Batavia, W. by Shelby and the Tonnewanta Reservation. It was erected March 14, 1820, from Batavia, and comprises the 13th townships in the ranges 1 and 2, together with that part of the Tonnewanta Reservation which lies N. and E. of the S. and W. lines of the 2 townships above mentioned, continued so as to meet in line. This town lies on the table land S. of the northern terrace, is but very moderately uneven, watered by the numerous streams that form Oak Orchard Creek, a good grazing tract of land. It is about 10 miles S. of the Erie Canal,

on the E. line of the Holland Purchase. Black Creek, of the Genesee River, receives some waters from the SE. part of this town. Population, 1333: 352 farmers, 2 traders, 12 mechanics; 1 foreigner; 2 free blacks: taxable property, \$151497: 9 schools, 5 months in 12; \$150.81; 394; 476: 257 electors, 3815 acres improved land, 1478 cattle, 178 horses, 2514 sheep: 7963 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries, 1 ashery.

C.A.L., J.T., N.T.

ELBA WORKS, see KEENE.

ELBRIDGE P. O., see CAMILLUS.

ELEVATIONS, of Lakes, &c., see ALTITUDES and ELEVATIONS.

ELEVEN-MILE CREEK, of Erie County, see ELLICOTT'S CREEK.

ELIZABETHTOWN POINT, N. J., see NEWARK BAY.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, a Post-Township, the capital of Essex County, bounded N. by Keene, Lewis and Essex, E. by Westport, S. by Moriah, W. by Scaroon. This township is very mountainous, though there are some pretty extensive and very fertile valleys. *Pleasant-Valley*, is about eight miles in length N. and S., one mile wide, and surrounded by high mountains, presenting some summits of very great height, noticed below. The Bouquet River runs northerly through this valley. This town has been settled since about 1785. About half the land belongs to the State, and of that improved, some is held in fee, and some by lease. Watered by Bouquet River and some small streams, there is no want of good sites for mills. Timber is plenty, and there are several beds, now wrought, of very excellent iron-ore, much of which is made here into iron. Ores abound in every part. *Pleasant-Valley Village*, the capital of the county, is situated toward the northern extremity of the vale above noticed, about 60 rods from the Bouquet River, 8 miles W. of NW. Bay of Lake Champlain, and 126 N. of Albany. It has the court-house and jail, the *Elizabethtown*, or *Essex*

C. H. Post Office, a State arsenal, brick school-house, 4 stores, and 30 dwelling-houses. There is also a printing-office, and a weekly newspaper. The *Giant of the Valley*, a high detached mountain so called, lies in this town, about 1 mile SW. of the court-house. The summit of this mountain is elevated about 1200 feet above the level of the plain, and commands a very extensive view of the country to the eastward. The whole valley of L. Champlain, lies as it were at your feet, while on the E., the summits of the Green Mountains, and the hills, vales, with the wood and farm-lands of Vermont, are seen to great advantage. The Village of Plattsburgh, with the whole W. shore of the Lake, are in full view,—and Burlington, Vergennes, Middlebury, and many other Villages in Vermont, complete a view which no traveller can fail to enjoy. In the same range of mountains, stretching N. and S., may be seen from here, many other summits of nearly equal, and some of greater height. On the NE., the side is almost a perpendicular declivity of about 700 feet, down which are often precipitated huge masses of rock.—*Raven Hill*, a mountain of no mean altitude, about 1 mile E. of the Village, commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and the adjacent country. Plumbago is found on it. See KEENE. In the Vale, about 6 miles up the Bouquet from Elizabethtown V., are several Iron Works, at a place called by some *Valley Forge*. Westport was erected from the E. part of Elizabethtown, (as described in the 1st edition of this work,) March 24, 1815. Population, 889: 191 farmers, 61 mechanics, 4 traders; 5 foreigners; 1 free black: taxable property, \$58366: 6 schools, 7 months in 12: \$108.89; 229; 273: 177 electors, 3709 acres improved land, 771 cattle, 139 horses, 1515 sheep: 6390 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 6 bloomeries for making bar iron, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 3 asheries, a gun factory, and 1 very extensive tannery. It is

in contemplation soon to commence in this town the manufacture of refined iron.

G.S.,S.F.,B.D.P.,N.N.

ELK CREEK, see WESTFORD.

ELLERY, a Post-Township of Chautauqua County, 11 miles SE. of *Mayville*, bounded N. by Stockton, E. by Gerry, S. by Harmony, W. by Chautauqua. Area, 54 square miles, or 34560 acres, embracing a small part of Chautauqua Lake. It was erected February 9, 1821, from CHAUTAUQUA, and for the apportionment of population, see that town. The land belongs to the Holland Company, is of a pretty good quality, and heavily timbered with a great variety of forest trees, such as oak, ash, basswood, beech and maple, hemlock, &c. The settlements are of recent date, but respectable, and the population increasing. It lies on the E. side of the Chautauqua Lake, and has few streams of a size sufficient for mills, excepting the Cosdaga Creek, in the east.—Population, 850; taxable property, \$85655; 7 schools, 8 months in 12; 233; 240: 193 electors, 4069 acres improved land, 1061 cattle, 141 horses, 1517 sheep: 9250 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 1 tannery, 1 distillery, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills.

J.T.,J.D.

ELLCOTT, a large Township in the SE. corner of Chautauqua County, 30 miles SE. of *Mayville*, bounded N. by Gerry, E. by Cattaraugus County, S. by Warren County of the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Harmony. It comprises survey townships 1 and 2, ranges 10 and 11, of the Holland Company's lands, having an area of 144 square miles, or 92160 acres.—The E., or N. branch of Connewongo Creek, runs SWestward across the NE. part, and near the centre receives the W. branch, or the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, thence running southerly into Pennsylvania. Both these streams are navigable, by which lumber is conveyed from these lands to Pittsburgh. There are some other small streams, and mill-seats in plenty. The land is of a mixed character,

light and sandy in part, covered with enormous growths of white pine, more uneven, back from the streams, covered with beech, maple, basswood, ash, hemlock, and some oak and walnut. There is good, and bad land. This town annually sends about 3,000,000 feet white pine boards down the Connewongo, Alleghany, and Mississippi rivers, in rafts, which are sold at the different towns on the 2 latter rivers! See OLEAN, MILTON, and PLATTSBURGH. The Agents of the Company lands, being Dutchmen, will probably prevent some of the destruction, and waste, which lumber-men are apt to make; but it can do no harm to remind them, that, as long as 'trees grow, and water runs down-hill,' their pine will be in good demand throughout the vast vales of the Ohio and Mississippi. *Jamestown Post-Office*, is in a small village of this name, situated on the outlet, a little below the Chautauqua Lake, 22 miles SE. of *Mayville*, and has 30 houses, 2 stores, and several mills. *Fairbank P. O.*, is 6 miles southerly of Jamestown, 30 from *Mayville*. Population, 1462: 225 farmers, 16 mechanics, 1 trader: taxable property, \$211045: 12 schools, 6 months in 12; \$77.38; 314; 386: 344 electors, 1608 acres improved land, 1678 cattle, 175 horses, 1402 sheep: 8409 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 28 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 2 tanneries, 2 distilleries, 1 ashery. The S. end of Chautauqua Lake is in this town, and Cosdaga Creek here enters the W. branch of Connewongo Creek.

J.D.,J.T.

ELLCOTT'S, or ELEVEN MILE CREEK, a large branch of Tonnewanta Creek, rises in Pembroke, Genesee County, runs W. across Clarence, Amherst, and the N. of Buffalo, and enters Tonnewanta Creek just at its mouth, commingling its waters with those of the Erie Canal. It is a good mill-stream, and its whole course may be about 30 miles. The falls at the little village of *Williamsville*, in Amherst, where this stream descends from

the south to the middle terrace, are very valuable. The rock is a dark colored flinty limestone, in horizontal strata, that forms this ledge and the fall.

ELLCOTTVILLE, a Post-Township, the capital of Cattaraugus County, situated about 325 miles W. of Albany, and nearly on a parallel with the capitals of Steuben, Allegany and Chautauqua Counties: bounded N. by Cattaraugus Creek or the County of Erie, E. by Yorkshire and Ischua, S. by Great Valley, W. by Little Valley and Perrysburgh. Its extent N. and S. is about 15 miles, E. and W. 6; being about 9 to 14 miles N. of the Alleghany River. The Great Valley Creek, a very pleasant stream, flows through a considerable part of this township, supplying many fine mill-seats, on which, within 10 miles, there are now erected 7 saw mills and 1 grist mill. This country is yet in the infancy of its settlements, but the soil, climate, timber, &c. are good, and as the lands are owned by the Holland Company, now making exertions to settle them, it may be safely presumed the population and improvements will advance pretty rapidly. I think it an eligible location for the hardy young men, farmers and mechanics, migrating from the southern part of Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine. The Company's titles are perfectly sure, and terms liberal. This township was named after Joseph Ellicott, late local Agent of this Company. The main road from Steuben and Allegany westward to Chautauqua County, and another from Buffalo to the Alleghany River, traverse this township, crossing each other at right angles on the public square of the *Village of Ellicottville*. This Village is handsomely situated at the head of Great Valley Creek, regularly laid out, and within the last 3 years has made promising advances. It now contains the Court-House and Jail, a Land-Office, 25 houses, with 2 Inns, 2 stores of goods, several mechanics' shops, a school-house, and a Physician and Lawyer.

The Village is bordered by swells of land, rather romantic and picturesque, and the position is well selected. It is 9 miles N. of the Alleghany River, 40 S. of Buffalo, 38 E. of Mayville, and 33 W. of Angelica, distances measured in right lines. The population is unknown, this town having been erected, from Ischua, since the late Census of population, in 1820. The Census by this State, in 1821, taken but a few months after that by the United States, did not embrace an enumeration of the inhabitants, but of the electors, &c. Estimating the present population of towns erected since the Census of 1820, by the number of electors in 1821, the rule I adopt in all cases of this kind, the population of Ellicottville will be 319. In 1820, the number of inhabitants in Ischua, was 1453; and in that year that township was divided into 4 townships,—Ellicottville, Freedom, Ischua and Yorkshire, among which I apportion the number of inhabitants, by the number of electors in 1821, which was 368. In 1821, Farmersville was erected from Ischua, subsequent to any Census, or any returns of any kind, by which to make an estimate. Olean, in this County, was divided in 1821, before the Census of electors, and Hinsdale erected, and the population of these two townships is apportioned by the same rule as that of Ellicottville, Ischua, &c., explanations at length, referred to in the descriptions of those townships, respectively. Population of Ellicottville, (as above,) 319; taxable property, \$125565; electors, 81; acres of improved land, 372; 306 cattle, 24 horses, 60 sheep; 1155 yards of cloth: no returns of schools, &c.

H.S., J.A.B., W.J.W.

ELLISBURGH, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Jefferson County, bounded N. by Henderson and Adams; E. by Lorraine; S. by the County of Oswego; W. by Lake Ontario, being 9 miles square. The first settlement was made in 1797, by Lyman Ellis, from whom the town is named. The soil is good, well water-

ed, though rather level, excepting in the SE. part, where it swells into hillocks, and is held in fee, which has produced flourishing improvements, the farmers being in very easy circumstances. The natural growth of timber is luxuriant, and affords a great variety. Irrigated by the Great Sandy creek and its branches, there are abundance of mill-sites, and at the mouth of Sandy creek, a pretty good harbor in Lake Ontario, though its water does not exceed 8 or 9 feet depth. The two principal branches of this stream, which unite just at the Lake shore, are each boatable about 2 miles. The inhabitants are principally farmers, who own the soil, and live by cultivation of it. There are 1 or 2 hamlets, but not deserving of other notice. Population, 3531; taxable property, \$242465; 783 electors, 13454 acres of improved land, 4386 cattle, 682 horses, 8729 sheep; 51574 yards of cloth made in 1821; 5 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 5 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 3 trip hammers, 2 distilleries, 13 asheries. School districts, 23; public money received, \$376.02; No. children between 5 and 15, 1052; No. that received instruction in the schools last year, 1039; schools kept 8 months in 12. A Correspondent says, 'this town is without villages, the principal employment being agriculture, by a sober and industrious people.'

W.S., L.E.

ELLIS'S CREEK and SPRINGS, see SARATOGA SPRINGS.

ELLIS'S ISLAND, see NEW-YORK CITY.

ELMIRA, a Post and half-shire Township of Tioga County, 32 miles W. of Owego, 16 E. of Painted Post, 19 S. of the head of Seneca Lake, and 210 a little S. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Catharines, E. by Erin and Chemung, S. by South Port, W. by Big Flatt. The first name of this Town was Newtown, changed to Elmira in 1808. It was divided, in 1822, into 3 towns, Elmira, Big Flatt, and South Port, subsequently to the 2

late Censuses, and of course the numbers stated below, of inhabitants, electors, schools, taxable property, et cetera, are those of this town prior to the late division, while the description is applicable to the present town of Elmira. The Chemung River runs through this township, SEastward, and there are several small creeks that supply mill-seats. Newtown or Elmira creek is the largest, and the whole tract is well watered. The river hills present a rugged aspect, but are not very high, and contain a large proportion of arable land, dry, warm and productive, as is the upland in general. The alluvial flats along the river are extensive and rich. The land is held in fee, and the settlements are about 36 years old. There is a small mineral spring in this town, which, from accounts, must be one of the common sulphuretted hydrogen springs, useful in the cure of scorbutic and cutaneous affections. There are 2 turnpike roads;—the one from Elmira Village to the head of Seneca Lake; and the other belongs to an extensive line that connects Bath in Steuben County, with Newburgh on the Hudson. This runs along the N. side of the Chemung, or W. branch of the Susquehanna, on which stands the incorporated *Village of Newtown*, a half-shire of the County, distances as above, containing a Court-House, 10 stores, the Post-Office, and about 45 or 50 houses. It stands on the Chemung river, and carries on an extensive trade in lumber, gypsum and salt. The portage, of 19 miles from the head of Seneca Lake, has a good road, but a Canal is talked of, as well here as at OWEGO, which see. Coal is said to abound on the Tioga river, Tioga Co. of Pa., 10 to 15 miles S. of STEUBEN COUNTY, which see. Population, [inclusive of Big Flatt, and South Port, also,] 2945; 324 farmers, 68 mechanics, 12 traders; 9 foreigners; 9 free blacks, 18 slaves: taxable property, \$389648: 21 schools, 7 months in 12; \$387.59; 898; 767: 643 electors, 14602 acres improved land,

4254 cattle, 753 horses, 6025 sheep : 28666 yards of cloth : 8 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, 5 carding machines, 5 cotton and woollen factories, 1 iron works, 18 distilleries, 1 ashery. W.B.R.L.,H.J.

ELMIRA, or NEWTOWN CREEK, is a small stream of Tioga County, that runs S. into the Tioga river at the village of Elmira, or Newtown, after a course of 15 miles, in which it supplies several fine sites for mills.

ELM LAKE, see LAKE PLEASANT.

EMILYVILLE, see PIERREPONT and WATSON.

ENFIELD, a small Township of Tompkins County, 5 miles W. of Ithaca, 175 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Ulysses, E. by Ithaca, S. by Newfield, W. by Hector, being one of the 3 townships into which the old Ulysses was divided in 1821. The land is rather hilly, but warm, well watered by springs and brooks, and yields good crops. There are, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 distillery, and 2 asheries : acres improved land, 4294 ; 1182 cattle, 249 horses, 2291 sheep : 11161 yards of cloth were made in families in 1821 : taxable property, personal, 4151 ; total, \$89148 : electors, 247 : school districts, 8 ; schools kept 6 months in 12 ; public monies received in 1821, \$233.67 ; No. of children between 5 and 15, 425 ; No. that received instruction in the schools that year, 366 : Population, unknown, having been erected since the Census of 1820, and of course included in that of Ulysses, which was 6345. Estimating the population by the electors, probably the best guide, as the relative numbers were ascertained during the same year. Enfield would have a population of 1304 ; Ithaca, of 2888 ; and the new town of Ulysses, of 2153. Of the employments, in the Census of the old town of Ulysses, 2523 were persons engaged in agriculture, 349 in manufactures, and 48 in commerce : there were 8 foreigners not naturalized : 3 slaves, and 18 free blacks.


D.J.,S.C.

ERASMUS HALL, see FLATBUSH.

ERIE CANAL, or *Grand Canal*.—

This stupendous and magnificent work is designed to open an artificial boat navigation between the E. end of Lake Erie, and the tide waters of the Hudson River. It commences at Buffalo, on Lake Erie, near the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and terminates in a capacious Basin, at Albany, its whole length being 360 miles. It is 40 feet wide on the surface, 28 feet on the bottom, having every where 4 feet depth of water : and it has a tow-path, for the horses that draw the boats, 10 feet wide, raised 2 to 5 feet above the surface of the water, and is fenced, where necessary, and bridged, at the expense of the State. The public land, along the Canal, is generally 60 to 70 feet in width ; in some places more is required, and of course purchased for the State. Let us trace its ground-plan, commencing at Lake Erie, the greatest elevation of its line, marking its levels, Locks, descents and ascents, aqueducts, distances, &c. From the mouth of *Buffalo Creek*, it lies close along the Lake shore to *Black Rock*, and thence along the bank of *Niagara River* to the mouth of *Tonnewanta Creek*, 10 miles from Buffalo, with a descent of a half inch in each mile : at the mouth of this creek is a dam of 4 feet 6 inches, and the Canal enters the pond formed by this dam :—this creek had a descent of only 1 foot in 12 miles, and the Canal follows the Creek, or rather the Creek forms the Canal these 12 miles, having a tow-path formed along its bank : at the end of this distance, leaving the Creek, a deep cut commences, which extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in a NEasterly direction, across what is called the *Mountain Ridge*, with about 3 miles of rock, averaging 20 feet in depth, and a descent of a half inch in each mile, to the brow of the mountain : at this place, *Lockport*, it descends 60 feet, by 5 double, combined Locks, of 12 feet descent each ; and from the last of these takes an easterly direction, about 1 to 3 miles S. of the *Alluvial Way*, or *Ridge Road*,

with a descent of a half inch in each mile to the *Genesee River*, at *Rochester*,—63 miles;—in this distance it passes over several aqueducts and deep ravines, and arriving at the *Genesee*, crosses over that river in a stone Aqueduct of 9 arches, each of 50 feet span, and 2 other arches and aqueducts of 40 feet each, 1 on each side of the river, over the Mill canals; after passing the river, turning a little to the south, it receives a navigable Feeder, or branch Canal, from the river above the Rapids and Falls, 2 miles in length, and turns eastward, 2 miles, to a Lock of 7.4 feet descent: thence level $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, to a Lock of 7.4 feet descent: thence level $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, to a Lock of 7.4 feet descent: thence level $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, to a Lock of 7.4 feet descent: thence level $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to a Lock of 7.4 feet descent: thence level $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to a Lock of 8 feet descent, passing by *Pittsford*: thence level 1 mile, over the high embankment at *Irondequot*, [see *TEORONTO*,] and passing on the same level 14 miles, to a lock of 10 feet descent, in the W. part of *Palmyra*: thence level $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to a Lock, descent 10 feet: thence 12 miles, passing an aqueduct over *Mud Creek*, above the Village of *Palmyra*, and passing the Village, to 3 Locks, of 8 feet descent each: thence level, 6 miles, to *Mud Creek*, above the Village of *Lyons*, a Lock of 10 feet descent, and a large stone aqueduct of 3 arches, over *Mud Creek*, of 30 feet span. each: thence level 1 mile, to the *Village of Lyons*, and a Lock of 6 feet descent: thence level $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to a Lock of 7 feet descent: thence level 4 miles to the *Village of Clyde*, and a Lock of 5 feet descent: thence level 5 miles, to the western edge of the great *Cayuga Marshes*, and a Lock of 9 feet descent, to the level of the water of *Seneca River*: thence level through the Canal as formed in the Marshes, and through the water of the river, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to *Montezuma*, on the E. side of the *Seneca River*, and a Lock of 7 feet ascent, the first from *Lake Erie*: thence level $1\frac{1}{2}$

mile, and a Lock of 9 feet ascent: thence level 4 miles to *Buckville*, and a Lock of 9 feet ascent, with an aqueduct over *Owasco Creek*, of 4 arches, 20 feet each: thence level to *Jordan*, a Lock of 11 feet ascent, and a stone aqueduct, of 3 arches, over *Skaneateles* outlet: thence level 12 miles, to a Lock of 11 feet descent, and a stone aqueduct of 2 arches, 30 feet, each, over *Otisco Creek*: thence level 7 miles, passing by *Geddes V.*, to a Lock of 6 feet descent: thence level, passing by *Syracuse*, and over *Onondaga Creek*, by a stone aqueduct of 4 arches, 30 feet span, each, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to a Lock of 6 feet ascent: thence 1 mile, level; to 2 Locks of 10 feet each, ascent:  Here commences the *Long Level*, $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passing thro' the towns of *Salina*, in which it commences, *Manlius*, *Sullivan*, *Lenox*, *Verona*, *Rome*, *Whitestown*, *Utica*, and into *Frankfort*, in *Herkimer Co.*, where it terminates, near *Myers's Creek*, by a Lock of 8 feet descent;—on this long level, it passes over the *Butternut*, *Limestone*, *Chitteningo*, *Canasaraga*, *Oneida*, *Wood*, *Oriskany*, and *Sadaquada Creeks*, by aqueducts of various extent, having, in its course, crossed *Madison* and *Oneida* Counties, and parts of *Onondaga* and *Herkimer*: From the last mentioned Lock, in *Frankfort*, thence level 1 mile to a Lock of 8 feet descent: thence level $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to a Lock of 8 feet descent: thence level $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a Lock of 8 feet descent, after passing an aqueduct of 200 feet in length: thence level $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, to a Lock of 8 feet descent: thence level $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a Lock of 9 feet descent, into a part of the *old Canal*, at *German Flats*: thence following that Canal $\frac{1}{3}$ mile, leaving it, and continuing the level 3 miles, to a Lock of 8 feet descent: thence level 3 miles, to the head of the *Little Falls*, where are 5 Locks, each of 8 feet descent, in the distance of 1 mile; here is an aqueduct over the *Mohawk*, of 3 arches, 1 of 70 and 2 of 50 feet each, connecting the *Old* with the *Erie Canal*: thence level, 5

miles, to a Lock of 8 feet descent, in *Danube*: thence level 4 miles to a Lock of 8 feet descent: thence level $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles to a Lock of 8 feet descent: thence level $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, to a Lock of 7 feet descent, near *Otsquaga Creek*: thence level $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles to *Caujoharie Village*, and a Lock of 6 feet descent: thence level 12 miles to a Lock of 7 feet descent, in *Charleston*: thence level $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the bank of *Schoharie Creek*, and a Lock of 6 feet descent: thence across the Creek through a pond formed by a dam and a guard Lock, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, to a Lock of 4 feet descent, in *Florida*: thence level 3 miles to a Lock of 8 feet descent: thence level $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles to 2 Locks, each of 8 feet descent, with a small pond between them: thence level 6 miles to a Lock of 8 feet descent: thence level 3 miles to a Lock of 8 feet descent: thence level $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a Lock of 8 feet descent, in *Rotterdam*: thence 3 miles level to the City of *Schenectady*, and continuing the same level 4 miles below the City, through *Niskayuna*, to an *Aqueduct over the Mohawk River*, 748 feet in length, between the abutments, supported by 16 piers, 25 feet above the river, and immediately after passing the aqueduct there are 3 Locks, each of 7 feet descent, in *Halfmoon*, a few rods below *Alexander's Mills*, and the Bridge: thence level 2 miles to a Lock of 7 feet descent: thence level $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a Lock of 7 feet descent: thence level $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a Lock of 7 feet descent: thence level 5 miles, passing over the Mohawk River by an aqueduct of 1188 feet in length, between the abutments, resting on 26 piers: thence about 3 miles to 4 Locks, of 8 feet descent, each, in *Watervliet*: thence level $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to a little below the *Cahoon Falls*, to 2 Locks, of 9 feet descent, each: thence $\frac{1}{4}$ mile level to 3 Locks, and a descent of 26 feet: thence level $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to 7 Locks, of 8 feet descent, each: Here a Feeder comes in from the Mohawk, and connects the Erie with the *Champlain Canal*, and there are 2 Locks, of 11 feet descent,

each: thence level 7 miles to a Lock of 11 feet descent: thence level, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a point in the rear of the old State Arsenal, where there is a small Basin, and a Lock of 11 feet descent, to the tide waters of the Hudson, and into the great Basin, in the City of Albany. The Locks are 90 feet long between the gates, 15 feet wide, built of the most durable stone, well cut and coursed, and laid in water-lime. The courses are not less than 8 inches face, very few less than 12, and from that to 30 inches.

There are several Side-Cuts, or Lateral-Canals, as one in *Watervliet*, opposite *Troy*, where a branch connects with the River, by 2 Locks, of 11 feet descent, each: a Side-Cut from *Syracuse*, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to *Salina*, and capacious Basins at each end: the one opposite *Rochester*, of 2 miles in length, a navigable Feeder, is noticed above, by which boats from the Canal may ascend the *Genesee River* 70 to 90 miles above *Rochester*: that at *Orville*, is noticed under *MANLIUS*: the short one at *Chitteningo*, is noticed under *SULLIVAN*, as are most of the Basins, and other works of private enterprise, in the *TOPOGRAPHY*, which may be consulted for more minute information. To notice, here, all the various works of this sort along the Canal line, growing out of its navigation, would swell this article far beyond the limits assigned to it, to say nothing of the extreme difficulty of keeping pace with the rapid march of time and the gigantic strides of enterprise and industry, through a country of such great extent.

The whole line has not yet been measured, since the Canal was completed, but the Engineers call its extent 360 m., as above. It is completed, from Albany westward, to Sweden of *Monroe County*, 20 miles W. of *Rochester*, and a very large portion of the work westward of that point is in an advanced state, so that the entire line may be opened for navigation in 1824.—For the period of opening the Eastern Section, see *ALBANY*; and for that of

the CHAMPLAIN CANAL,* see that article. The total cost of both Canals, to Oct. 1823, including the whole advances for expenditures of that year, as stated to me by the Comptroller, including interest on the Canal debt, and charges for collection of tolls, &c., is \$7,034,156.87. There had been collected, for tolls, and paid over, to Oct. 1823, \$141,488.83, \$89,988.08 of which sum was for tolls during that year, estimated to produce something more than 100,000 dollars.

ERIE COUNTY.

ERIE COUNTY, at the E. end of Lake Erie, embracing part of the Niagara River, is situated 280 miles W. of Albany, and is bounded N. by Niagara County, E. by Genesee County, S. by Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, W. on Lake Erie and the Niagara River, or by the British Possessions in Upper Canada: Extreme length, N. and S., 40 miles; width, E. and W., 33 miles; and its area, (according to Vance's map,) 950 square miles, or 608,000 acres: Situated between 42° 25' and 43° 04' N. lat., and 4° 31' and 5° 12' W. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|----------|-----------|------|------------|--|
| Amherst | P.O.1 | 768 | 3969 | Williamsville & P.O.; Erie Canal; Ind. V. & Reserv. |
| Aurora | P.O.1 | 1285 | 3110 | 17m. SE. of Buffalo; Willink P.O.; Ind.R.; Cazenove Creek. |
| Boston | P.T. | 636 | 2599 | 23 miles SSE. of Buffalo Village; Canquaga Creek. |
| BUFFALO | P.T.2 | 2095 | 3525 | Buffalo V. & P.O.; Black Rock V. & P.O.; E. Canal; Spr. P.O. |
| Clarence | P.T.1 | 3278 | 16575 | W. Clarence P. O.; Ellicott's Creek; Ransom's Grove. |
| Collins | P.O.1 | 1064 | 4929 | Angola P. O.; Cattaraugus Creek; 32 m. S. of Buffalo. |
| Concord | | 1024 | 1618 | 32 m. SSE. of Buffalo; Cold Spring; Cattaraugus Creek. |
| Eden | P.T. | 583 | 1849 | 23 m. S. of Buffalo, 7 from Lake Erie; Canquaga Creek. |
| Evans | | 482 | 1539 | 25 m. S. of Buffalo; Lake Erie; and Two Sisters Creeks. |
| Hamburgh | P.T.2 | 2034 | 5113 | E. Hamburgh P. O.; Smithsville P. O.; Sturgeon Point. |
| Holland | P.T. | 768 | 1023 | 24 m. SE. of Buffalo; Cazenove Creek. |
| Sardinia | P.T. | 968 | 1888 | 30 m. SE. of Buffalo; SE. corner of the County. |
| Wales | P.T. | 903 | 2118 | 22 m. ESE. of Buffalo; Seneca Creek, and Indian Reserve. |
| | | 16 | 15668 | 46355 |

The County of Erie, was erected from the S. part of Niagara County, the N. part retaining the former name, April 2, 1821. Besides Lake Erie and Niagara River, on its W. boundary, it is bounded on the N. by Tonnewanta Creek, and on the S. by Cattaraugus Creek, and watered by their numerous tributaries. Ellicott's Creek waters the northern part, and Buffalo Creek, with its 3 branches, Cayuga, Seneca, and Cazenove Creeks, the central, while Canquaga, Conjocketa, The Two Sisters, Smoke's Creek, Delaware Creek, and some others, (all separately described,) run short courses on its W. border. In the N., the surface is very moderately uneven, yet waving, in easy undulations and handsome knolls, or ridges, and broad vales, timbered principally with oak trees of diminutive stature, and a mixed underbrush, the soil a gravelly loam, in places very rocky. Limestone is plenty in patches, but the prevailing stone is a hard siliceous limestone, or calcareous sandstone.—

* Error!—With extreme regret, I have to notice an error in the article CHAMPLAIN CANAL, discovered after it had gone through the press. The indulgent reader will have the goodness to correct it with his pen. Page 97, line 16 from the top, left hand column, for W., read E.; and line 19, for Northumberland, read Argyle. The article was written from information given me by the Engineer, which was sent, at his request, to the Acting Commissioner, and remained some days in his possession, when it came back to me without any alteration, and was of course deemed accurate. The article ERIE CANAL, has been carefully examined by those who gave me its details, and, I hope, will be found accurate.

The southern part is more diversified on the surface, yet not hilly, to its detriment, the soil a moist or wet loam, with various proportions of sand, gravel and clay, timbered with a taller, heavier growth, of beech and maple, basswood, elm, ash, hemlock, pine, &c. This part is clearly a grass country, and the northern the best for grain. Among its mineral products are bog iron ore, limestone, and the water-lime, brick clay, crumbly slate, and nodules of gun flint.

The principal roads, are, that from Buffalo toward Albany, along the Lake shore toward Erie, Pa., and the Niagara River to the Falls, and Lake Ontario, besides others in various directions. The Erie Canal, the master-work of the age, commences at Buffalo, 296 miles from Albany by land, 360 by the Canal, and extends about 14 miles along the W. border and N. boundary of this County, for which see BUFFALO and AMHERST, and the article ERIE CANAL. The position of this County is commanding, at the foot of the Lake navigation, noticed under LAKE ERIE; and Buffalo, its capital, will by-and-by rival in commercial importance, and population, the great cities of the seaboard. This County, in common with Niagara, forming a long line of exposed frontier, during the late war, suffered very severely, from which they have not yet fully recovered. It was a folly of war, a downright foolishness, (for even vices have their follies,) that devastated this frontier with fire and sword, and it remains to me a mystery, that private injuries and losses, have not been more liberally regarded by the Government, as if there was something wrong about it?

This County was erected after the late United States' Census, of 1820, but fortunately none of its Towns were divided by the line between the two new counties. The following are the whole numbers of Niagara County, now Erie and Niagara, by the Census of 1820. Population, 22990: whites, 22908; free blacks, 67; slaves, 15;—persons employed in agriculture, 4015; in commerce, 90; in manufactures, 340; foreigners not naturalized, 65. Erie and Niagara County have an Agricultural Society, which receives \$135 a year from the treasury.

Statistics.—Erie County elects 1 Member of Assembly; and, with Niagara and Chautauqua, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 30th district: Towns, 13; Post Offices, 16: Population, 15668: ratio of increase per annum, 24 per cent: persons employed in agriculture, 2729; in trade and commerce, 73; in manufactures and trades, 181; free blacks, 28; slaves, 12;—foreigners not naturalized, 39: taxable property, in 1821, \$2208928: school districts, 105; in which schools are kept to average 6 months in 12; public monies received for support of schools, \$1253.14; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 3566; No. taught that year, 3726: electors, 3349; acres of improved land, 46855; cattle, 17729; horses, 2251; sheep, 26240: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 118931: grist mills, 25; saw mills, 62; oil mill, 1; fulling mills, 8; carding machines, 14; iron works, 1; trip hammers, 2; distilleries, 23; asheries, 25.

ERIE, FORT, U. C., see BUFFALO.

ERIE, LAKE, see LAKE ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., TOWN and HARBOR, see LAKE ERIE, POMFRET, and PENNSYLVANIA TRIANGLE.

ERIN, a Township of Tioga County, 12 miles N.E. of Elmira, bounded N. by Newfield, E. by Spencer,

S. by Chemung, W. by Elmira. The Cayuta Creek forms its E. boundary, and only mill stream. It is a hilly tract of country, and is soon described. Erin was erected from the N. end of Chemung, March 29, 1822, subsequently to the 2 late censuses, and I have no data by which to estimate its population, improved land, et cetera:

for the returns under CHEMUNG, see that Town.

W.B.

ERWINTOWN, see PAINTED POST.

ESOPUS, a comparatively small but valuable Township of Ulster County, 4 miles S. of Kingston, and 69 from Albany; bounded N. by Wallkill Creek or the Township of Kingston, E. by the Hudson, S. by New-Paltz, W. by Hurley. It extends 7 miles along the Hudson, and the W. line is 4 miles long; its medial width $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and area 12 square miles. There is a Dutch Reformed Church, but the houses are distributed over the farms, and there is no compact settlement. The tract which now forms this town, was formerly called Kline Esopus, or Little Esopus. The land is of a good quality, and has long been under cultivation. The principal landing, for river trade, is at Elmore's, where is a celebrated and extensive shad fishery. Population, 1513; taxable property, \$89042; electors, 267; acres of improved land, 7237; 1344 cattle, 349 horses, 1479 sheep: yards of cloth made in families, 7843: 4 grist mills, 2 saw mills, and 1 distillery. C.T.

ESOPUS CREEK, a fine stream of Ulster County, rises in the NW. part, and pursues a SE. course into Marbletown, where it turns NE. and flows by the village of Kingston; thence nearly N. to the Hudson, at Saugerties, 11 miles below Catskill. Its whole course is about 58 miles, and much of the land on its borders is very handsome and rich. See ULSTER COUNTY, with its Topography.

ESPERANCE P. O., or *Schoharie Bridge*, see SCHOHARIE.

ESPERANZA, see ATHENS.

ESSEX, a Post-Township of Essex County, situated on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, 6 miles ENE. of Elizabethtown, 133 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Willsborough, E. on

L. Champlain, S. by Westport, W. by Lewis. It was first erected in 1805, from Willsborough. It has been settled about 43 years, and is a pretty good tract of land, though it partakes of the mountain character, so common in this country. It has good facilities of the lake navigation. *Essex Post-Office*, in this town, is 133 miles from Albany, in a little village of 30 houses and some other buildings, pleasantly situated on the lake shore. The inhabitants are mostly farmers, though there are a competent number of common mechanics. From the Village, there is a ferry across the Lake, to Charlotte in Vermont. It is watered by Bouquet River. The noted *Split Rock*, of which so much has been said, and which is so elegantly described in most geographical works, in the language of Gen. Woolsey, is in this town. A Correspondent says this is a good farming town, and that a bed of iron ore, recently discovered, is of a very excellent quality. The timber is chiefly beech and maple, ash, oak, walnut, &c.: apples, plums, and some other fruits, cultivated with great success. The *Split Rock Post-Office*, in this town, is 129 miles from Albany:—*Brookfield P. O.*, 139, 8 W. of Essex Post-Office. The Champlain Canal, will soon give a new spring to industry in this quarter. Population, 1225: 283 farmers, 80 mechanics, 5 traders; 47 foreigners not naturalized; 8 free blacks, 1 slave: taxable property, \$119987: 7 schools, 8 months in 12; \$140.47; 360; 366: 243 electors, 7731 acres improved land; 1308 cattle, 240 horses, 2946 sheep: 9104 yards cloth; 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries, 2 asheries, and an extensive establishment for rolling and slitting iron, and making nails.

G.S., S.F., B.D.P.

ESSEX COUNTY.

ESSEX COUNTY, on the western shore of Lake Champlain, was erected from Clinton County, March 1, 1799. It is about 43 miles long N. and S., by 41 medial width, being nearly in a square form: bounded N. by Clinton

and Franklin Counties; E. by Lake Champlain, or the State of Vermont; S. by Warren County; W. by Hamilton and Franklin Counties. The area, 1,763 square miles, or 1,128,320 acres, exclusive of the waters of Lake Champlain: situated between 43° 44' and 44° 34' N. latitude; 47' E. and 18' W. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Im.land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|---------------|-----------|------|----------|---|
| Chesterfield | P.T. | 667 | 2702 | 22 m. NE. of Elizabethtown; Adgate's F.; Iron ore. |
| Crown Point | P.T. | 1522 | 7757 | 18 SE. of E.; Crown Point Fort; West Bay. |
| ELIZABETHTOWN | P.T. | 339 | 3709 | <i>Pleasant Valley & V.</i> , 126 m. f. Alb.; Giant of the V. |
| Essex | P.T. 2 | 1225 | 7731 | Split Rock P.O.; Essex V.; Brookfield P.O.; Iron ore. |
| Jay | P.T. | 1647 | 3406 | Jay V.; L. Au Sable; 13 m. NW. of Elizabethtown. |
| Kcene | P.T. | 605 | 1699 | Saranac L. and R.; Sable R. and Mt.; Elba Works. |
| Lewis | P.T. | 779 | 4523 | Mt. Discovery; Iron ore and Iron Works; 4 m. N. of E. |
| Minerva | | 271 | 953 | Dominic, and Pendleton; Sources of the Hudson R. |
| Moriah | P.T. | 842 | 2323 | Rogers' Ore-bed; Marble; Asbestos; Six Royal Pat. |
| Scaroon | P.O. 2 | 388 | 2515 | Pondsville P.O.; Putnam Creek P.O.; Scaroon Lake. |
| Ticonderoga | P.T. | 1493 | 7695 | Ft. Ticonderoga; Mt. Defiance; Falls L. George R. |
| Westport | P.T. | 1095 | 4978 | Westport V., on NW. Bay; 8 m. E. of Elizabethtown. |
| Wilmington | P.T. | * | 2402 | Sable & Whiteface Mountain; Iron ore; 17 NW. of E. |
| Willsborough | P.T. | 888 | 4816 | Peru Bay; Bouquet R.; Falls; 13 NE. of Elizabetht. |

16 12811 57194

The County of Essex comprises a large portion of the Iron region of this State, the land being rough, broken into hills and mountains, but affording a tolerable proportion of arable lands of a pretty good quality. It is situated about midway between the cities of New-York and Quebec, having the navigation of the lake and rivers each way, made continuous to each by the Champlain Canal. The general surface of this county is elevated, as it supplies the sources of the Hudson River, and many streams to Lake Champlain, and several to the River St. Lawrence. Its mountains† of granite, some of which have summits rising 1200 feet above their bases;—the flat and smooth campaigns along the Lake, and its deep vallies, give it an aspect of mixed scenery, wild, grand, and sublimely picturesque. The forest trees are of a lofty growth, embracing white and black oak, white and yellow pine, maple, beech, walnut, butternut, birch, ash, elm, basswood, cherry, fir, spruce, hemlock, &c. The woods afford a great variety of wild game, and the waters are richly stored with fish. The country is abundantly supplied with springs and rivulets of pure and wholesome water, is generally very healthy, and has also an ample supply of mill streams, falls, rapids, and natural sites for hydraulic works.—The falls at Ticonderoga, are noticed under that town, as are others in the Topographical descriptions, which will be found to be very minute and ample.

The principal streams are the *Au Sable*, and its 2 branches, the E. and W., in the N. and along the N. boundary and border; the *Bouquet*, and some others that empty into Lake Champlain, the *Saranac*, running north-eastward through Clinton County, and the Lake George outlet; the *Hudson*, in the W., and *Scaroon River*, and there are a great many smaller streams, affording abundance of mill seats. The iron ores of this region are of uncommon richness, yielding iron of the very best quality, though hitherto wrought under many disadvantages, incident to small business in a country comparatively new, and wanting capital. To make good iron, the metal must be made pure, and the ores of this region work as easily as those of any country producing mountain ores of the same degrees of richness. Some of these have yielded 80 per

* Erected since the Census of inhabitants, in 1820.

† Are these ranges connected with the Kayaderosseras. of Saratoga County?

cent of bar iron. An opinion prevails among some of the people of this region, that there are native ores of steel, as well as of iron, and if I am not much mistaken, it will lead some of them into very erroneous calculations.— See KEENE. This country enjoys every advantage for the manufacture of iron, and men of capital and enterprize are turning their attention, in good time, to a business that never can be overdone. Essex should pay early attention to making refined iron, or *pure iron*, always good; and I hope it will soon have its steel works also, on a safer calculation than a dependence on native ores of steel. Limestone, is found in several towns; iron ores in nearly all; marble, in Moriah; plumbago, in several; and ochres, from which paints are manufactured, are found in Ticonderoga. Asbestos is found in Moriah, and supposed indications of mineral coal, while an ore has been discovered in the northern part yielding a little copper. Emery has been shown me, and tabular spar, said to have come from this county, but I know not from what town. The inhabitants are a hardy, industrious people, principally Yankees. See CLINTON COUNTY, also in the iron region.

Elizabethtown, the capital of this county, is situated 8 miles W. of NW. Bay of Lake Champlain, 126 N. of Albany, in an extensive and pleasant vale, embracing the Bouquet River. See ELIZABETHTOWN. For the principal summits of the Mountains of this County, see WHITEFACE, MOUNT DISCOVERY, MOUNT DEFIANCE, RAVEN HILL and the SABLE MOUNTAINS. The fortresses of TICONDEROGA and CROWN POINT, celebrated in American history, now in ruins, are in this county, noticed under those towns. Their names are associated with many interesting events.

Statistics.—Essex elects 1 Member of Assembly; and, with Clinton, Franklin and Warren, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 19th district: Towns, 14; Post Offices, 16; Population, 12811: whites, 12780; free blacks, 28; *slaves*, 3; foreigners not naturalized, 189; farmers, 3345; mechanics, 558; traders, 37: ratio of increase in population per annum, 5 per cent: school districts, 92; schools kept 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$1825.51; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 3838; No. taught in the schools that year, 3885: taxable property, \$965079: electors, 2570; acres of improved land, 57194; No. of cattle, 12519; horses, 2055; sheep, 23717; yards of cloth made in families, 91368; grist mills, 33; saw mills, 82; fulling mills, 17; carding machines, 15; cotton and woollen factories, 2; iron works, 17; trip hammers, 6; distilleries, 23; asheries, 36; 1 paint factory, 1 gun factory, 1 large and 3 small nail factories, and 1 rolling and slitting mill.

ETNA FURNACE, see PFRU.

EVANS, a Township in the SW. angle of Erie County, on Lake Erie, 25 miles southerly from Buffalo, bounded N. by Hamburg, E. by Eden and Collins, S. by Cattaraugus Creek, or the Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. It comprises township No. 9, range 9, of the Holland Purchase, bounded on the S. by the Cattaraugus Reservation, the northern part of which seems to belong to this town, though not included by the act erecting it. Its waters are *Delaware Creek*, the *Two Sisters*, and some smaller

streamlets that run into the Lake.— The land is a wet loam, or clay, considerably uneven, heavily timbered, with beech, maple, hemlock, basswood, elm, ash, &c., too cold and wet for corn, but where mucky, and new, bears good crops of wheat. I have only seen it along the Lake ridge, 26 years ago, and on the Lake road, latterly, between Buffalo and Erie. The climate of this country is very fickle, rather frosty, subject to sudden changes of temperature, and the air usually saturated, or overloaded with moisture. *Sturgeon Point*, noticed under

NIAGARA FALLS, is in the NW. of this town, or in Hamburg, just by the line, in either case. Evans was erected from the W. part of Eden, March 23, 1821, just after the late U. S. Census. See EDEN, for the rule by which I apportion the No. of inhabitants: the other numbers, below, are from official documents. Population, 482: taxable property, \$92067: 3 schools, 7 months in 12; \$6.11; 28; 49: 104 electors, 1539 acres improved land, 483 cattle, 28 horses, 554 sheep: 3189 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill. R.W.,A.L.C.,D.V.,S.D.W.

EVANS'S MILLS, see LE ROY.

EXETER, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 10 miles NW. of Cooperstown, and 73 miles W. from Albany; bounded N. by Richfield, E. by Otsego, S. by Burlington, W. by Plainfield, being about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles square.—Butternut and Wharton's Creeks rise in this town, and it has some very small streams that fall into Schuyler's or Caniaderaga Lake; but its waters are small, though they supply some mill-seats. Its general surface is elevated and hilly, though the intervening vallies are rich and productive, the soil of these a light loam or mold. Its grazing lands are very excellent, and its dairy has a high reputation. There is 1 Baptist meeting-house, and 9 school houses. Population, in 1810, 1418; in 1820, 1430: 360 farmers, 2 traders, 94 mechanics; 3 free blacks: taxable property, \$154612: school districts, 9; schools kept 7 months; \$221.45; 475; 538: 247 electors: 4207 acres of improved land; 1605 cattle; 319 horses, 4530 sheep: 16667 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 3 carding machines, 2 fulling mills, and 1 distillery. E.W.,J.P.,E.P.

EZRAVILLE, see MALONE.

F.

FABIUS, a Post-Township in the SE. extremity of Onondaga Co. being 20 miles SE. of Onondaga C. H., 50 miles SW. of Utica, and 125 W. from Albany; bounded N. by Pompey, E.

by Cazenovia and Deruyter in the County of Madison, S. by Cortlandt County, and W. by Tully. It includes the N. half of the Military Township of Fabius, the S. half of which has been erected into the town of Truxton, in Cortlandt County: it is 10 miles in length from E. to W., and 5 in breadth. Several small streams pass from this town N. into the Chittinengo of the Oneida Lake, and some S. through Tioughnioga to the Susquehanna. Limestone Creek, which discharges its waters into the Oneida Lake through Chittinengo Creek, runs nearly through the East part of the town. These streams supply a sufficiency of mill-seats, and there are now in this town 6 grist mills, 7 saw mills, and 4 clothiers' works, together with 4 distilleries, 2 carding machines, and 7 asheries.—There are 10274 acres improved land; 2255 neat cattle, 516 horses, 5042 sheep; and 22925 yards of cloth made in the household way. Its general surface is considerably elevated, the southern part broken and hilly, the northern is level and the soil excellent, but much better adapted to the production of grass than of grain, although the NE. section is equally adapted to the raising of grain also. The timber is beech, maple, bass, elm and butternut, and the low vallies have pine and oak, with a large proportion of the above trees. There is an elegant Baptist meeting-house, and 14 school districts, and in the school houses are held the meetings of the different religious societies. *Franklin Village*, in the centre of the town, is situated on the Hamilton and Skaneateles Turnpike, and contains the post-office and meeting-house before mentioned, Franklin lodge, and a number of houses, &c. There is a small tract of 4 or 5 acres in the NE. corner of the town, of calcareous marle, which burns to good lime, and limestone is also plenty. This marle possesses a strong putrefactive quality, changing to stone, in a short time, the branches of trees, with their foliage, and other vegetable

substances. Many vestiges of ancient works still exist in the NE. corner, which exhibit indubitable evidence of enclosures for warlike purposes. The stumps of double rows of palisades still exist in the ground. Four or five years ago, excavations were made in some of these fortifications, from whence human bones of every description were taken. One entire skull, and a number of the large bones, are still in a state of preservation, although they have been roughly handled.— They are found from 18 inches to 2 feet below the surface, intermixed with a rich black mold, occasioned, perhaps, by the original surface of the earth being first thrown on the body, or more probably by the decayed remains of the body itself:—No elevations of the earth, but on the contrary, numerous and irregular depressions of its surface, invariably indicate the places to break ground. The population of Fabius, in 1820, was 2494; of which number 535 are farmers, 100 are mechanics, and 3 traders: There are no slaves, nor free blacks: taxable property \$172940: electors 577.

G.P., J.M.A.

FAIRBANK P. O., see ELLICOTT.

FAIRFIELD, a Post-Township of Herkimer County, on the N. side of the Mohawk, 10 miles NE. of *Herkimer*, and 76 miles WNW. of Albany; bounded N. by Norway, E. by Salisbury and Manheim, S. by Herkimer, W. by Herkimer and Newport, or by W. Canada Creek. Its extent N. and S. 8 miles, with a medial width of about 4 miles. The general surface is elevated, and may be called hilly, or broken by strong featured undulations; but the soil, a strong and productive loam, yields good crops, and the whole is well watered. Its agriculture is very productive, and a large proportion is arable land, and enjoys a fine healthy atmosphere. The W. Canada Creek, and some small streamlets that run into it, furnish a scanty supply of mill seats. This Township comprises a part of that range of hills noticed under *Mountains*, and of the tract called

Royal Grants, characterized by a peculiar meteorology, and a mountain temperature, when compared with the adjacent plains. The inhabitants came principally from the Eastern states, and have preserved the rural and domestic economy of those people. Limestone, in horizontal strata, which quarries well for building, and burns to good lime, is very plenty.— There are 2 churches, and 14 school houses: 5 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, and 1 ashery. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, noticed in another place, is in this Town, an institution of promising merit; and there are several places that demand local detail. Population, 2610; 561 farmers, 90 mechanics, and 6 traders, or store-keepers, or merchants: electors, 435; 12827 acres of improved land; 3777 head of cattle, 763 horses, 6370 sheep: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 187491?

The Village of Fairfield is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence, near the centre of the Township, 10 miles NE. of Herkimer, 76 miles by the nearest route from Albany, has the Fairfield Post-office, the College edifices, an Episcopal church, an Academy, and a handsome collection of dwellings, offices, shops, &c. The Village of *Middleville*, which has a Post-office of the same name, is on both sides of W. Canada Creek, partly in this Town, and partly in NEWPORT, under which it is particularly described, though the P. O. is kept on the Fairfield side. In the S. part is *Eaton's Bush*, a pleasant farming neighborhood, where is a Baptist church. There are, besides the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a flourishing Academy, (both in Fairfield village,) 14 school districts and common schools, in which schools are kept 8 months in 12; public money received for the schools in 1821, \$349; 692 children between 5 and 15 years of age; whole number taught that year, 700.

D.H., N.S., C.A.

FAIRVALE, or N. GRANVILLE, see GRANVILLE.

FALL BROOK, see GENESEO.

FALL CREEK, see POUGHKEEPSIE.

FALL CREEK, a superior mill stream, rises in Locke Lake, or Pond, Locke, Cayuga County, and after a course of about 30 miles, through Locke, Groton, Dryden and Ithaca, enters the Cayuga Lake in the latter Town. Its falls, one mile from its mouth, near 100 feet, are noticed under ITHACA.

FALL CREEK FALLS and HAMLET, see ITHACA.

FALL CREEK P. O., see GROTON.

FALL HILL, see LITTLE FALLS.

FALLTOWN, see GREECE.

FALLS OF KAATERSKILL, see KAATERSKILL FALLS and PINE ORCHARD.

FALLS, LONG, of Black River, see LONG FALLS: HIGH F., see TURIN.

FALLS OF MOHAWK R., see CAHOOS, and LITTLE FALLS.

FALLS OF MOUNT IDA, see TROY.

FALLS OF L. GEORGE R., see TICONDEROGA.

FALLS OF NIAGARA, see NIAGARA F.

FALLS OF OSWEGO R., see GRANBY and VOLNEY.

FALLS OF ROCK-STREAM, and BASIN, see READING.

FALLS OF SALMON R., see ORWELL.

FALLS OF W. CANADA CREEK, see TRENTON, and W. CANADA CREEK.

☞ The *wonderful Falls*, about which so much was said in the newspapers in 1822, with an intimation that this work had overlooked them, were said to be on *East Canada Creek*;—but they are the same that I noticed in the first edition of this Work, under *Trenton*, and *W. Canada Creek*, where they really are! See *Salmon River Falls*, under *Orwell*. The first time I saw one,—Cotton Mather! and Magnalia!—what a wonderful thing was a grist mill!

FARMER P. O. and V., see OVID.

FARMER'S HALL ACADEMY, see GOSHEN.

FARMERSVILLE, a Township of Cattaraugus County. 15 miles on a right line N.E. of *Ellicottville*, erect-

ed in 1821, from the N. part of Ischua; bounded N. by Freedom, E. by Allegany County, S. by Ischua, W. by Yorkshire. Its extent N. and S. 6 miles, E. and W. 8. The timber is maple, beech, butternut, elm, &c., and the soil in general good. Its waters are small and unimportant, though it is tolerably well supplied with mill seats. There are a considerable number of inhabitants, but having been erected since the census, nothing is known of their number, but by mere conjecture. A correspondent writes me it is settling pretty fast. A road, leading N. Eastward from McClure's settlement in Ischua, across the NW. corner of Allegany to Genesee County, runs diagonally through this township. See *ELLICOTTVILLE*. Farmersville is 10 miles W. of the Genesee River. H.S., J.A.B., W.J.W.

FARMINGTON, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 9 miles N. of *Canandaigua*, bounded N. by Palmyra, E. by Manchester, S. by Canandaigua, W. by Victor, being T. 11, in the 3d Range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, and 6 miles square. In the first edition of this work, Farmington comprised this Township, and that which is now Manchester, lately erected from the E. half, and *since the 2 late Censuses*. The surface in the N. is gently undulated, with a gravelly soil, and in the S. quite level, with a clayey or argillaceous soil, uniformly good for grain or grass. Nearly in the centre are extensive tracts of water limestone, 2 to 400 acres in extent, very near, and in some places on the very surface, circumstances that I note the more carefully, as an opinion has got abroad that this variety of limestone, by no means so rare as many imagine, is found only in soils of sterility and barrenness. The reverse is more probably the fact. This Town is settled principally by Friends, or 'Quakers,' who have 2 meeting houses, in one of which is held a Monthly meeting, and once in 6 months a Quarterly meeting: and though Dr. Morse might hardly admit it, they seem to be a religious people,

who pay proper attention to the education of their children, and have, besides, a competent number of school houses. The lands are owned in fee simple, in small farms, well cultivated; and this Town will soon have one distillery, at least one too many. Mud Creek runs from the SW. corner along the W. line, and across the NW. corner, supplying mill seats, on which there are 2 grist mills, and 4 saw mills. The stage road, from Canandaigua to Rochester, leads across the SW. corner. The Post office is kept in *New-Salem Village*, near the N. meeting house, where there is a small collection of houses, stores, &c., 11 miles from Canandaigua. There is a little Village on the W. border, called *Brownsville*, where are some mills, on Mud Creek. My Correspondents differ in opinion as to the number of inhabitants in this Town and Manchester; and I presume the population stated below is about equally divided between the 2 Towns. The Sulphur Springs, are now in Manchester. A Correspondent writes me this town was settled by dairy farmers, from Cheshire, Massachusetts, and that they are still good dairy farmers.

Whole population, 4214: 929 farmers, 192 mechanics, and 3 traders, or engaged in commerce; 6 foreigners not naturalized; 23 free blacks; no slaves: taxable property, \$437481; school districts, 21; schools kept 8 months; \$350.48 public monies; 972 children between 5 and 15; 1051 received instruction in the schools in 1821: electors, 793; 18909 acres of improved land; 4690 cattle, 902 horses, 10208 sheep: 35319 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 2 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 6 fulling mills, 8 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 1 iron works, 5 distilleries, and 5 asheries. w.v.d.,o.h.

FAYETTE, a Township of Seneca County, 3 miles S. of Waterloo, 18 N. of *Ovid*, 6 E. of Geneva, and 188 a little N. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Junius, E. by Cayuga Lake and County, S. by Romulus, W. by

Seneca Lake or the County of Ontario. It is about 9 miles E. and W., with a medial extent N. and S. of near 7 miles; first erected into a Town in 1801, from the N. part of Romulus, and called Washington till 1808.— Bounded on the E. and W. by the above lakes, and on the N. about 6 miles by the Seneca river, it enjoys good advantages of navigation; and there are other streams that supply mill seats, 3 or 4 of which are on the Canoga Creek, that issues from Canoga Spring. This spring rises in such force as to supply mill power within a few rods, and the stream has valuable mill seats where it enters the Seneca River. The surface of this Town is but moderately uneven, or quite level, the lands are owned by the occupants, and are very productive. Gypsum and limestone are known to abound. The roads are good. Fayette was first settled by people of German origin from Pennsylvania, so early as 1789. The Village called *Scawyz*, or Scawas, or Scawyace, 7 miles E. of Geneva, opposite Waterloo, has a number of mills, and a small collection of houses. The name is probably of German origin, and was also applied to both sides of the river, embracing the spot where Waterloo now stands. See JUNIUS. Who will tell me the meaning of this name, and how to write it? Population, 2869: 595 farmers, 139 mechanics, 2 traders; 5 foreigners; 68 free blacks; 11 slaves: taxable property, \$397759: 12 schools, 8 months in 12; \$320.46; 919; 766: 541 electors; 10763 acres of improved land; 3424 cattle, 957 horses, 7196 sheep: 25838 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 fullingmills, 7 carding machines, 5 distilleries, 1 ashery. C.A.,J.S.

FAYETTEVILLE P.O., see MANLIUS, FEATHERSTONHAUGH PARK, see DUANESBURGH.

FEDERAL STORE, see CHATHAM, and NORTHEAST.

FEEDER, CHAMPLAIN CANAL, see QUEENSBURY.

FIDDLER'S ELBOW, see CROM ELBOW.

FINCH HILL, see KAYADEROSSE-RAS CREEK.

FIRE ISLANDS, see ISLIP.

FIREPLACE P. O., see BROOKHAVEN.

FISH CREEK, of Oneida County, rises in the SW. corner of Lewis Co., in several branches, and in the E. end of Oswego Co., and runs S. to Wood Creek, in Vienna, about 2 miles from its mouth in the Oneida Lake. Its whole length may be 45 miles, and it is a much larger stream than the one it yields its name to, before entering the Lake. The E. branch of this stream is said to flow through a fine country of land, and to abound with the best of mill seats.

FISH CREEK, of Saratoga County, the outlet of Saratoga Lake, is a powerful mill stream, entering the Hudson at Schuylerville, in the Town of Saratoga. Its whole length is hardly 10 miles, in which distance it supplies some very good mills with water power, though it is a sluggish stream, except near its mouth, and has been the subject of much litigation. See SARATOGA.

FISHERIES OF CHAUMONT BAY, see LYME.

FISHER'S ISLAND, see SOUTHOLD.

FISH HOUSE, see NORTHAMPTON.

FISHKILL, an opulent and flourishing Post-Township in the SW. corner of Dutchess Co., 14 miles S. of Poughkeepsie, 89 S. of Albany, bounded N. by Freedom, NW. by Wappinger's Creek or the Township of Poughkeepsie, E. by Beekman, S. by Putnam County, W. by Hudson River. The Fishkill,* gives its name to this town, and runs pretty centrally across it SW. to the Hudson, which it enters at the SW. corner of the township. The surface is diversified in the S. and SW. by some ridges of the Highlands, or

Matteawan Mountains.* In the SE. are some hills that belong to what is called *West Mountain*. The central part is level, and the soil a light sand, with tracts of loam. On these sandy plains, the use of gypsum as a manure, has been of eminent service. There are 4 Landings on the Hudson, and very considerable business. On the plains, 5 miles E. of the Hudson, is the *Village of Fishkill*, where are 2 churches, and about 56 buildings.—The small *Village of Hopewell*, in the E., has a Dutch Reformed church; as has also *New Hackensack* in the NW. There is also a Baptist church at a place called *Middlebush*. This town was settled before any other in the County, and its present inhabitants are principally the descendants of the early Dutch settlers. At the mouth of *Wappinger's Creek*, the line between this town and Poughkeepsie, there is a draw-bridge, a landing, and also a Post-Office of the same name, but on the N. side, in the town of Poughkeepsie, in the busy little *Village of New-Hamburgh*. Fishkill *Village* is incorporated; and the *Village of Fishkill Landing* has a handsome collection of houses, a Post-Office of the same name, a line of Packets, and is increasing steadily in business.—*Fishkill Landing P. O.*, is 15 miles from Poughkeepsie. The *Matteawan Cotton Factory*, the most extensive in the State, is on the Fishkill, about a half mile from the Hudson. It probably does more business than any other two in the State, and its goods have a high and well merited reputation. An extensive woollen factory is about to be put in operation also. It is worthy of remark, that since the speculators blew up and burst the bubble of speculation, Domestic Manu-

The early Dutch inhabitants called this Vis-Kill which is Fish-Creek, an awkward name for a Town; but no more so than Catskill, which is also applied to a lofty and extensive range of mountains! Fish-creek-creek, is now a necessary distinction from Fish creek Town or Township.

* *Matteawan*, is said to have been the Indian name of this Creek and the country about it, very properly preserved in the *Factory*. The *Matteawan Mountains*, is much better than the Dutch name of the Creek, and may embrace the whole range, as well as those along the Fishkill.

factures, ruined the interest and abandoned it, they are advancing with a steady pace in a natural growth, and now are becoming real blessings to the country. There is so much enterprize in the American character that whatever becomes a popular hobby-of-the-day is soon jaded to death. The speculators ruin every thing they touch. Our country will 'plant the Manufacturer by the side of the Farmer,' in good time, by a natural increase of these works, without forcing-processes and hot-bed productions, ephemeral plans, born but to die. He would be a miserable husbandman that should stock his farm with plants from the hot-bed or green-house, too feeble to stand the winds of the open air. Native talent, ingenuity and enterprize, advancing in their own way, gradually, as every thing calculated to be durable must advance, will do all that ought to be done, aided as they ought to be and will be, (in obedience to public opinion,) by protecting duties imposed by the government, and will by-and-by be able to aid the revenue by an excise. A little sound legislation is wanting, very much wanting, to encourage some branches of our manufactures, for which they languish; but the cotton, and woollen business, are doing well enough, as well as can be, and be safe from the touch of the speculators. The real, substantial capital of the country, is silently concentrating in operations of permanent utility, as well for its holders as the community at large, because good-sense has been taking lessons in the schools of experience. An age of infatuation has passed over us, its bubbles are passing away;—and, at least as to capital, fiction is no longer current for truth. Bank-stock, in a few years, will be a by-word, and the paper of a host of country-banks, trash, 'continental rags.' *Low Point Village*, also called *Carthage*, has a Landing, about 2 miles S. of the mouth of Wappinger's Creek, and is doing considerable business. *De Wint's*, called the *Long Wharf Landing*, di-

rectly opposite, 1 mile from Newburgh, a quarter of a mile below the Upper Landing, a half mile N. of the Lower, noticed above, is owned by J. P. De Wint, has a Wharf 1000 feet in length, extending across the Flats to the Channel, and has taken all the business from the Upper Landing. It has a number of stores, a horse ferry, and 2 sloops, sailing every Saturday for New-York. The *Upper Landing* consisted of 6 dwellings, 2 store-houses, &c., but 3 of the houses and 1 store-house have lately been purchased by P. H. Schenck, of the Matteawan Company, and are now made appendages of that growing and prosperous establishment. The *Glenham Woollen Factory*, 2 miles below Matteawan, is owned by that Company, for which see MATTEAWAN FACTORY, in a separate article. These Landings are all about the same distance from Matteawan.

Beacon Hill, or rather the hills called *Old Beacon*, and *New Beacon*, lofty, and the highest summits of the Highlands of the Hudson and the Matteawan Mountains, are described in an article under BEACON HILL.

In 1821, the Town of Freedom was erected, from Beekman and the N. angle of Fishkill, taking off about a ninth part of the area of this town.—By the Census of 1820, prior to the division, the population of Fishkill was 8203: persons employed in agriculture, 1204; 521 in manufactures, and 74 in commerce and trade; 58 foreigners not naturalized; 425 free blacks; 266 slaves: Apportioning the population by the relative numbers of electors in the new and divided towns, as ascertained by the Census of this State in 1821, the population of Fishkill would be 6940, assumed in the County Table: taxable property in 1821, personal, \$380150; total, \$2,054,867: 32 school districts; schools kept 11 months in 12; public monies received that year, \$1142.52; 2234 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 1498 taught that year in the schools: 1321 electors; 43240 acres

of improved land ; 8163 cattle, 2736 horses, 14276 sheep : 47296 yards of cloth made in families that year : 14 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 47? carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, and 6 distilleries.

J.J.J., N.P.T., A.H.S., J.R., J.V.W., C.R.

FISHKILL, a fine stream of Dutchess County, enters the Hudson in the Town of Fishkill, just N. of the Highlands. It receives waters from Freedom, Beekman, and Pawling, and pours a fine mill-stream over numerous cascades, descending to the Hudson, driving the machinery of many mills, and of the Matteawan Factory. The Dutch early settlers called this Vis-Kill, Fish Creek, and it is now not infrequently written Fish-Kill River, or Fish-creek-river ! This stream gives its name to the Town.

FISHKILL LANDING P.O., see **FISHKILL**.

FISHKILL UPPER LANDING, see **FISHKILL**.

FISHKILL MOUNTAINS, a name sometimes applied to a range of hills or mountains of the Highlands, extending NEastward through Dutchess County. See **FISHKILL, TOWN**, and **MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS**.

FISH LAKE, see **GRANEY**, and **KINDERHOOK**.

FISH LAKE P. O., see **BOVINA**.

FIVE-MILE-CREEK, see **PULTENEY**, **PRATTSBURGH** and **WHEELER**.

FIVE-MILE-MEADOWS, see **LEWISTON**.

FLATBUSH, a Post-Township, the capital of Kings County, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Brooklyn, bounded northerly by Brooklyn and Bushwick and a part by Queens County, E. by Queens Co., S. by Jamaica Bay, Flatlands and Gravesend, W. by Gravesend. Its form is very irregular. The soil of the W. part is a light loam, and the E. part, or what is called New-Lots, has a light sand ; but produces good crops of grain and grass, and is warm and easy to till. The inhabitants are principally farmers, or farmers and gardeners. Along the Bay is a salt-marsh, yielding an indifferent quality

of hay. There are 2 tide-mills, and 1 wind-mill. *Prospect-Hill*, is thought to be elevated about 200 feet above the level of the plain, and overlooks four of the adjacent townships, commanding also a very extensive sea-view. This hill is about half a mile NW. of *Flatbush Village*, the capital of the County, which is pleasantly situated on a handsome plain, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brooklyn Ferry. Here are about 100 houses, on a street of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length ; the County buildings, an elegant stone church, and an incorporated academy, called *Erasmus-Hall*. There is a turupike from Brooklyn to this place. The courthouse and jail are near the centre of the village, and make a handsome appearance. Erasmus-Hall Academy is a flourishing institution ; and there are 2 common schools. Population, in 1810, 1159 ; in 1820, 1027 : persons employed in agriculture, 148 ; in commerce, 2 ; in manufactures, 35 ; 8 foreigners not naturalized ; 88 free blacks ; 211 *slaves!* taxable property, \$473228 : 2 school districts ; schools kept 3 months in 12 ; \$43.40 ; 297 ; 40 ; 272 electors ; 5653 acres improved land ; 618 cattle, 362 horses, 146 sheep : 4782 yards of cloth : 2 grist mills, 1 carding machine. c., J.C.V.

FLATLANDS, a small Township of Kings County, on the S. side and near the W. end of Long-Island, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles a little E. of S. from New-York ;— bounded northerly by Flatbush, southerly by Jamaica Bay, and westerly by Gravesend. *Barren-Island*, situated in the mouth of Jamaica Bay, is attached to this town ; and the S. part is considerably indented by numerous bays. The surface is very level, and the soil is either a light sand or sandy loam, warm, easy and pleasant to till ; and being well manured, yields a great variety of products. Along the bay above mentioned, is an extensive salt-marsh, which yields abundance of hay of an indifferent quality. With the exception of this marsh, there are no waste lands, and the whole is divided into farms, well cultivated and pro-

ductive. There is 1 tide-mill, but no other water-works in this town. Near the centre is a small village of the same name, $6\frac{2}{4}$ miles from Brooklyn Ferry, where is a Dutch Reformed church, and about 20 houses. For some notices of early history, see BROOKLYN and GRAVESEND. Population, in 1810, 517; in 1820, 512: 68 farmers, 26 mechanics, 4 traders; 2 foreigners; 17 free blacks; 104 slaves! taxable property, \$223182: 2 schools kept 12 months in 12; \$78.38; 92; 54: 76 electors; 2883 acres improved land; 463 cattle, 198 horses, 129 sheep: 2728 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 1 cotton and woolen factory.

C.A., J.C.V.

FLAT ROCK, see CORINTH.

FLINT CREEK, of Ontario County, waters Italy, Middlesex, Gorham, and Phelps, where it enters the Canandaigua Outlet, at the Village of Vienna, its whole course about 32 miles, a good mill stream.

FLINT CREEK HOLLOW, see ITALY.

FLINT CREEK P. O., see SENECA.

FLORA, suivey township, see TURIN.

FLORENCE, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 20 miles NW. of Rome, erected in 1805, from the N. part of Camden; bounded northerly by Redfield and Lewis County, easterly by Lee, southerly by Camden, westerly by Williamstown, of Oswego County. This town comprises 2 townships, Florence and Solingen, on the Maps of the Surveyor-General, and that part of Fulda lying W. of Fish Creek, being 15 miles long, nearly E. and W., and 5 wide. Its waters are numerous branches of Fish Creek, spreading over the W. part, and the main stream on the east. The land is good, and the surface but moderately uneven or quite level; the timber deciduous, intermixed with evergreen, and a heavy growth. It has the Black River turnpike running several miles across the W. part. This road leads from Rome to Brownville, near the mouth of Black River, and is said to be the shortest and best road by 15 miles, from the Mohawk to Sacket's

Harbor. As this country has a rich soil, and abundance of water power for hydraulic works, timber, and, as report says, iron ore, it will probably advance pretty rapidly in population and business. See LEE. Since the erection of Oswego County from the W. part of Oneida, Florence has become the NW. corner town of Oneida County. The Post-Office is said to be 40 miles from Utica, and 24 NW. of Rome. Population, 640: 183 farmers, 19 mechanics; 9 free blacks: taxable property, \$64261: 8 schools, 5 months in 12; \$92.02; 188; 183: 117 electors, 1709 acres improved land, 477 cattle, 80 horses, 941 sheep: 5871 yards cloth: 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 ashery.

J.H., J.E.B., N.T.

FLORIDA, a Canal and Post-Township in the SE. corner of Montgomery County, on the S. shore of Mohawk River, 11 miles SE. of Johnstown, and 35 miles NW. of Albany; bounded N. by the Mohawk, or the town of Amsterdam, SEasterly by Schenectady County, W. by Schoharie Creek, or the town of Charleston; being in the form of an irregular triangle. The soil is principally a strong loam, resting on a stiff clay, and remarkably fine for wheat, of which it has produced great and sure crops in constant succession for about 80 years. The surface is but moderately uneven, and there are no waste or barren lands; the whole being divided into small farms, very few of which exceed 200 acres. The lands are held by right of soil, and well cultivated. Besides the Mohawk, and the Schoharie Creek, on which its longest sides are bounded, the Chuctenunda, a fine mill-stream from Duanesburgh, runs centrally across it to the Mohawk, supplying, in its course in this town, 11 mills.—There are five churches or meeting-houses in this town, 1 of which is of stone, for Episcopalians, built by Queen Anne, of England: This is situated near the mouth of Schoharie Creek.*

* A Correspondent informs me that this

There are 11 school houses, and a library of 600 volumes. In this town was the first residence of Sir Wm. Johnson, on his arrival from Ireland, and here too, on both sides of Schoharie Creek, was a principal town, or castle, of the Mohawk Indians, so long swayed by his cunning and counsels. And near Johnson-Hall, at the mouth of Schoharie Creek, in this town, are also the ruins of Fort Hunter, of considerable importance in the history of the early wars. In the centre of this town is a handsome hamlet, or small village, called *Yankee-Street*, where is kept the Florida Post-Office, 4 miles S. of the Erie Canal. The first inhabitants were some Dutch families from Schenectady, who settled on the Mohawk flats; and about 1750, 6 families arrived from Germany, and

Church is about to be demolished, the Canal being located on the same ground. This Church was called *Queen Anne's Chapel*. and was erected for the use of the Indians, by Q. Anne, of England. A clergyman was stationed among them, by the zeal of the people of England in the conversion of the Indians: and it is worthy of remark that these Indians granted a tract of land for a Missionary Farm, a parsonage, long since a bone of contention. The missionary who was stationed here, at the commencement of the late revolution, faithful to his king and the power that fed him, fled to Canada, where I believe he was made a bishop. This church, like that now in Danube, had a bell, objects of great regard with the Indians. It is well known that toward the close of the revolutionary war, these Indians had been 'missionated' into loyalty, if not into christianity, and that with their brother Tories they fled to Canada, whence they have made application, by letter, not long since, for the restitution of one or both of the bells of their former churches. See DANUBE. I have never believed in the practice of sending theologians to tease our Indians into the theological mysteries of sectarianism, and so far as I know, was the first publicly to express doubts on this subject, now beginning to be better considered. There are yet extant most marvellous accounts of the reception of the 'gospel,' and of the wonderful success of the first missionaries, in converting the Mohawk Indians to 'christianity.' in the days of Queen Anne! We have their country, and the bells, and churches, and the 'church' has the missionary farm.

settled on the Schoharie flats; these were bordered by Irish and Scotch; and at the close of the revolutionary war, the interior filled up with Yankees. It is a very rich township, with a population of mixed origin, now pretty well amalgamated, of a composite character. Population, 2743: 569 farmers, 108 mechanics, 8 traders; 4 foreigners not naturalized; 50 slaves; 69 free blacks: electors, 645; 20436 acres of improved land; 3270 cattle, 1239 horses, 5417 sheep: 24163 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 5 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, and 1 ashery: taxable property, \$413369: school districts, 11; schools kept 9 months in 12; public moneys, \$352. 97; No. of children between 5 and 15, 807; number taught in the schools in 1821, 789. S.W., T.A.S., J.G., S.R.

FLORIDA V. and P. O., see WARWICK.

FLOYD, a Post-Township of Oneida County, about 10 miles N. of Utica, and 6 E. of Rome. Its form is nearly triangular; bounded N. by Western and Steuben, E. by Trenton, S. by the Mohawk River, W. by Rome.—Its greatest length, 10 miles, and the superficies about equal to 5 miles square. The surface and soil, various, though neither hilly nor barren lands are found. Along the river, the alluvial flats are extensive and abundantly rich. Adjoining these, a second bottom rises to a moderate height above the river flats, and extends about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, very level; the soil, a mixture of loam and sand, or gravel, a fine medium soil for grain or grass, and never inundated by the Mohawk. From this plain, the northern part is mostly a clayey marle, better adapted for grass than grain. Nine-Mile Creek, a small mill stream, rises in this town, and affords good mill-seats, on which are now erected a grist and saw mill, and a carding machine. Iron ore is found, but not yet wrought. Population, 1498: 443 farmers, 37 mechanics; 5 traders: taxable property, \$98469: 8 schools,

7 months in 12; \$254.46; 462; 522: 276 electors, 4304 acres improved land, 1806 cattle, 27 horses, 2733 sheep: 16376 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 falling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 ashery.

J.H.,D.C.

FLUATE OF LIME, see GATES.

FLUSHING, a Township of Queens County, on the N. side of Nassau, or Long-Island, 15 miles E. of New-York, and 175 miles from Albany; bounded N. by East river, E. by N. Hempstead, S. by Hempstead and Jamaica, W. by Newtown. *Little Neck bay*, in the E. and NE., and *Flushing bay* in the NW., supply harbors for shipping; and *Whitestone* and *Lawrence Neck*, form the headlands between these two bays. This Town extends less than half way across the island, and affords but little to demand minute detail. *Flushing Village* is incorporated, stands at the head of the Bay, has considerable trade, and is becoming a place of fashionable resort. The land of this Town is of various kinds and qualities, and the farms are under good cultivation.—Tide-mills are numerous along this shore, and they employ a great amount of capital, with a considerable number of persons, in the manufacture of flour and meal. The usual tides are from 6 feet to 7 feet 4 inches. In this Town are still remaining two white oaks, which, with others, long since destroyed, formed a shade under which George Fox held a religious meeting in the year 1672. It is well known that George Fox was the founder of the sect of Friends, or Quakers, and that they erect no monuments to perpetuate remembrance. The Quakers, therefore, regard these trees with lively interest, and see in them all that monuments could teach, however splendid or costly. See OYSTER BAY also. The Friends have a monthly meeting at Flushing. Within a few years, the fashionables of the metropolis have made Flushing, which, indeed, has many attractions, quite a place of resort for the butterflies of

fashion, at least for a part of the year, and it has, of course, genteel accommodations, and receives, for its day, many high encomiums on the pleasures of a trip to Flushing, the Town, Bay and Harbour, so like 'Venice and its Bay.' But 'the fashions of this world pass away,' and I hope this resort may not make Flushing *too much like Venice*, before it take some other direction. *Alley P. O.*, or Flushing Alley Post-office, is in this Town, 5 miles from the Village of Flushing, at the head of Little Neck Bay, 16 miles from New-York, 17 by the post route. It is about 5 miles from the Court House, and the same distance from Jamaica. Population, in 1810, 2730; in 1820, not returned. See QUEENS COUNTY. Taxable property, \$1,007,990: 6 common schools, kept 12 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$348.81; 402 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 206 received instruction in the schools that year: 455 electors; 12527 acres of improved land; 1508 cattle, 535 horses, 4188 sheep: 4501 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, and 1 distillery.

N.T.,C.,S.L.M.

FONDA'S BUSH, see BROADALBIN.

FOND DU LAC, see LAKE ERIE.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS, see YONKERS.

FORDSVILLE, see OSWEGATCHIE.

FORESTVILLE, see HANOVER.

FORGE V., see BROOKHAVEN.

FORT ANNE, a Post-Township of Washington County, 62 miles from Albany, 10 N. of *Sandy Hill*, and 11 S. of Whitehall; bounded N. by Dresden, E. by Whitehall and Granville, S. by Hartford and Kingsbury, W. by Caldwell, in the County of Warren. This town received its present name in 1808, having before been called Westfield. It includes the Artillery Patent, lying between Whitehall and Hartford, and the NW. corner extends to Lake George. Wood Creek runs across it to the N., and a branch of this spreads over the SW. part. The *Village of Fort Anne*, which gives its name to the town, is on Wood Creek, near the S. line, and contains about 50

houses. Here is the Post-Office, on the main road from Sandy-Hill to the head of Lake Champlain; and here was once the military post of Fort-Anne, a place of very considerable importance in the early colonial wars. The surface of this town has a vast variety of hill and dale, of barren rocks, with swamps, tracts of clay, of alluvion, and of rich mold. Its population, in 1810, was 3100. Along Wood Creek are fine tracts of alluvion, and a considerable extent of level lands, under good cultivation; and much of the uplands are arable and productive. The Champlain Canal extends through this town and the village, for which see the article CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—The summit level of that canal is in this town, from which there is a descent of 54 feet to the Lake at Whitehall, and 30 only to the Hudson at Fort Edward, by which it is ascertained that the Hudson at this point is 24 feet above the level of Lake Champlain. I long since suggested a belief, founded on an examination of this region, that at some period, immense bodies of water had been discharged northward through L. Champlain. At some remote period, when the ranges of hills called the Highlands, or the Matteawan Mountains, dammed up the Hudson and made a Lake of its valley above, may not its waters have been discharged northward?—Some of the persons who have been employed in surveys on the Champlain Canal, men of accuracy and truth, tell me they have found pots or cavities in the primitive rock, evidently water-worn, at a place called the Narrows, on Wood Creek, near 50 feet above its present level. Population in 1820, 2911: 463 persons employed in agriculture, 95 in manufactures, and 19 in trade, &c.; 5 foreigners; 10 free blacks, 1 slave: taxable property, \$226700: 23 common schools, 7 months in 12; \$286.97; 797; 938: 548 electors, 15039 acres improved land, 2728 cattle, 571 horses, 5862 sheep: 35318 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 24 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3

carding machines, 2 iron works, 1 distillery, 3 asheries. E., S. T., J. S.

FORT COVINGTON, a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Franklin County, bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Constable, S. by Bangor and Dickinson, W. by St. Lawrence County. It comprises township No. 1 and part of No. 2, in the great tract No. 1, of Macomb's Purchase, and the whole of the St. Regis Indian Reservation, making it from 9 to 11 miles by 9. The principal streams are Salmon and Little Salmon Rivers. Fort Covington, of the late war, was in this township. The lands are principally settled. The soil, like that of all the northern parts of this county, a sandy loam, and though bordering on lat. 45° N., by no means unproductive or unprofitable. There are 6 school districts, in which schools are kept 7 months in 12; public monies received and expended in schools in 1821, \$169.36; No. of children that received instruction, 252; No. between 5 and 15, 273. A Baptist minister is settled in this town. The *Village of French Mills*, which is a port of entry, is pleasantly situated on Salmon River, 6 miles from its mouth in the St. Lawrence, having a good batteau navigation. A Town House is erected here, which is also used for religious meetings. Population, 979: of which number 161 are foreigners not naturalized; 251 are farmers, 40 are mechanics, and 2 store keepers or traders: electors, 276; 2924 acres of improved land, 1054 cattle, 120 horses, 1170 sheep: 4569 yards of cloth made in families: 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 iron works, 1 nail factory, 3 tanneries and 1 ashery. The *St. Regis Reserration*, is about 11 miles by 3. a fine tract of land, across the NW. corner of which the St. Regis, and Racket Rivers, fine streams from St. Lawrence County, pass into the St. Lawrence River on the border, or within the Reservation. There are many fine islands in this great river, charmingly rich and beautiful, claim-

ed by those sons of the forest, whose claims, to speak like a lawyer, should always be sustained by a benign construction of the laws. It is said they have sold their right to D. A. Ogden, of St. Lawrence County, and it is a pity they are not laid under contribution to agriculture, and that gentleman's ample purse, and fine taste.—The *Village of Fort Covington*, is a pleasant, thriving place;—and the *St. Regis Village* must also be mentioned. The Chief of these Indians, is a descendant of a daughter of the *Minister of Deerfield*, the Rev. Mr. Williams, carried into captivity when Deerfield was destroyed by the Indians, in the time of the Old French War. The father lived to return, but this daughter, who had married an Indian in Canada, refused to do so, and lived and died in the tribe of her husband. Eleazer Williams, a Lay Reader, employed by the Episcopal Church of New-York, as an instructor of the Oneidas, is a son of this chief. Fort Covington is 15 miles NW. of Malone, 235 from Albany, and 53 ENE. of Ogdensburgh, in St. Lawrence County. Gen. Covington, from whom the fort and this town were named, was mortally wounded in the battle of Williamsburgh, noticed under LOUISVILLE.

S. D. W. F. L. H.

FORT EDWARD, a Post-Township of Washington County, 2 miles S. of *Sandy Hill*, erected from Argyle, April 10, 1818; bounded N. by Kingsbury, E. by Argyle, S. by Greenwich, W. by Hudson River, or the County of Saratoga. Its extent is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, a small but pleasant township, embracing the Champlain Canal, and the E. half of the *Great Dam* across the Hudson, by means of which the Canal is supplied with water, by a Feeder of a half mile in length. The soil is of various qualities, sand, clay, loam, &c., and pretty productive, the surface being moderately uneven, or quite level, pleasingly diversified.—Slaty rocks predominate, lying generally below the surface. Its roads are numerous and good. Bog iron

ore is found in many places, and there are quarries of slate. It is historic ground, made so by the events of 3 or 4 wars, in early periods of our history. The Post-Village of Fort Edward, is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Hudson, 2 miles S. of Sandy Hill, and has a handsome collection of houses, with about 200 inhabitants, and a good deal of business. The Great Dam, noticed above, is about 100 rods above the Village. It is 27 feet high, about 900 in length, and cost \$30000. It has always appeared to me, though without much knowledge of the ground, that the summit level might better have been supplied with water by a Feeder from above Glen's Falls, a measure now determined on, and in progress of execution. See QUEENSBURY. This place was called the Landing, or the *Carrying-Place*, during the French wars, and takes its name from the fort built here by Generals Lyman and Johnson in 1755. The fort is now entirely demolished, and only presents large mounds and banks of earth. The murder of Miss M'Crea, during the revolutionary war, was perpetrated near this place. Population, 1631: persons engaged in agriculture, 260; in manufactures, 23; in commerce, 14; no slaves; 23 free blacks: taxable property, \$134349: 8 schools, 9 months in 12; \$198.92; 377; 385: 278 electors, 5826 acres of improved land, 1292 cattle, 275 horses, 2638 sheep: 7948 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, and 1 carding machine. W. J., W. S., S. T.

FORT MILLER BRIDGE and V., see NORTHUMBERLAND and ARGYLE.

FORT MILLER P. O., see ARGYLE.

There is an error in the article CHAMPLAIN CANAL, and an omission under Argyle, which may be noted here, as it is also in a Note to ERIE CANAL, which see.

FORT PLAIN P. O., see MINDEN.

FTS. BULL, ROYAL and RICKEY, see VERONA.

FT. CARILLON, see TICONDEROGA.

FTS. CLINTON and MONTGOMERY, see HAVERSTRAW.

FORT FRIE, of Upper Canada, lies opposite *Buffalo*, in the rear of *Waterloo Village*, of U. C.—See both places.

FT. FAYETTE, see CORTLANDT.

FT. FAYETTE, first called Diamond Fort, at the Narrows, below New-York, see NEW-UTRECHT.

FORTS GANSEVOORT, COLUMBUS, CASTLE WILLIAMS, CROWN FORT, NORTH FORT, WEST BATTERY or CASTLE CLINTON, FORT WOOD, &c., see NEW-YORK CITY.

FTS. GEORGE and WM. HENRY, see CALDWELL.

FT. GRAY, see LEWISTON.

FT. HUNTER, see FLORIDA.

FT. INDEPENDENCE, see YONKERS.

FT. NECK, and INDIAN FORTS, see OYSTER BAY.

FTS. ONTARIO and OSWEGO, see SCRIBA.

FT. ORANGE, see ALBANY.

FTS. PUTNAM and MONTGOMERY, see CORNWALL.

FTS. PRESENTATION, OSWEGATCHIE, and RENSSELAER, see OSWEGATCHIE.

FTS. RICHMOND, TOMPKINS, and HUDSON, see SOUTHFIELD.

FTS. ROYAL and BREWERTON, see ONEIDA LAKE and CONSTANTIA.

FT. ST. FREDERICK, see CROWN POINT.

FT. SCHUYLER, see UTICA; and NEW FT. SCHUYLER, see ROME.

FT. STANWIX, see ROME.

FTS. TOMPKINS and PIKE, see HOUNSFIELD.

FT. VENANGO, see FRENCH CREEK.

FT. WASHINGTON, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

FT. WELLINGTON, U. C., opposite Ogdensburgh.

FOUNDRY, U. S., see PHILIPSTOWN.

FOUR CORNERS P. O., (late,) now COLOSSE, see MEXICO.

FOWLER, a large Township of St. Lawrence County, 36 miles S. of *Ogdensburgh*, bounded NW. by Gouverneur and De Kalb, E. by Russell, SW. by Lewis and Jefferson Counties, W. by Rossie. It was erected from parts

of Rossie and Russell, April 15, 1816, enlarged by a farther annexation from Russell, April 10, 1818, and now comprises the survey townships named Fitzwilliam, Edwards, Portaferry and Kilkenny, on the Surveyor-General's Maps, townships in tract No. 3 of Mecom's Purchase, Nos. 4, 8, 11, and no number on Lay's Map. The Oswegatchie River runs centrally across this great tract, on a very devious course westward into Gouverneur, and the lands are of various kinds and qualities, heavily timbered with a great variety of forest trees. Its general character may be seen in the description of Russell. There is a Post Office, called *Kilkenny P. O.*, 194 miles from Albany, on the route of the mails, 483 from Washington. There are 3 considerable falls of the Oswegatchie in this town, one near the NW. line of Kilkenny, one in the E. part, and one near the E. line of Edwards, all which, with some other falls on smaller streams, are said to afford excellent sites for water-works, in a country abounding with timber and iron ore. Edwards is represented to me as a good tract of land. The N. end of Lewis Co. sends a good sized mill-stream to the Oswegatchie, along the W. boundary of Edwards, on which a Correspondent says there are fine falls, and indications of iron ore, and other valuable minerals. Population, 605: 190 farmers, 1 mechanic; 73 foreigners not naturalized; taxable property, \$108455: 5 schools, 9 months in 12; \$24.71; 158; 169: 161 electors; 961 acres of improved land; 518 cattle, 45 horses, 651 sheep: 3833 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 5 asheries. C., P. G., R. A.

FOX CREEK, or *Foxes Creek*, rises in Berne, Albany County, and runs W. and NW. about 17 miles, to Schoharie Creek, in the Town and County of Schoharie.

FOXEN KILL, a little rill in Albany.

FOX ISLAND, at the N. extremity of Lake Ontario, is a very small island, in the township of Lyme.

FRANKFORT, a Post-Township of Herkimer County, on the S. side of the Mohawk, 8 miles W. of *Herkimer*, and 86 WNW. of Albany; bounded N. by the Mohawk, or Schuyler and Herkimer, E. by German Flats, W. by Oneida County. The flats along the river are pretty good and extensive, but there is a large proportion of rough, broken land. It has no public buildings, excepting school-houses, of which there are 9: schools kept 8 months in 12: public monies received in 1821, \$201.09; 294 children between 5 and 15; No. taught that year, 307: taxable property, \$276580: No. of families, 319; electors, 422; the whole population, 1860: No. of acres of improved land, 7066; head of cattle, 1733; horses, 517; sheep, 3532: 15674 yards of cloth made in families: 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 3 distilleries, and 1 ashery. The Post-Office is on the river road, 1 mile W. of the E. line, 6 miles from *Herkimer*, (the seat of the County buildings, in *Italics*), and a Correspondent writes me there is a furnace in operation on the S. border, which is making good castings. This Township has 3 locks on the Erie Canal, where the level from Salina terminates, a distance of 69½ miles without a lock! See **SALINA**, **LONG LEVEL**, and **ERIE CANAL**.

D.H.,E.P.

FRANKLIN, a Post-Township of

Delaware County, 13 miles NW. of *Delhi*, bounded N. by Huntsville of Otsego County, E. by Davenport and Meredith, S. by *Delhi*, W. by Sidney. In 1822, a small part of Franklin was annexed to **HUNTSVILLE**, which see. The surface is broken, hilly, and in most parts mountainous, but there are vales of rich arable lands, and some intervalles along the Ouleout Creek, which runs through this town. The woods are principally beech and maple, with some oak, chesnut and pine. This town is well watered, and reputed healthy. There are 2 meeting-houses, and 8 school-houses. The soil is mostly a strong reddish loam, and yields good crops of the common agricultural products of the country. A sufficiency of clothing is manufactured, in the household way, for the consumption of the inhabitants. The first settlement of Franklin, was in 1785. Population, (by the Census of 1820, a part of which now is in Huntsville,) 2481: 554 farmers, 90 mechanics, 9 traders; 10 foreigners; 1 free black, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$366830: 18 schools, 8 months in 12; \$314.60; 671; 801: 317 electors, 15940 acres improved land; 2910 cattle, 526 horses, 6409 sheep: 23475 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 3 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 3 distilleries, 4 asheries, inclusive in Franklin, before divided.

C.A.,T.M.C.,E.O.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, on the N. Line of this State, is bounded N. by lat. 45°, or Lower Canada, E by Clinton and Essex Counties, S. by Essex and Hamilton, and W. by St. Lawrence County. The W. line is 60 miles in length; greatest breadth 30. It is indented in the SE. corner by an annexation to Essex County, and its area may be 1506 square miles, or 963840 acres; situated between 44° 05' and 45° N. latitude;—06' E., and 44' W. long. from New-York.

| Towns. | P.Off. | Pep. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|----------------|--------|------|------------|---|
| Bangor | P.T. | 370 | 2134 | 5 miles W. of Malone, 225 N. of Albany. |
| Chateaugay | P.T. | 828 | 2089 | Chateaugay V., and Chateaugay Lake. |
| Constable | P.T. | 637 | 2201 | 7 miles N. of Malone, 227 N. of Albany. |
| Dickinson | | 495 | 1082 | 13 miles W. of Malone: Moira. |
| Fort Covington | P.T. | 979 | 2924 | French Mills V., St. Regis Reservation and V. |
| MALONE | P.T. | 1130 | 4937 | <i>Malone V.</i> , 50 h., 220 miles N. of Albany. |

The *County of Franklin* comprises all the tract denominated **Great Tract No. 1**, of Macomb's Purchase, (excepting three Townships annexed to Essex Co.,) 3 Townships of the old Military Tract, and the St. Regis Indian Reservation. The centre of this County lies 142 miles nearly N. from Albany, 57 a little S. of E. from Ogdensburgh, and 42 nearly W. from Plattsburgh, measured in right lines. The high northern latitude sufficiently indicates the rigors of the climate. In the SWestern part are some lofty ridges of the Peru mountains, but of all the rest, a large portion is rather level than hilly. The small streams are very numerous, and there are a number of small lakes, or ponds. Salmon Creek runs northward into the province of Canada, entering the St. Lawrence a few miles N. of the territorial line. The St. Regis creek, and the Racket river, receive their principal sources from Franklin County. The Chateaugay, runs N. into Canada; and Franklin affords some waters to Chazy and Saranac creeks, of L. Champlain, and originates some of the extreme northern sources of the Hudson. The soil and surface are capable of rendering it a pretty good farming country, but at present the population is too inconsiderable for much detail of products or improvements. There are mines of iron ore, and some indications of other metals. The SEastern corner, all a wilderness, is said to be abundantly supplied with iron ores, being on the western verge of the great iron region of the north, Clinton and Essex Counties. The settled parts are the northern, but it would seem that these settlements might be extended southerly, now that the 'Ohio fever' has somewhat abated. *Malone*, the capital, is a flourishing Village of 50 houses;—but for details examine the Topography, which will be found minute, and, I believe, pretty accurate.

Statistics.—Townships, 6; Post-Offices, 5; population, 4439: all whites—no slaves—nor free blacks: foreigners not naturalized, 195: persons employed in agriculture, 1250; in trade, 12; in manufactures, mechanics, 151: its Agricultural Society receives 83 dollars a year of public monies: school districts, 35; in which schools are kept 7 months in 12; \$639.37 public monies received in 1821, for common schools; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 1314: No. that received instruction in 1821, 1340; electors, 1169; acres of improved land, 15367; No. of cattle, 5586; horses, 908; sheep, 7649: yards of cloth made in families, 32274: 14 grist mills, 20 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 2 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 1 paper mill, 1 printing office, 23 asheries. Franklin elects 1 Member to the House of Assembly; and with Clinton, Essex, and Warren, 1 Representative to Congress. Ratio of increase in population, per annum, 12 per cent.

FRANKLINTON, see GREENWICH.

FRANKLIN V., see FABIVS.

FRANKLINVILLE P. O., see ISCHUA.

FRANKVILLE, see PLYMOUTH.

FREDONIA V. and P. O., see POM-FRET.

FREEDOM, a new Township of Dutchess County, 8 miles E. of *Poughkeepsie*, erected Feb. 9, 1821, (just after the Census of 1821,) from the W. part of Beekman, and the N. angle of Fishkill: bounded N. by Pleasant Valley, E. by Beekman. S. by Beekman and Fishkill, W. by Wapping-

er's Creek or the Township of Poughkeepsie. This Township embraces nearly all the tract called Oswego, formerly in Beekman, and took about one ninth part of the area of Fishkill. Its eastern boundary is a high ridge, a natural boundary, but the people ought to have thought of this before, instead of just after taking a Census. Sprout Creek runs through it, and with several other streams, besides Wappinger's Creek on the W. boundary, and supply a plenty of mill-seats. It is a good Township of land.

and highly cultivated, the inhabitants principally farmers, not villagers, and they have no villages as yet worthy of notice. Bounded by private surveys, by farms, roads, creeks, and the names of occupant farmers in blank, it is impossible to get at the area from the laws and the maps. One Correspondent writes me its area is 30866 acres: another that its extent is 7 by 8 miles, =56 square miles; and the Census puts down 31091 acres improved land! For the rule by which I estimate its population, see BEEKMAN. The Oswego Monthly Meeting of Friends is in this Town, 12½ miles from Poughkeepsie. Population, 2655; taxable property, \$727993: 11 schools, 11 months in 12; \$403.84; 666; 569: 504 electors; head of cattle, 3190; 903 horses, 6979 sheep: 22919 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 7 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 3 distilleries.

J. R., A. C.

FREEDOM, a Township in the NE. extremity of Cattaraugus County, 18 miles NE. of *Ellicottville*, in right line; bounded N. by Genesee County, E. by Allegany County, S. by Farmersville, W. by Yorkshire. It was erected in 1820, from Ischua, and is 6 miles in extent N. and S., by 8 E. and West. This Township will rank with some of the best in the Holland Purchase, as respects soil, timber, and the face of the land. It is very level, well watered, and good alike for grain and grass.* The streams are small but numerous, head branches of Cattaraugus Creek, 10 miles, only, W. of Genesee River. There are 3 small Lakes, or Ponds, on the outlets of which are good mill-seats. There is now but 1 mill, a saw mill, though others are about to be erected, and there are 7 asheries. The timber is principally white oak, maple, elm, butternut, ash, &c. Population, ac-

ording to the rule explained under *Ellicottville*, 320; taxable property, \$61590; No. of electors, 84; 758 acres of improved land; 440 cattle, 34 horses, 357 sheep: 2187 yards of cloth made in 1821.

H. S., J. A. B., W. J. W.

FREEHOLD V. and P. O., see GREENEVILLE.

FREEMASON'S PATENT, 50000 acres, granted June 12, 1771, then in Albany County, now in Oneida and Herkimer Counties.

FREEPORT, a Post-Township of Livingston County, 10 miles SE. of *Geneseo*, bounded N. by Livonia, E. by Bristol of Ontario County, S. by Springwater and Sparta, W. by Groveland and Geneseo. It was erected April 13, 1819, from the S. half of Livonia, being Township 8, Range 6. Canesus Lake is on its W., and Hemlock Lake on its E. border, and there are some very small mill streams that run into the head of Canesus Lake.— It has little to demand detail, the soil being of a middling quality, and the land much like that of Bristol. Indications of stone coal are spoken of, but I am rather incredulous on this subject, unless we content ourselves with going very deep into the earth for this fossil. Population, 1288: 402 farmers, 2 mechanics; 8 free blacks: taxable property, \$77041: 7 schools, kept 7 months in 12; \$82.82; 343; 365: 205 electors, 3611 acres of improved land, 1112 cattle, 154 horses, 2135 sheep: 9831 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 ashery.

A. C. L.

FREETOWN, a Township of Cortlandt County, comprising the NW. quarter of the Military Township of *Cincinnatus*; bounded N. by Solon, E. by *Cincinnatus*, S. by Harrison, W. by *Virgil*, and is 5 miles square. It is situated about 9 miles SE. of *Hommer*, and 142 W. of Albany. Its soil, surface, &c. are of the same character as those of *Cincinnatus*, and there is nothing to demand detail. I wonder at the infatuation that cuts up Townships into so small areas, with so scan-

* So say my Correspondents;—but it will be much better grazing and grass land, some 20 or 30 years hence, than grain land. I should even call it so now.

ty a population. If every Farm in the State were constituted a Township, possibly every body might get an office. Population, 663; 126 employed in agriculture, and 11 in manufactures: 127 electors, 2717 acres of improved land, 833 cattle, 110 horses, 1692 sheep: 8063 yards of cloth; 1 saw mill. Taxable property, \$67443; school districts, 4; schools kept 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$53.56; 202 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 230 persons instructed in the schools that year. J.O.

FRENCH CREEK, a large branch of the Alleghany River of the Ohio, heads in Clymer, Chautanqua County of this State, 10 miles S. of L. Erie, runs SWesterly to Waterford, (across the Pennsylvania Triangle,) where it receives Le Boeuf Creek, and becomes boatable, thence southerly by Meadville, and to its junction with the Alleghany River at Franklin, about 100 miles above Pittsburgh. It is a very considerable stream, boatable from Franklin to Waterford, 15 miles from the port of Erie, on Lake Erie, in all near 70 miles, and its whole length may be 100, for it is a very crooked stream. Its current is rapid, but less obstructed by loose masses of rock than that of the Alleghany River, and a better stream for navigation, though variable in the quantity of its water.—All these western waters, are much more so than the water courses of the eastern States, yet this is one of the most durable. From Erie, by land, to Waterford by the turnpike, the distance is 15 miles; to Meadville, 23, and thence to Franklin, 25, in all 63 miles. From Erie to Pittsburgh, by land, 124 miles. The ruins of *Fort Venango*, to which Washington was sent in his youth, with dispatches, may be seen here. The navigation of French Creek, at a medium state of water, is full as good as that of the Alleghany, below it, to Pittsburgh, but the importance of both streams, as connecting links in the commerce of W. New-York with the Ohio, is much

over-rated by our projectors of extended enterprizes. Fossil Coal, abounds on the Alleghany River, and probably on this stream, within 50 to 70 miles from Lake Erie.

FRENCH MILLS V., see **FORT COVINGTON**.

FRENCH POND, and **F. MOUNTAIN**, see **QUEENSBURY**.

FREY'S BUSH, see **CANAJOHARIE**.

FRIENDS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, see **WASHINGTON**.

FRIENDSHIP, a Post-Township of Allegany County, 13 miles SW. of *Angelica*, bounded N. by Rushford, E. by *Angelica*, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by the new Town of Cuba. A town of this name was erected from Caneadea, in 1816, comprising 6 townships, 1, 2 and 3, in ranges 1 and 2: and in Feb. 1822, the Town of Cuba was erected from the W. half, so that Friendship now comprises 3 townships, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, range 1, being 18 miles long N. and S., and 6 miles wide. In the first edition of this work, both Friendship and Cuba were comprised in the description of Caneadea. The principal stream is Van Campen's Creek, which runs eastward to the Genesee River. The timber consists of a heavy growth of oak, walnut, chesnut, pine, beech and maple. The surface is but moderately uneven, and the soil is principally a wet black muck. The road noticed under **OLEAN**, from Geneva by Bath and *Angelica*, leads through this town, on which there is a small Village, 5 miles W. of *Belvidere*. When I travelled this road, in 1817, I found it the worst I ever saw, covered with water, mud, roots, stumps, stones and rocks, and rotten log-causeways; but the roads of new countries should not be permitted to prejudice travellers against the country, no uncommon thing, however, especially if connected with extortion in prices. The land, in my judgment, is cold and wet, sour grass land, and it is inferior to most of the land on this road, a large proportion of which is far from being good. Population, (including Cuba,) 662 :

150 farmers, 16 mechanics; 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$143815: 9 school districts; \$96.86; 149; 213: 191 electors; 2327 acres of improved land; 874 cattle, 111 horses, 990 sheep: 4765 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 distilleries, and 1 ashery.

L.D.,A.C.

FRIENDS' LAKE, see CHESTER.

FRIENDS' MEETINGS, see MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.

FULLUM, see PERRINTON.

G.

GAINES, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 22 miles N. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Oak Orchard, (erected from this town in 1822,) E. by Murray, S. by Barre, W. by Ridgeway.— It comprises the N. part of township 15, range 1, and the NE. part of 15, range 2, of the Holland Purchase, being $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. and W., and $5\frac{3}{4}$ N. and S., with an area of 22500 acres. The soil is mostly a rich loam, well adapted to the culture of grain and grass, timbered with beech, maple, bass or linden, elm, white and black oak, ash, hemlock, and a mixture of almost every tree of this region. It is watered by Otter, Marsh, and Sandy Creeks, mill-streams, besides several smaller brooks, all of which, however, suffer much by drowth, in loss of water. The Alluvial Way, or great Ridge Road, runs centrally E. and W. through the whole length of this town, and the Erie Canal some distance across the S. part. The *Village of Gaines*, or *Gaines' 4 Corners*, is on this road, near the centre of the town, about 2 miles N. of the Canal. It has the Post-Office, 22 miles N. of *Batavia*, several stores, mechanics' shops, a small collection of houses, and extensive asheries, with considerable business. In 1822, since the 2 late Censuses, *Oak Orchard* has been erected from the N. part of this town. The numbers below, are those of Gaines in 1820, and 1821, including what now in part belong to both towns. See OAK ORCHARD. Population, 1134:

352 farmers, 4 traders, 26 mechanics; 1 free black: taxable property, \$242017: 8 schools, 6 months in 12; \$24.60; 268; 315: 273 electors, 3733 acres improved land, 1319 cattle, 213 horses, 1989 sheep: 7753 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 3 asheries.

E.M.,T.C.,L.C.

GAINSVILLE, or GAINESVILLE, a Post-Township at the S. end of Genesee County, 28 miles S. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Warsaw, E. by Castile, S. by Pike of Allegany County, W. by Orangeville. It is township 8, range 1, of the Holland Purchase, 6 miles square. It was erected from the S. part of Warsaw, Feb. 25, 1814, by the name of Hebe, changed to Gainsville, [so in the law,*] April 17, 1816. It is watered by the source streams of Allan's Creek, and some head branches of Nunskey and Wiskoy Creeks, small streams, hardly sufficient for mills. The surface is but very moderately uneven, quite level enough, free from stone, and the soil principally a light loam, or a loamy gravel, heavily timbered with beech and maple, linden, elm, ash, &c., some ridges of hemlock, and fringes of this wood along the small streams. Bog iron ores are found, but not yet made into iron. This town began to have some settlers in 1806, and in 1816, 10000 pounds of maple sugar were made by the inhabitants. Gainsville is 45 miles from Olean, on the Alleghany River; but, since the Canal turns the course of trade 'to the right about,' we may as well say it is but 6 miles W. of the Genesee River, below the Nunda Falls. The Post-Office is kept about the centre, 3 miles N. of which, on the N. line, there is a little Village, called Gainsville, partly in Warsaw. This is a grass country, such as Attica, Middlebury, Alexander, &c., but when new it will produce pretty good crops of grain. The timber tells, exactly, what the country is. Population, 1088: 304 farmers, 16 mechanics; 1

* This name is almost invariably written Gainsville, but in the act naming this town, it is Gainsville.

free black : taxable property, \$93483 : 9 schools, 6 months in 12 ; \$89.04 ; 321 ; 320 : 266 electors, 4245 acres improved land, 1097 cattle, 132 horses, 1839 sheep : 7221 yards cloth : 1 distillery, 1 ashery. B.H.,J.T.,C.L.

GALEN, a Post-Township of Seneca County, 12 miles N. of *Waterloo*, bounded N. by Wolcott, E. by Cayuga County, S. by Junius, W. by Ontario County. Its extent is about 14 miles E. and W., and 8 N. and S., being the Military Township of the same name, erected into a separate town, from Junius, in 1812, containing about 70000 acres. The surface is undulated, approaching a hilly character, by ridges running in a N. and S. direction. The soil for the most part good, except about 4000 acres of Marsh, part of the great Cayuga Marshes. The outlet of Canandaigua Lake, after receiving Mud Creek, in Lyons, turns eastward, enters this town near its SW. corner, bears NE. to the Village of Clyde, (formerly the Block House,) and thence SE. and across the NE. corner of Junius, where it enters the Seneca River. The name of Clyde has lately been applied to this stream, from its junction with Mud Creek to its mouth. The Erie Canal passes through the whole extent of this town, along the Clyde, a name that stream may well take, shorter than the old, a phrase for a name. There is a Salt Spring on the eastern margin, capable of supplying any quantity of water of good quality. Extensive works were erected for the manufacture of salt, some years since, but from some cause the operations have been discontinued. There are 2 Villages in this Town, each of which has a Post-Office and a weekly mail. *Clyde V.*, on the Clyde River, has about 20 buildings, with some mills, and has also the Erie Canal, and the Galen Post-Office. The *Post-Village of Marengo*, has a small collection of houses. The Seneca River, issuing northward from the Cayuga Lake, runs 9 miles along the E. boundary, receiving a small stream from Wolcott

across the NE. corner, but with all these streams, Galen is very indifferently supplied with mill seats. Population, 2979 : 666 farmers, 118 mechanics, 7 traders ; 7 foreigners not naturalized ; 16 free blacks ; 1 *slave* : taxable property, \$429149 : 21 schools, 7 months in 12 ; \$106.90 ; 678 ; 718 : 608 electors ; 5994 acres of improved land ; 2395 cattle, 370 horses, 3837 sheep : 18099 yards of cloth : 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, 10 asheries. C.L.,W.M.

GALET, or GALETTE, or GALLOP RAPID, see LISBON.

GALLATIN, former name, see ANCRAM, and GRANGER.

GALLOP ISLANDS, see HENDERSON.

GALLOP ISLANDS, see LISBON.—The Grand Gallop, has some settlements, under a lease from the St. Regis Indians, who claim the soil of all the Islands in the River, on our side, above lat. 45°, the boundary line, to about Ogdensburgh. See ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

GALWAY, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 10 miles NW. of *Ballston-Spa*, bounded N. by Providence, E. by Milton, S. by Charlton, and W. by Broadalbin in Montgomery County : extent N. and S. 6 miles, E. and W. 7½. The surface is but gently undulated, in general, with gentle and easy swells of arable lands, and fine tracts of sandy loam, or argillaceous loam, as level as comports with the variety of position and products of a good farming country, and a brisk circulation of its streams. A range of ledges, in easy swells, of compact limestone, extends SWesterly across it, and supplies abundance of limestone and lime for building, and the various uses to which lime may be applied. As yet, however, and it is very strange, considering the spirit of improvement in agriculture, the use of it in husbandry seems hardly to have been thought of. Excepting these tracts of limestone, the soil is principally underlaid by argillaceous, or clay-slate, the rock that pervades all

the southern part of this County, generally some feet below the surface. See BALLSTON, MILTON, and MALTA, for detailed notices, not necessary to repeat in every town. Its roads are laid on the same plan, and as a farming town, Galway is not inferior to any other in the County, and has very little barren, or waste-land. The forest trees are principally deciduous, such as maple, beech, basswood, butternut, elm, ash, with some oak and a little pine. Among the small streams that supply mill-seats, are Glowegee Creek, and the Kayaweeser in the E. running eastward to the Kayaderosseras in Milton, and the Chuctenunda of the Mohawk, in the NW. corner. Field wall is becoming the principal fence, where it becomes necessary to replace the old log, or worm fence, first erected on clearing the land, and in a few years we may hope to see stone-buildings, succeeding the wooden structures of the lumber-getting generation that preceded the present. Much has been said of the farming of some spirited improvers in this town, and I have seen a good deal in it that deserves remark, compared with the usual processes and results, but not so much for the example of others as for their admiration. The object of Farming,—so at least the farmers themselves seem to think,—is *profit*: and I am much mistaken if any poor man can compete with the rich, on equal terms, for the honors of the *greatest production*. The man who has money to spare, can make money do great things. I wish somebody would look up the best specimens of the most economical farming, in the small way, by way of example for others, and this would enable one neighbor to learn of another, and to adopt his practices when learned. If the people, in general, would become more independent, they should carry less of the surplus of the profits of their small business to 'the stores,' and rely more on household industry and home productions. If every thing *must come from 'the store,'* depend

upon it every thing must go there.—Galway has a pleasant little village near the centre, at the junction of 4 roads, where are 2 churches, a good school-house, and about 30 houses and stores, with the Galway Post-Office. *West Galway Church P. O.*, is on the W. line at the place called Top-notch, or W. Galway Village, on a new post-route from Schenectady, by Glenville P. O., another new office, in Schenectady County. See BROADALBIN.

Population, 2579: 352 'persons engaged in agriculture, 101 in manufactures, and 5 in commerce : 8 foreigners not naturalized : 6 slaves, and 18 free blacks : taxable property, \$440481 ; 519 electors ; 18418 acres of improved land ; 3225 cattle, 756 horses, 6543 sheep : 30630 yards of cloth made in families in 1821 : 2 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 4 felling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery and 2 asheries : school districts, 16 ; schools kept 8 months to 12 ; public monies received in 1821, \$376.14 ; 727 children between 5 and 15 ; 787 received instruction in the schools that year.—Gypsum, is said to have been discovered in solution, in the waters of a certain Spring, on a certain farm, in this Town !

N.T., A.C., D.C.

GANANOQUI RIVER, U.C., from the G. Lake, enters the St. Lawrence opposite ORLEANS.

GARDEAU RESERVATION, or White Woman's Land, as there commonly called, is a tract of excellent Indian land, on both sides of the Genesee River, partly in 3 Counties, and Towns, Mount Morris, Castile and Nunda.—It is said to comprise about 17000 acres, and that the Indians are about selling it. Why not grant Leases, in perpetuity, and enjoy the income?—The aborigines have surely as good a right to do this, enjoy quit-rent, and ground-rent, as any body has, and they might thus provide well for old age, as those will probably do, to whom they sell these remaining tracts, scanty Reservations.

GARDINER'S ISLAND, or the Isle of Wight, called by the Indians, *Mon-*

chanoc, is attached by law to East-Hampton, and contains about 2500 acres of land. It belongs to the heirs of the late John Lyon Gardiner, the 7th proprietor in a direct line from Lyon Gardiner, who settled it in 1639, previous to any other *English* settlement within the bounds of the present State of New-York. He purchased the Island from the native Indians, and removed to it from the garrison at Saybrook, which he commanded from 1635 to 1639, as agent for lords Say and Seal, lord Brook and others in England, among whom was the great Hampden. It is also supposed that Oliver Cromwell was one of the associates* in this concern, and that he was once on the point of embarking for America. Gardiner's Island pays one 6th of the taxes of E. Hampton. The dairy of this Island is of superior reputation. From 6 to 7000 weight of cheese is made annually. The neat profits of the farm, average about 5000 dollars. David Gardiner, son of John, is supposed to have been the first white child born in the present State of Connecticut. He died at Hartford, while a deputy from Long-Island, attending the general assembly, with a request from the inhabitants to be again taken under the government of Connecticut. This was about 1689.

B.F.T.

GARDNERTOWN, see NEWBURGH.

GARGA CREEK, rises in Johnstown, Montgomery County, and runs SW.

* This is on the authority of my Correspondent.—In a Memoir, lately published in England, 8vo. pp. 484. London, 1821. entitled 'Oliver Cromwell and his Times, by Thos. Cromwell,' it is said by his Biographer, that about 1635, Cromwell and Hampden and many others were selling their estates in England, 'both Ministers and others,' to proceed to and settle in the 'Royal plantation called New-England:' that a fleet of 8 ships was stopped in the Thames, by an order of the King in Council, and that 'on board one of these was Cromwell, and his compatriot Hampden.' Col. Fenwick, who succeeded Col. Gardiner in the command of Saybrook, was afterwards one of the judges that passed sentence of death on this King, and Cromwell became, for 10 years, Lord Protector of England!

about 20 miles to the Mohawk, and is a fine mill-stream.

GARRATTSVILLE P. O., see NEW-LISBON.

GARY'S TANNERY, one of the best and largest in the State, see TROY.

GATES, a Post-Township near the centre, the Capital of Monroe County, 236 miles about WNW. from Albany; bounded N. by Greece, E. by Brighton or the Genesee River, S. by Chili, W. by Ogdén. The Post-Borough of *Rochester*, the seat of the County buildings, is in this town, described below. Greece was erected from the N. end of this township in 1822; and Chili, the adjoining township on the S., from the E. part of Riga; previous to which Gates comprised the area of about 2 townships of the surveys of this country. The population, therefore, returned in the late Census for Gates, then in Genesee County, at 2643, included that of the present town of Greece, also, both now in Monroe County. The Census by this State was since the organization of Monroe; but this, taken but 1 year after that by the United States, did not embrace the population. See *Civil Divisions*.

There is a pleasing undulation of surface, in the lands of this township, in which the Mountain Ridge just shows itself, and disappears, to make room for the Valley of the Genesee River, rising again towards its level on the E. side of this valley. The land is as good and rich as it ever ought to be, immediately around a populous town, just at the Falls, and is excellent farming land in other parts, waving, and, for that country, well supplied with springs. The Erie Canal extends E. and W. through this township, crossing the Genesee River at the Falls, between this and Brighton, by a stone *Aqueduct*. The ALLUVIAL WAY, or *Ridge Road*, extends westward from Rochester, to Lewiston, on which the mail is carried three times a week, by a line of post-coaches, between Canandaigua and Lewiston, by the way of Rochester. My

Correspondents write me this is the principal route for people going to Upper Canada, as there is a Ferry at *Youngstown*, across the Niagara River, and for those going to Niagara Falls, from Albany, the Springs, &c., I should certainly recommend it, at least *going*, as it is desirable to approach the Falls from below.

The great descent of the Genesee River opposite this town, and the contiguity of these Falls to the navigation of the river above and below, and to Lake Ontario, naturally pointed it out as a site for extensive business; and it is rather surprising that the intelligence and enterprize of this region did not sooner seize upon this spot. Immediately above, the river, flowing through one of the richest regions of the west, has a fine navigation, for 70 to 90 miles; and, considering the exuberant productions of the soil, there is rather a scarcity of water-power for the necessary hydraulic works, in all the country surrounding the Falls.— To all these natural advantages, enjoyed by this favored position, have been superadded the Ridge Road, and the Erie Canal, both crossing the river at these Falls. On the erection of the County of Monroe, the county buildings were located here, superadding also the advantage of becoming the capital of a County, destined to become one of the best in the interior of this State. The Canal crosses the River in an Aqueduct of free-stone, quarries of which, supplying the stone, are found on the margin of the Falls, and a navigable Feeder of 2 miles in length, from the River above, on the E. side, in Brighton, connects that navigation with that of the Canal. The mass of rock which forms the wall of Niagara River below the Falls, has lately been discovered to be in part composed of strata of gypsum, and which probably will be found in the same relative position in the walls of the Genesee.

Population, including Greece, as above, 2643: of which number 473 are farmers, 296 mechanics, 17 tra-

ders, or 'persons engaged in commerce;' and 33 foreigners not naturalized: there are 18 free blacks, and 9 slaves: Electors, 809; 5288 acres of improved land; 1431 cattle, 282 horses, 1937 sheep: *yards of cloth* made in families in 1821, 7332: 2 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 3 iron works, 2 trip hammers, 5 distilleries, and 3 asheries: taxable property, personal, \$47200; total, \$727598: school districts, 12; schools kept 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$98.95; 438 children between 5 and 15; 514 persons taught in the schools that year.

The *Post Borough* of Rochester*, the seat of the County buildings, and of a rapidly increasing population and extensive business, is situated on the W. bank of the Genesee River, at the Falls, 7 miles from Charlotte, or Port Genesee, 77 E. of Lewiston, 63 E. of Lockport, and 236 about WNW. of Albany. It contains the County buildings, and at the time of taking the Census, had 1767 inhabitants within the limits of the Corporation, (the Borough,) on the W. side of the River. But in describing a hamlet, village, town, borough or city, the compact population, the collection of buildings that a stranger sees, without knowing the lines of the corporation, or territory incorporated by law, is the object of description. In 1822, the whole number of buildings, on both sides of the river at this place, was 602, and the number of inhabitants is thought to be little short of 2500.— There are 4 grain mills in operation, and 2 now building; 7 saw mills, 1 cotton, and 1 woollen factory, 1 oil mill, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 2 furnaces, 2 trip hammers, 1 brewery, 2 distilleries, 1 paper mill, 2 printing-offices, and 1 very respectable book and stationary store, 25 stores of goods, 1 nail factory, 1 gun

* See HERKIMER, WATERTOWN, ITHACA, &c.

factory, 1 patent plough factory, 2 tin and sheet iron factories, 1 copper-smith, 4 goldsmiths, 5 hatters, 8 shoemakers, 4 saddlers, 4 waggon and 2 carriage makers, 1 comb-maker, 2 chair-makers, 3 cabinet-makers, 1 looking-glass-maker, 7 tailors, 6 blacksmiths and 7 coopers. There are 9 physicians, 17 lawyers, and 3 clergymen, one an Episcopalian, one a Methodist, and one a Presbyterian; but my Correspondents have omitted to say how many churches, school-houses and school-masters, or how many of these 'professional gentlemen,' the last not least, have good business and good pay. In 1812, this place contained but 2 or 3, and those very ordinary dwelling-houses; and though it must be admitted the growth has been rapid, almost beyond example, even in our own country, of all others the best supplied with such examples, yet, on a fair and candid examination of its great natural and artificial advantages, it must be admitted that Rochester has by no means yet reached its maximum. As yet, it is one of the few places that have grown up so rapidly, which has not overgrown:—grown too high for its nourishment, too widely extended its branches for the support of its roots. Next to Buffalo, the position of Rochester, in my opinion, is the most commanding in the interior of this State. Looking forward a few centuries, or half centuries, weighing all the balances of probabilities, the changes likely to be produced by steam-navigation, by Canals, and the march of population and capital and business westward,—not to Florida, and the shores of the Mexican Gulf, but to the shores of the great Lakes of the West, extending the line of navigation through Michigan to the Mississippi;—and pushing it through the Missouri, and across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean,—I see a line in perspective so extended, so wide-spread in the sphere of its action, that it seems boundless, almost, as the fields of imagination into which the contemplation conducts

me. But, look at it;—New-York, destined to be the commercial metropolis of the New World, is unquestionably the first in importance in this line; and Buffalo, the second: of all the intermediate places, Rochester takes a decided precedence. I hope the people there will look forward in this way, while constructing the plan of their town, extensive, with spacious streets, ample squares, and *lots of a good size*. Many of the buildings are very good, considering the rapidity of their growth, and the place has all the bustle of business, that characterizes commercial towns. But the growth of a town does not enrich every body around it: the sudden increase of business, of expenses in living, of luxury and dissipation, ruins a large portion of the property-holders and inhabitants, in most cases of this kind. Habits are contagious, no less than fashions: The extravagance in dress, in these trading, store-keeping country villages, affects the manners and purses of the surrounding inhabitants, and ruins thousands of fortunes and families. To avoid all this, it is only necessary that the Farmer should still be a Farmer, the Mechanic a Mechanic, and stick to his business, himself and family, acting their own parts, and not performing those of the merchant, or of the professional gentlemen, and their families, uncourtly suggestions, but well worth remembering.

The *Canal Aqueduct*, at this place, will be of stone, consisting of 9 arches of 50 feet chord, each; and there will be, on each side of the River, an arch of 40 feet, to carry the Canal over the *Mill Canals*. The Feeder, connecting the navigation of the River above the Falls, comes in on the E. side, by which boats from the Canal may ascend that river 70 to 90 miles.—Among the minerals discovered hereabouts in excavating the Canals, may be noticed the Snowy Gypsum, and Fluat of Lime, beautiful specimens of which have been forwarded to me by Correspondents.

A. R., B., & V.

¶ The era of this Work, [as to civil divi-

Stores, Counties, Towns, &c.] is Jan. 1, 1823, except in the Appendix, but I add a short note here, as I have under LOCKPORT, while in the press. In June, 1823, the population of W. and E. Rochester, was 3700. Besides another church, there had then been erected, or partly, 9 three story brick or stone stores. and in all 150 houses, since 1822. There are 2 printing-offices and newspapers, 40 stores, and the exports of flour, last year, amounted to 130,600 barrels. The *Aqueduct*, at this place, is truly a stupendous work, one of the most interesting features of the Clinton River, or Erie Canal. exceedingly well designed and executed. It stands on a rift, 80 rods S. of the great Fall, 80 yards S. of the main road, is founded on solid rock, supported by 11 arches of masonry, the

trunk and all of hewn stone. It stands in the very heart of the Borough, connecting W. with E. Rochester, was commenced July 17, 1822, and completed Sept. 11, 1823, under the superintendance of Mr. Bates, the Engineer.

Distances, from Rochester; by the Canal, to Lockport, 63 miles; to Buffalo, 97? to Utica, 157; to Albany, 263? to Albany, *by stage road*, 236; to Buffalo, nearest route, 74; via Lewiston, 102; Niagara Falls, 84; Oswego, by water, 60; York, Upper Canada, 100; Kingston, U. C., 100; Ogdensburgh, 160. [Rochester ought to be a township, including a small territory on both sides of the river, from Gates and Brighton, a *Post-Borough*, in a township of the same, or some other name.

GEDDES V. and P. O., see SALINA.

GENESEE COUNTY.


GENESEE COUNTY, is situated on the S. side of Lake Ontario, W. of the Genesee River, 256 miles W. of Albany, 36 E. of Buffalo, and is bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by Monroe and Livingston Counties, S. by Allegany and Cattaraugus, and W. by Erie and Niagara Counties: extreme length N. and S. 54 miles, extreme width 29½, and its area, according to Vance's Map, 1280 square miles, or 819,200 acres: situated between 42° 30' and 43° 22' N. lat., and 4° 00' and 4° 33' W. lon. from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Imp land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|-------------|-----------|------|-----------|---|
| Alexander | P.T. | 1496 | 6527 | 8 miles SSW. of Batavia; Alex. V.; Tonnewanta Creek. |
| Attica | P.T. | 1519 | 4724 | 12 miles S. of Batavia; Attica V.; Tonnewanta Creek. |
| Barre | P.T. | 1767 | 2442 | 13 miles N. of Batavia, 7 S. of the Erie Canal. |
| BATAVIA | P.T. | 2597 | 8097 | <i>Batavia V. & P. O.</i> , 20m. S. of E. Canal, 256 W. of Albany. |
| Bennington | P.T. | 796 | 3025 | 18m. SW. of B.; Tonnewanta, Cayuga & Ellicott's Creeks. |
| Bergen | P.T. | 1108 | 5038 | 16 m. ENE. of B.; part of the Triangle; Black Creek. |
| Bethany | P.T. | 1691 | 9469 | 8 m. SSE. of B.; head of Black C.; Tonnewanta Creek. |
| Byron | P.T. | 1330 | 4948 | 10m. ENE. of B.; er. f. Bergen in 1820; Blk. & Bigelow Cks. |
| Castile | P.T. | | 822 | 30m. SE. of B.; Genesee R.; Gardeau Reserv.; Cot. Tract. |
| China | | 780 | 1682 | 32m. SSW. of B.; head Cattaraugus, Tonne. & Seneca Cks. |
| Clarendon | P.T. | 1381 | 3388 | 18m. NE. of B.; erected 1821, from Sweden; Sandy Creek. |
| Covington | P.T. | 2144 | 8279 | 12 m. SE. of B.; Allan's Creek; Craigie Tract. |
| Elba | P.T. | 1333 | 3815 | 6 m. N. of Batavia; part of Tonnewanta Reservation. |
| Gaines | P.T. | 1134 | 3733 | Gaines V., 22 m. N. of B.; Erie Canal; Ridge Road. |
| Gainsville | | 1083 | 4245 | 23 m. S. of Batavia, 6 W. of Genesee R.; Nunskey Ck. |
| Le Roy | P.T. | 2611 | 11250 | Le Roy V., 10 m. E. of B.; Allan's Ck.; S. end Triangle. |
| Middlebury | P.T. | 1782 | 7957 | 15 m. S. of Batavia; Middlebury V.; Black Creek. |
| Murray | P.T. | 1561 | 2372 | 24 m. N. of B.; Holley V.; Canal; Salines; Ridge Road, 30m. NNW. of B.; er. 1822, f. Ridgeway; L. Ontario; J's. Ck. |
| Northton | | | | 28m. N. of B.; er. 1822, f. Gaines; L. Ontario; O. O. Creek. |
| Oak Orchard | | | | |
| Orangeville | P.T. | 1556 | 4317 | 22 m. S. of B.; Nunskey, and Tonnewanta Creeks. |
| Pembroke | P.T.1 | 2576 | 10574 | 10m. W. of B.; S. Pembroke P. O.; Tonnewanta V., R. & Ck. |
| Perry | P.T. | 2317 | 2890 | 22 m. SE. of Batavia; Little Lake; S. Ogden Tract. |
| Ridgeway | P.T.1 | 1496 | 3760 | 26m. NW. of B.; Oak Orchard V. & P. O.; Canal; R. Road. |
| Shelby | P.T. | 1158 | 6376 | 14 m. WNW. of B.; Oak Orchard Creek; Erie Canal. |
| Sheldon | P.T.1 | 887 | 4530 | 24 m. SW. of B.; Loomis' P. O.; Cayuga, & Ton. Creeks. |
| Stafford | P.T. | 2069 | 7173 | 6 miles E. of Batavia; erected in 1820; Black Creek. |
| Warsaw | P.T. | 1658 | 5303 | 22 m. S. of Batavia; Warsaw V.; Allan's Creek. |

27 39835 137241

The County of Genesee is yet of great extent, though recently pretty liberally reduced in area, on the erection of Monroe and Livingston Counties,

taken from this and Ontario. See those Counties; and also a few historical notices, below. The rapid march of improvement, population, and legislation, has already almost deprived Genesee County of any portion of the Genesee River, and will doubtless subdivide its ample territory, whenever the political character of its members shall not accord with that of the majority of the Legislature! The Genesee River yet runs some 6 miles across Castile, its SE. corner, receiving from this county, through Livingston and Monroe, Allan's and Black Creeks; Nunskey and Wiskoy Creeks, through Allegany County, besides some smaller streams: Oak Orchard, and Johnson's Creeks, run to L. Ontario in this county, with several smaller streams, and Sandy Creek, from the NE., passes to the Lake across the NW. of Monroe County. The Tonnewanta Creek rises in the central part, and runs W. to Niagara River, with its large tributary, Ellicott's Creek, from the W., which also sends waters to Buffalo Creek, forming the Cayuga and Seneca Creeks, branches of that stream. Cattaraugus Creek, heads in the SW. of Genesee County, in Beaver Pond. Genesee County embraces the shore of Lake Ontario, an extent of 23 miles, and contains a very few little lakes, or ponds, *Little Lake*, and *Jefferson Lake*. This ample view of its waters, with a bare mention of the fact, that the County of Genesee is principally on the Lake Erie table-land, will indicate, pretty accurately, the character of its climate and soil.—The lands are heavily timbered, on the table-land, principally with beech and maple, linden, elm, and a mixture of red, black, and white oak, hemlock, and black and white ash. The soil is loamy, or gravelly, variously intermixed with clay, sand, gravel, argillaceous and calcareous substances, and vegetable remains. With many exceptions, its general character is a moist sandy or gravelly argillaceous loam, good for wheat and grain when new, but better for grass than grain when old. Its surface has a very gentle undulation, extensive champaigns, and small swells and broad vallies. Limestone, Iron ore, Water lime, and Salines or Salt Springs, with a considerable variety of clays, are among its mineral productions. It is traversed by the Alluvial Way and Ridge Road, the Mountain Ridge, and the Erie Canal, for which see RIDGEWAY, GAINES and MURRAY, as also the article ERIE CANAL. Salt is made, but not to a great extent, but the product of Maple Sugar, in the southern towns, is immensely great. This county has an Agricultural Society, which receives annually \$250 from the State, and its agriculture and manufactures, are very respectable and improving. It is the permanent residence of the principal Agent for the Holland Land Company, whose office is at Batavia, the capital, 256 miles from Albany, 36 from Buffalo, and about 20 S. of the Erie Canal. The County of Genesee was first erected, from Ontario Co., in 1802, and then comprised all of this State W. of the Genesee River, now forming the Counties of Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and the W. part of Allegany, Livingston, and Monroe.

Statistics.—Genesee elects 4 Members of Assembly, and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 29th district: Towns, 28; Post Offices, 27; Population, 39835: ratio of increase per annum, 25 per cent:  Numbers returned by the late Census, including that part set off to Monroe and Livingston Counties, for which see the several Towns, viz.—Whole population in 1820, 58093; whites, 57948; free blacks, 82; slaves, 35; foreigners, 147; persons employed in agriculture, 15894; in trade, &c., 57; in manufactures and trades, 1656: Genesee alone, in all that follow;—taxable property, \$4694634: school districts, 285; in which schools were kept to average, in 1821, 7 months in 12; public monies received that year, \$2840.86; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 10156; No. taught that year, 11829: No. of electors, 8331; acres of improved land, 137241; cattle, 42411;

horses, 5539; sheep, 74573: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 301577: grist mills, 62; saw mills, 116; oil mills, 7; fulling mills, 21; carding machines, 33; iron works, 2; trip hammers, 3; distilleries, 52; asheries, 96.

GENESSEE RIVER, rises on the great Table-Land, or *Grand Plateau*, of Western Pennsylvania, noticed under *Alleghany River*, *French Creek*, and the *Susquehanna*, interlocking with head waters of those streams, and runs N. into, and across the western part of this State, through Allegany County, a small corner of Genesee, and through Livingston, and Monroe County, to Lake Ontario. Its whole course in this State may be about 125 miles, and though its general course is pretty direct, its small windings are very numerous, embracing rich and extensive tracts of the first river alluvion. Near its mouth, at Carthage, there are Falls of 104 feet, and at Rochester, just above, of $97\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and some Rapids for 2 miles farther, from the head of which the Feeder leads into the **ERIE CANAL**, for which see that article, and **ROCHESTER**. Another statement, given me by a Canal Engineer, makes the whole descent in $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, 226 feet; the great Falls at Rochester 96 feet, at Carthage 75, an intermediate one of 20, and the rest rapids or small falls. A half mile below the lower Fall, at Carthage, it has a sloop navigation and harbor, to Lake Ontario, about 4 miles. From the head of the Rapids above Rochester, it is navigable, at high water, to the Falls, 90 miles by water, (by land 50,) at low water, 70 miles, (by land 35,) through a very rich and productive country. In the Town of Nunda, at the N. end of Allegany County, there are 2 other Falls, near each other, of 60 and 90 feet, above which it is again a sluggish stream, but quite small at Angelica, little more than a good sized mill stream. These several Falls amount to 476 feet, enough to show that it comes from a lofty elevation, a country in the clouds, though not from the highest part of that region. From what I have seen of that country, I am strongly inclined to a

persuasion that it comes from a region of Fossil Coal, an article well worth looking for. Genesee, in the language of the Indigenes of this region, is formed from their name for Pleasant Valley, but I know not what was the original name. The Aqueduct over this river at Rochester, for the Erie Canal, is such as it should be in such a place, for a Work connected with that wonder of the age. Port Genesee, at the mouth of this River, is a port of entry and delivery, has a Collector of the Customs, a Light-House, and the Post-Village of Charlotte, in Greece, Monroe County. At the head of this river, a tract of 6 miles square might be so located, as to embrace waters that enter the Atlantic Ocean through the Bays of St. Lawrence, Mexico, and the Chesapeake, elevated probably 1600 to 1700 feet above the tide waters of the Atlantic. See **ALTITUDES** and **ELEVATIONS**.

GENESE, a Post-Township, the capital of Livingston County, situated between the Genesee River and Canesus Lake, 27 miles SSW. of Rochester and the Erie Canal, 238 from Albany; bounded N. by Avon, E. by Livonia and Freeport, S. by Groveland, W. by Leicester, or the Genesee River. It is Township No. 9 in the 7th Range, with an area of 36 square miles. On the E., it extends to Canesus Lake, and its outlet runs across the NE. corner, and through Avon to Genesee river. On this are mill-seats and mills. The surface has neither hills nor mountains, but is agreeably undulated with gentle swells and valleys. The alluvial flats along the Genesee River are very extensive, rich, and fertile. About 1200 acres, situated in a bend of the river, is usually called *Bigtree*, or the Bigtree bend tract, from an Indian chief of the name of Bigtree, who, with his little tribe, cultivated the flats in this bend when first settled by the English, in 1700.

Here are now *Wadsworth's Farms*, celebrated for their fertility, products, and stock. And these flats are very productive of hemp, first raised here in 1801, now extensively cultivated in this County. The inhabitants are immigrants from the Eastern States, practical farmers, frugal, industrious, and as free as independent. In Fall-Brook, is a cascade of near 100 feet almost perpendicular. This town was first settled in the summer of 1790, by William and James Wadsworth, principal proprietors, who came from the State of Connecticut. In 1810, the population was 894. The *Village of Geneseo*, the seat of justice, the largest in this County, is pleasantly situated on the N. and S. road, overlooking the Wadsworth Flats, about 1 mile from the Genesee River, has the Post-Office, the County buildings, and a handsome collection of houses, stores, &c. For the progressive order of settlement, improvement, &c., see CANANDAIGUA. Population, in 1820, 1598: 351 farmers, 11 traders, 70 mechanics; 3 foreigners: 8 free blacks: taxable property, \$244550: 12 school districts, in which schools are kept on an average 6 months in 12: public monies received for support of schools in 1821, \$196.97: No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 482: No. taught in the schools that year, 347: 321 electors, 6286 acres improved land, 1308 cattle, 307 horses, 3082 sheep: 9700 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, 4 distilleries, 2 asheries.

A. C. L. J. W. J. C. S.

GENEVA V. and P. O., see SENECA.

GENOA, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Cayuga County, 20 miles S. of Auburn, 185 from Albany, bounded N. by Scipio, E. by Locke, S. by Tompkins County, W. by Cayuga Lake, or Seneca County. It comprises the N. half of Genoa, described in this Work in 1813, the S. half being now Lansing, of Tompkins County. *Salmon Creek*, a fine mill-stream from Scipio, runs across this Town, and Lansing, where it enters

the Cayuga Lake, supplying abundance of mill-seats. The surface is but gently uneven, the soil remarkably fertile in crops of wheat, maize, rye, flax, grass, &c. The timber, oak, white-pine, maple, beech, field or red mulberry, the cucumber-tree, a species of the magnolia, the *M. acuminata*, the fruit of which is about 3 inches long, a warm and pungent bitter, infused in spirits, much used in rheumatisms. The traveller is delighted with the active industry of this country in general, and almost every family carries on the necessary household manufactures. *King's Ferry Post-Office*, in this town, is 24 miles from Auburn, 189 from Albany. Genoa was formerly called Milton, changed to Genoa in 1808, and that town was divided into 2, as above, in 1817. For the early inhabitants, see LANSING.—Genoa embraces about 6 miles of the E. shore of the Cayuga Lake. The Genoa Post-Office was formerly called Indian Fields, but now, very properly, has taken the name of the town. Population, 2385: 394 farmers, 7 traders, 22 mechanics: 3 foreigners: 8 free blacks: taxable property, \$209318: 13 schools, 9 months in 12: \$453.78: 798: 896: 498 electors, 12588 acres improved land, 3830 cattle, 670 horses, 7687 sheep: 30824 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 6 distilleries.

J. W. M. A. M. D. T.

GEORGE LAKE, see LAKE GEORGE.

GEORGETOWN, a Post-Township of Madison County, 12 miles SW. of Morrisville, 106 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Nelson, E. by Lebanon, S. by Otselic of Chenango County, W. by De Ruyter. It is formed of No. 6 of the 20 townships seen on De Witt's maps, and was erected April 7, 1815, from De Ruyter. Otselic Creek rises just N. of this Town, runs across the E. part, receiving several branches, and runs S. to swell the stream of the Susquehanna. It is a pretty good tract for grazing, dairy and stock farming, peopled by Yankees, who culti-

vate according to the indications of nature, and send excellent cattle, beef, and dairy to market. Grain is raised for domestic use. The trade will soon go to the Erie Canal, to which roads are making from all these towns. The Post-Office is 13 miles from *Morrisville*. Population, 824: 167 farmers, 1 trader, 9 mechanics: taxable property, \$124528: 7 schools, 7 months in 12; \$225.28; 269; 370: 149 electors, 2055 acres improved land, 574 cattle, 134 horses, 1585 sheep: 6748 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 2 asheries. J.K.,O.E.N.

GERMAN, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 15 miles W. of *Norwich*, and 115 W. of Albany; bounded N. by De Ruyter of Madison Co., E. by Otselec, Pharsalia and Macdonough, S. by Smithville, W. by Cortlandt Co. It is about 18 miles in length N. and S., and 4 to 8 in width, with an area of 99 square miles. Otselec creek runs centrally across the western part into Cortlandt County, supplying abundance of fine mill-seats.—A branch of this runs S. along the W. line, which also has mill-seats, and the whole is well watered. There are some large hills, and the surface is considerably broken throughout, but the vallies have a rich soil of mold, and the hilly lands, more moist and some stony, are good for grass. Along the streams, the lands are very rich. A mineral spring, probably a sulphuret, is considerably used, and found useful in cutaneous affections. Otselec was erected from the NE. of this town in 1817. The roads are numerous, and pretty good, and the great western turnpike runs across the N. end. Population, 2675: 478 farmers, 43 mechanics, and 2 traders; no blacks: taxable property, \$233222: 22 schools, kept 6 months in 12: \$209.61; 857; 1086: electors, 432; 7350 acres improved land; 2372 cattle, 409 horses, 4524 sheep: 27907 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines 10 distilleries, and 2 asheries.

A resident Correspondent writes me there is another Post-Office in this town, called *S. German P. O.*, but the name is not on the official table of this year. See GUILFORD. L.C.,E.W.,J.N.

GERMAN FLATS, a Post-Township on the S. shore of the Mohawk, in Herkimer County, 5 miles SE. of *Herkimer*,* and 75 miles from Albany; bounded N. by the Mohawk, or by Herkimer, E. by Danube, S. by Warren and Columbia, W. by Frankfort. The extensive alluvial flats in this Town, as well as those in Herkimer, were settled at an early period by German families, and have now been known as the German Flats, about 100 years, from which the town has its name. The soil of these flats is remarkably rich, nor is its fertility hardly diminished by German husbandry, through such a long series of years. The uplands are rich and productive, and the whole is under cultivation. A canal has been cut around the Wolf Rift in the Mohawk, which is 5 miles above the Little Falls. This canal is $4\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, and affords sites for water-works, and there are 2 small mill-streams. There are 7 grain mills, 10 saw mills, 2 carding machines, 2 fulling mills, 1 oil mill, and 1 ashery. There is one meeting-house, which has been built about 75 years, and 13 school-houses. The inhabitants, in common with those of the adjoining towns, suffered much in the early wars and in that of the Revolution; and here was Fort Herkimer. In 1756, after the surrender of Oswego, the French over-ran this country; and in 1757, after the surrender of Fort William Henry, the settlements at the German Flats were laid desolate by fire and sword. The Post-Office is on the Turnpike, the river road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Herkimer V., where there is a hamlet of houses, on the site of Fort Herkimer. Popu-

* Five miles SE. of *Herkimer*, that is, the Court-house, the name being printed in *Italics*, as in these cases in every article. The distance is reckoned from the centre of German Flats to the Court-house.

lation, 2665 ; taxable property, \$464626 ; 468 electors ; 11737 acres of improved land ; 2327 cattle, 803 horses, 4334 sheep : 19921 yards of cloth made in families in 1821 ; school districts, 13 ; schools kept 9 months in 12 ; public monies received in 1821, \$373.27 ; 864 children between 5 and 15 ; 707 attended school that year. The Erie Canal runs a short distance in the old Canal, noticed above, and there are a number of Locks in this Town, which has the Grand Canal along the Mohawk through its whole extent. See **ERIE CANAL.**

D.H.,R.D.,C.P.B.

GERMAN FLATS PATENT, 1725, 9186 acres, is in Herkimer County.

GERMANTOWN, a small Township of Columbia County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 12 miles S. of the city of *Hudson* ; bounded on the N., E., and S., by the town of Clermont, W. by the Hudson. It extends about 2 miles along the river, and has a medial extent E. and W. of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; and contains 6000 acres. The surface is but gently undulated, and the soil is good for grass, and for the common products of this country, and well cultivated. There are very few streams of water, and the town has but 2 mills, on the outlet of a small pond. The inhabitants are principally the descendants of the early German families, who settled here in 1710. They are still characterised by the steady habits of their ancestors, and they own the soil which they cultivate, and with much care. By a timely economy of forest trees, the lands in this town are remarkably well supplied with timber, and no town on the tide-waters of the Hudson has groves of equal value.— There are 2 meeting-houses or churches, one for Lutherans, and one for Presbyterians ; and 3 school-houses. There are 3 docks and store-houses on the Hudson, but they are little used at present ; but it has an excellent fishery on the Hudson, which is much used. The soil is various, and tracts of clay, sand and loam, afford a great variety of products, and Germantown

is noted for the abundance and excellence of its fruit. Its agriculture is respectable and rapidly improving. The early history of the settlements in this town, with the origin of the tenure by which its lands are held, are noticed under **CLERMONT.** In June, 1710, 70 families of poor Palatine soldiers, who had served in the army of Queen Anne, by whom they were hired of the Elector of the Palatinate, arrived at New-York, the most of whom soon removed to these lands, then included in Livingston's Manor. And in 1725, according to an arrangement of King George I. with the then Proprietor, Letters Patent were granted to certain persons belonging to the Settlement of East-Camp, as it was then called, as trustees for the whole, conveying the right of soil in perpetuity for the use of the said inhabitants. And the grant seems to have been well devised, with the whole conditions on which it was made. Forty acres were directed to be appropriated to the use of a church, and the residue to be equally divided among the inhabitants, which was faithfully performed by the trustees. And this little colony received many marks of the kindness, care and beneficence of Queen Anne, under whose special patronage it was first planted. The country was then wholly wild, and the first encampments were distinguished by local names. Hence came *East-Camp*, a more general name of the 3 little lodges in this town ; and *West-Camp*, the name of a similar settlement on the opposite side of the river, now in Saugerties, Ulster County. The settlements first commenced by 3 small lodges of temporary huts, each of which was placed under the superintendance of some principal man, from whom they took their names, with the addition of *dorf*, a German word for village. Hence *Weiser's Dorf*, *Kneiskern's Dorf*, names now disused, except by a very few of the ancient Germans. Population, 891 : 204 farmers, 11 traders, 43 mechanics ; 1 free black, 32 *slaves* :

taxable property, \$119371: 3 schools, 10 months in 12; \$113.78; 274; 216: 205 electors, 3626 acres improved land, 715 cattle, 223 horses, 1406 sheep: 5270 yards cloth: 2 saw mills.

R. R. L., C., A., F. R.

GERRY, a Township of Chautauqua County, 18 miles E. of *Mayville*, bounded N. by Pomfret and Hanover, E. by Cattaraugus County, S. by Ellicott, W. by Ellery and Stockton. It comprises survey townships 3 and 4, in ranges 10 and 11 of the Holland Company's lands, each 6 miles square, making 144 square miles, or 92160 acres. It is watered by Connewongo Creek in the E. part, by Cosdaga Creek in the W., and by their numerous branches. The timber is principally beech, maple, birch, basswood, ash, elm, oak, walnut, hemlock, &c., the surface moderately uneven, a moist loam, covered with a heavy growth of forest trees. There are several roads, one of which communicates with *Mayville*, and *Ellicottville*, of Cattaraugus County, on which there will soon be Post Offices and a mail. The lands belong to the Holland Company, and are settling pretty fast. It is supposed a Post-Office will shortly be established at *Sinclair's Mills*, in this town, where a small village is forming.—*Maj. Sinclair* was an early settler, but I hope the P. O. will take the name of the town. Population, 947: 147 farmers, 14 mechanics: taxable property, \$201583: 11 schools, 5 months in 12; \$44.86; 247; 264: 250 electors, 2990 acres improved land, 1318 cattle, 65 horses, 1197 sheep: 3515 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 distillery, 1 ashery. It is almost superfluous to observe that this town received its name in honor of the late Vice President *Gerry*, a Father of the Republic.

J. T., J. D.

GERUNDEGUT, see TEORONTO.

GHEENT, a Township of Columbia County, 11 miles E. of *Hudson*, bounded N. by Kinderhook and Chatham, E. by Austerlitz, S. by Claverack, W. by *Hudson*. It was erected April 3,

1818, from *Claverack*, *Kinderhook* and *Chatham*, and is an excellent township of land, moderately uneven, or quite level, well supplied with mill-seats and mills. Its waters are *Kinderhook Creek*, *Claverack Creek*, and some smaller streams, and its roads are very numerous. The turnpike from *Hudson* to *Canaan* leads through it, on which, 11 miles from *Hudson*, there is a small village of some 6 or 8 houses, some stores and inns, near which there is a Dutch Reformed Church. There are very level tracts of clay, or a clay loam, but the ridges are principally underlaid by slate-stone, the soil an argillaceous loam, or a slate-stone gravel, excellent for rye, with bad husbandry, with good, capable of producing great crops of clover, wheat, maize, peas, &c. The inhabitants are principally of Dutch origin, much attached to the way of their forefathers. Some years since, when a turnpike was laid through some of their lands, it nearly followed the track of an old road, but in one place left that for a much shorter route, crossing an old field of an old Dutch Burgher. This old gentleman was not of the cast to be captivated with new things, and always left the turnpike on his way to the tavern, clambered 2 brush fences, and with staff in hand, walked around in the track of the old road. On being remonstrated with, he very earnestly and gravely retorted,—“These cursed turnpikes, are nothing but Yankee notions! If this had been a better way, don't you think my Father, or my Grandfather would have found it out?” *Kline Kill*, or *Little Creek*, gives its name to a district through which it flows, and the country around it. There is yet in some use, particularly among the old-fashioned Dutch people, a very odd name for this neighborhood, say the *Van Ness* place, and *J. C. Hogeboom's*, *Squampanoe*, or *Squampaanic*, but nobody knows its origin? Population, 2379: 674 farmers, 3 traders, 8 mechanics; 3 foreigners; 63 free blacks, 82 slaves: taxable property,

\$554286: 13 schools, 10 months in 12; \$326.06; 589; 494: 463 electors, 173-12 acres improved land, 3096 cattle, 988 horses, 5768 sheep: 15115 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 5 carding machines.

L.A.C., W.V.N.

GIANT OF THE VALLEY, see ELIZABETHTOWN.

GIBBONSVILLE, see WATERLIET.

GILBERTSVILLE P. O., see BUTTERNUTS.

GILL CREEK, see NIAGARA.

GILLILAND'S CREEK, see WILLSBOROUGH.

GINEGANSLET P. O., see GREENE: GINEGANSLET CREEK, see CHENANGO COUNTY.

GLASCO, see SAUGERTIES.

GLASGOW, or PORT GLASGOW, see WOLCOTT.

GLENHAM FACTORY, see MATTEAWAN FACTORY, and FISHKILL, T.

GLEN'S FALLS, V. and P. O., see QUEENSBURY.

GLEN, and 44 OTHERS' PATENT, granted 1770, 45000 acres, is in Montgomery and Saratoga Counties.

GLEN PATENT, to Jno. and Henry Glen, 1771, 875 acres, is in Moreau, on the S. side of the Hudson River, at Glen's Falls.

GLENVILLE, a Post-Township of Schenectady County, on the N. side of the Mohawk River, 5 miles NW. of *Schenectady*, bounded N. by Saratoga County, E. by Halfmoon in Saratoga Co., S. by the Mohawk or Schenectady, W. by Amsterdam in Montgomery County. This town was formerly the 4th ward of the city of Schenectady, and was erected into a separate town or township by act of the Legislature in 1820. The soil in general, is a light sandy loam, of a good quality. It has the Mohawk turnpike, along the N. side of that river, and lies directly opposite the city of Schenectady. This town, with Rotterdam and Schenectady, have an annual income of about 5000 dollars per annum from the ground rents of the common-lands granted to the old city, for which see SCHENECTADY. Its name is in honor

of the Glen family, early and large proprietors. *Scotia*, a hamlet of some 20 or 30 houses and stores, a quarter of a mile NW. of the city, is 'the only place yet named a village.' By an act of Congress of 1822, a new mail route is extended northward from Schenectady through Glenville, now made a post-town; and a new P. O. is also formed on this route on the W. line of Galway, called W. Galway Post-Office. Glenville has 3 churches, and 9 school houses; schools kept 9 months in 12; 714 children between 5 and 15; 611 received instruction in the schools in 1821; public moneys received that year, \$326.07: taxable property, \$333737; population, 2514: 435 farmers, 107 mechanics, 4 traders: 25 foreigners not naturalized: 12 slaves; 55 free blacks: 488 electors; 15053 acres of improved land; 2379 cattle, 656 horses, 3508 sheep: 11503 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, and 1 ashery. There is a small *Lake*, or Pond, in this town, of about 1 mile in circumference, in sight from Union College, a pretty little sheet of water, well stocked with fish. G.F.Y., C.A.

GLOWEGEE CREEK, see GALWAY.

GOAT ISLAND, of Niagara River, divides the water at the Falls of Niagara into two sheets, being situated just at the head of the great cataract, near the American shore. There is now a Bridge, across the Rapids, from the American shore to this Island, from which there is said to be an excellent view of the Falls. See NIAGARA FALLS, and NIAGARA T.

GOODRICH'S MAP, of the Hudson R., see NEW-YORK BAY, and HUDSON RIVER.

GOLDSBOROUGH PATENT, 1770, 18000 acres, is in Delaware County: see KORTRIGHT.

GORHAM, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 8 miles SE. of *Canandaigua*, bounded N. by Hopewell, [erected from the N. end in 1822,] E. by Seneca, S. by Middlesex, W. by Canandaigua. In the 1st edition of this

Work, Gorham comprised 2 townships of the surveys of this country, but is now restricted to the S. one, No. 9, in the 2d range. Let us trace this town through its legislative changes, in order to show that if our legislation had some sort of system in its political divisions, it would be much easier for such gleaners as I am to record its doings. In 1801, on the organization of Ontario Co., Easton was erected; in 1806, the name was changed to Lincoln; in 1807, to Gorham; and in 1822, this name is permitted to continue, and Hopewell is erected. But I would not have noticed all this, only for the remarks I am going to add: we have so much legislation, that it is not merely in town making, that it does foolish things, if not something worse. While the carpenter is making your garden-fence, with a drove of idle apprentices and journeymen about him, lads that had much rather live by their wits than by the sweat-of-the brow, if you offer them a penny for every pig they drive out of your garden, will the fence be made a good and secure one? Gorham is 6 miles square, a well settled town, under a very respectable and improving husbandry. Flint Creek runs across the E. part, and supplies mill-seats. As Hopewell has been erected since both of the late Censuses, I have no means of estimating the relative proportions of population, electors, improved land, &c., &c., and shall put down the returns for the late town of Gorham, with a single remark from a resident Correspondent, that Hopewell probably comprises rather less than half of the whole number of inhabitants.—Near the SW. corner of the present town of Gorham, is the *Post-Village of Rushville*, 10 miles from Canandaigua, a part of which is in this town, and part in Middlesex. *Gorham P. O.*, by the late division, is in Hopewell, which will no doubt soon receive the name of the town, and a new Post-Office will be established in this town, probably at Bethel, noticed below.—*Bethel Village*, is on Flint Creek, 2

miles from the S. line, and a half mile from the E. line, 10 miles from Canandaigua, and has some mills, stores, inns, &c. The new post route between Penn-Yan and Canandaigua, embraces this village, where it is said there will be a Post-Office, this year. There is a brick church at Rushville. Whole population, by the late Census, about half which is now in Hopewell, 3991: 918 persons engaged in agriculture, and 175 in manufactures: 5 foreigners not naturalized; 10 free blacks, no slaves: taxable property, \$453169; school districts, 23; schools kept 7 months in 12; public moneys received in 1821, \$539.65; 1284 children between 5 and 15; 1388 received instruction that year: electors, 793; 23036 acres of improved land; 4596 cattle, 1055 horses, 10504 sheep: 34352 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 5 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 4 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 7 distilleries, and 4 asheries.

O.H., P.M.G., W.B., J.C.S.

GORHAM & PHELPS'S PURCHASE, see MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS.

GOSHEN, a Post-Township, and a half-shire Town of Orange County, 20 miles W. of the Hudson at West-Point, 110 miles southerly from Albany, and about 60 N. of New-York;—bounded N. by Wallkill, E. by Blooming-Grove, S. by Warwick, W. by Minisink, or by Wallkill creek. This town retains many local names for different parts, originally small settlements so distinguished. It is a good township of land, and affords a great variety of soil and agricultural products. The roads are very numerous. In the SW., along the Wallkill creek, is a large tract of the DROWNED LANDS, which see. These lands, when sufficiently drained, disclose a deep rich soil of vegetable mold, which is peculiarly well adapted for hemp, a plant that requires a very rich and peculiar soil. Otter creek, a fine branch of Murdner's creek, rises in this town, and affords mill-seats. The Courts for Orange County are held alternately at Goshen and Newburgh. Go-

shen Village is a site of the County buildings, and contains 50 houses, a bank, 3 printing-offices, an academy, and is incorporated as a village. *Chester Village*, in the SE. corner, has a Post-Office of the same name, and about 20 houses. It is situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. of Goshen V., and 115 miles from Albany. And there are some other local *names*, but too inconsiderable to demand notice. *Great Island*, in the Drowned Lands, *Little Island*, and *Pumpkin Swamp*, may be mentioned, so that the collectors of the seeds of books may also have the chaff, and the cockle, and chess, or cheat, as they call it in Pennsylvania. Population in 1810, 3155; in 1820, 3441 : 608 farmers, 203 mechanics, 27 traders; 14 foreigners; 159 free blacks; 129 *slaves* : taxable property, \$828001 : 12 schools, 10 months in 12; \$471.70; 1038; 939 : 649 electors; 32595 acres of improved land; 4139 cattle, 696 horses, 4162 sheep : 14753 yards of cloth : 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 3 distilleries, and 2 asheries.

Farmer's Hall, Academy, in the Village of Goshen, is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the State, 20 miles SW. of *Newburgh* : terms, \$5 per quarter, board \$1.75 per week.

O.F., C., K. & H.

GOUVERNEUR, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, 23 miles S. of *Ogdensburgh*, bounded NW. by *Morristown*, NE. by *De Kalb* and *Russell*, SE. by *Fowler*, SW. by *Rossie*. It is 10 miles square, one of the original 10 townships, the 2d tier back from the St. Lawrence, *Cambray* on the Surveyor-General's Maps, erected in 1810, and named in honor of *Gouverneur Morris*. Its Post-Office was formerly called *Cambray*, changed to the name of the town since the publication of the 1st edition of this work. The *Oswegatchie River* enters it centrally on the SE. line, runs across the SW. corner, and passes across *Somerville*, now *Rossie*, into *Jefferson County*; whence returning, runs centrally across

the Town from SW. to NE., having much first rate intervale land on its borders. One of those ancient works, so common in the western country, is found here, on the farm of a *Captain Washburn*; where many vestiges of Indian works, and their rude sculptural efforts remain, within an embankment enclosing about 3 acres. This township has a great diversity of surface and soil, some part being hilly and rough, and some level and gently uneven. There is a hamlet which now takes the name of the town, but was formerly called *Morrisville*. Population, 765 : 239 farmers, 2 mechanics, 1 trader; 3 foreigners : taxable property, \$107635 : 5 schools, 8 months in 12; \$90.44; 233; 234 : 163 electors; 2982 acres of improved land; 976 cattle, 128 horses, 1620 sheep : 6475 yards of cloth : 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

A.C., N.T., M.K.

GOUVERNEUR'S ISLAND, see NEW-YORK.

GOUVERNEUR'S PATENT, 8000 acres, granted May 6, 1725, is in *Johnstown* and *Palatine*.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, or GOUVERNEUR'S I., see NEW-YORK.

GRAFTON, a Post-Township of *Rensselaer County*, 11 miles E. of *Troy*, bounded northerly by *Pittstown*, E. by *Petersburgh*, S. by *Berlin* and *Sand Lake*, W. by *Brunswick*, with an extent of about 9 miles by 8. It is a township of the *Manor of Rensselaer*, and the lands pay an annual rent of about 10 bushels of wheat for 100 acres of farm land. The soil and surface are diversified, and from 2 to 300 acres are covered by water, in 14 small ponds, the largest only 1 mile in length. These ponds have lately been supplied with pickerel for stock, and a law passed to prevent fishing in them for 3 years. The soil is principally an argillaceous loam, and, as well observed by my Correspondents, 'when the inhabitants shall learn to pay more attention to agriculture, and less to getting lumber, it

will be found a productive tract of farm land.' The prevailing stones are the rubblestone, combined with the blue and green graywacke. The forest trees are the hemlock, white pine, fir, spruce, beech, maple, and some white oak. Sugar is annually made from the maple, nearly equal to the consumption of that article. The inhabitants are industrious and frugal. There is a grist mill, on the outlet of several ponds united in one stream, belonging to the 'Patroon,' as all his tenants call the proprietor of the Manor, who has also erected a church, at his own expense, as a donation to the inhabitants, for the use of any religious denomination. The Quackenkill, a small mill-stream, rises in this town, and runs into Poestenkill, and there are some small waters that run into the Tomhanoc, a branch of Hoosac Creek. A mail-stage, eastward from Troy, runs weekly through this town; and a charter is granted for a turnpike, from Troy, to Petersburg. Population, 1611; taxable property, \$123978; acres of improved land, 8189; No. of neat cattle, 1569; horses, 354; sheep, 2832; No. yards fulled cloth, 2639; of woollen not fulled, 2746; of other cloths, 8623; = 14008 yards, made the last year in families. There are 1 grist mill, 12 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 tannery; and 10 school-houses. J.S., R.S.W.

GRANBY, a Post-Township of Oswego County, on the SW. side of Oswego River, 12 miles above Oswego, 25 N. of Salina, 155 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Oswego, easterly by Volney or the Oswego River; S. by Lysander in Onondaga County, W. by Ira in Cayuga County, and by Hannibal in Oswego County. Its length 12 miles, and mean width near 5, area about 52 square miles, comprising parts of the original Military Townships of Hannibal and Lysander, and was erected in 1818, with Oswego and the present town of Hannibal, from the former Hannibal. Its surface is moderately uneven, soil generally fertile, but better for grass than

grain. Pine and oak timber of superior quality abound, in the vicinity of the Oswego River, through the whole length of the town; farther back, maple, beech, basswood, ash, butternut, &c. with some hemlock, and the trees of a lofty growth. The Oswego Falls are between this town and Volney.—*Fish Lake*, a beautiful expanse of clear water, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 2 wide, is situated near the centre of this town, opposite the Oswego Falls. Its outlet enters the River 2 miles below, affording excellent mill-seats, partially improved. The Oswego Falls furnish water-power for manufactories on a great scale, and the time is probably not distant when this stream shall pay a rich tribute to the commercial wealth of the State. A quarry of free-stone has been lately opened in this town, which promises to be extensively useful. A resident Correspondent says there are now 100 more inhabitants in Granby, than there were in 1820. The Post-Office was established in 1822, and is about 1 mile below the Falls, 11 miles from Oswego Village. Population, in 1820, 555; 157 persons employed in agriculture, 10 in commerce and 11 in manufactures; 10 free blacks: taxable property, \$87400: 8 schools, 6 months in 12; \$59.67; 131; 134: 101 electors; 1362 acres of improved land; 414 cattle, 47 horses, 536 sheep: 3581 yards of cloth: 1 grain mill, 7 saw mills, and 1 distillery.

P.S., J.G., N.S.

GRAND CANAL. If any person look under this head for the Canals of this State, as probably some may, hearing the term frequently used, he may turn to the articles ERIE CANAL, and CHAMPLAIN CANAL; and, for particular information, to the several *Counties* and *Towns* through which they pass, and to AQUEDUCTS, and DAMS. The Counties are, on the Erie Canal, Erie, Niagara, Genesee, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison, Oneida, Herkimer, Montgomery, Schenectady, Saratoga, and Albany: on the Champlain

Canal, Washington, Saratoga, and Albany. If a stranger enquire for the most extended view of these works, in the smallest compass of distance and time, turn to WATERVLIEF; or, do as I did, the day I wrote that article, and this, and in 5 hours' time traverse 13 or 14 miles of the Canals in that town, see all its Locks, Basins, Dams, Aqueducts, &c., the Cahoes Falls, and make the circuit, seeing also Waterford, Lansingburgh, the Dam and Sloop-Lock, and Troy: perhaps I had better have said, see where all those works are to be, for at this time they are not all finished, and some of them are little more than commenced,—but it is too late in the day, or rather in the night, to go over any of this ground a second time.

GRAND ISLAND, of Niagara River, is 12 miles long, and 2 to 7 wide; commencing about 3 miles below Black Rock, it extends to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Niagara Falls, containing 17800 acres of land. Some doubts about the title to this property have existed for a long time, but the Indian title was formally ceded to the State of New-York, by a Treaty at Buffalo, Sept. 12, 1815, together with all the Islands in the Niagara River. The soil is strong and rich, but there is a large marsh in the centre. Navy Island lies below this, between which there is a deep channel. Burnt Ship Bay, is at the NE. corner, and Cayuga and Tonnewanta Islands, on the E. side. These Islands, with Strawberry, Snake, Squaw, and Bird Islands, attached to the town of Buffalo, belonged to the Seneca Indians, and were sold to the State for \$1000, and an annuity of \$500.

GRAND ISLAND, of the St. Lawrence, or *Wolfe Island*, lies between Cape Vincent and Kingston, at the embouchment from Lake Ontario, and extends near 18 miles in length, containing about 32000 acres of land. It was formerly considered as belonging to the United States, and was attached to the Town of *Lyme*, but by the late decision of the commissioners acting

under the Treaty of Ghent, has been adjudged to Canada. Its contiguity to the military works at Kingston, made the acquisition very desirable to the Canadians, and it is well that they have it, so that the *bones of contention* may lie farther apart. We do not want, and never can want, while the Federal Republic continues, fortified places along that frontier; but the subjects of a King must have their regal toys, and could never well relish to see the Republic in possession of this Island, so close bordering their strong-hold. In their views of things, the Canadians have gained much by this decision, no loss to us, and both parties have cause to be well pleased with it.

GRAND PLATEAU, or *Great Table-Land*, of W. New-York and NW. Pennsylvania, see SUSQUEHANNA, and ALLEGHANY RIVERS, FRENCH CREEK, and ALTITUDES and ELEVATIONS.

GRAND SACHEM, the highest of the Highlands, or Matteawan Mountains, see BEACON HILL.

GRANGER, former name, changed because the man *was* not of *our party*, see TAGHKANICK.

GRANVILLE, a Post-Township of Washington County; it has 2 Post-Offices, and is situated about 60 miles NEasterly from Albany: bounded S. by Hebron, W. by Hartford and Fort-Anne, N. by Whitehall and Hampton, E. by Vermont. The soil is excellent and the surface handsomely diversified, and well watered by springs, rivulets, &c. The SWesterly part is considerably broken by high hills, while the other is more inclining to high plains; but along Pawlet and Indian Rivers, are extensive alluvial flats of very great fertility. *Pawlet river*, a fine mill-stream, rises in Vermont, and meanders NWestwardly, through this town and Whitehall to Wood creek, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the Village at Whitehall-Landing. *Indian river*, a small mill-stream, enters Pawlet river near the centre of the town, and affords many excellent mill-seats. *North Granville Post-Office*, is in the N.

part, 63 miles from Albany. There are 3 small Villages, Granville, South Granville, and Fair Vale, or North Granville: 2 churches for Congregationalists, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Quaker meeting-house, and a society of Methodists; 1 Academy of respectable promise, and a competent number of common schools. The Northern turnpike, from Lansingburgh to Wells in Vermont, lies through this town; and there is an excellent turnpike road to Whitehall-Landing.—Granville P. O. is 17 miles from Salem, 23 from Sandy-Hill; N. Granville P. O., 23 from Salem, and 18 from Sandy-Hill. There was in this town a manufactory of black-lead pencils, some samples of which, shewn me, are of a superior quality—in no respect inferior to the best imported. A marble quarry in the N. part of this town, affords abundant supplies of variegated marble, and of a good quality;—and common slate-stone and limestone are also found. A nursery of young trees and shrubs, selected with great care and taste by Judge Thorn, from various parts of the United States, Canada and Europe, affords many facilities to the farmers for propagating choice fruit, and is hardly equalled by any similar collection in this State. As usual among the industrious yeomanry of this State, much is done here by household manufactures, toward supplying the wants of the inhabitants, while domestic mechanics furnish the usual implements of husbandry and the arts, in convenient abundance. A Correspondent says there is also a Ladies' Academy at Granville, and among the manufactories, directs me to notice a very extensive stone brewery and a plaister mill. By the Post-routes, it is 63 miles to Albany, from each of the Post-Offices in this town. Population, 3727: 528 farmers, 164 mechanics, 17 traders; 6 foreigners; 21 free blacks, 4 slaves: taxable property, \$454471: 19 schools, 8 months in 12; \$596.64; 1089; 1260: 756 electors, 19095 acres improved land,

4558 cattle, 970 horses, 10145 sheep: 39512 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 7 fulling mills, 7 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 2 trip hammers, 1 brewery, 2 distilleries, 3 asheries. S.T., W.D., S.T.

GRASS ISLAND, see ISLIP.

GRASS, or LA' GRAS,* RIVER, a considerable river of St. Lawrence County, rises near the SEastern extremity of that County, and runs NW. and N., then holds a devious course through Canton, NEasterly through Madrid, Louisville, and Massena, where it enters the St. Lawrence, near the head of Great St. Regis Island, after a comparative course of 125 miles. About 15 miles of this course, in Louisville and Massena, is nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence, at the distance of about 2 miles. In Canton, is the curious natural canal, connecting the waters of this river with the Oswegatchie. This stream, with Racket, and St. Regis rivers, enter the St. Lawrence within the short distance of 6 miles, after running nearly parallel for several miles immediately before they enter that river. Below Canton, its width is from 12 to 20 rods, has many rapids and falls, and many excellent sites for mills.

GRAVEL HILLS, see BRUTUS.

GRAVELLY POINT, see CAPE VINCENT.

GRAVESEND, a Township of Kings County, on the S. side, and just at the W. end of Long-Island, 9½ miles S. of the City of New-York;—bounded easterly by Flatlands, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, westerly by New-Utrecht. Its form is triangular, with its base on the Ocean, and terminating in a point at the N., on the S. line of Flatbush. Coney-Island, the designed site of a light-house, is at the W. end of Schryer's Hook. The whole southern part is composed of salt-meadows, marshes, creeks and bays; and near the sea-shore are ridges of sand-hills. The soil, which was exhausted by

* The fat or fertile river, so called by the French. La' Gras riviere, fertile or fat river.

bad management, has of late been much improved by the use of manures, and by a better plan of agriculture.— Leached-ashes, and street-dirt, from the populous towns, are much used, and many sloop loads are purchased in Albany, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for this purpose. The lands are divided into farms of 40 to 200 acres, well cultivated and productive. Barley, maize and wheat are the principal products for market, and of the two former kinds, 40,000 bushels are annually sold as the surplus product. This town contains about 7000 acres, of which 500 may be wood-land, 2500 acres are under various culture, in farms, and the remainder in salt-meadows, marshes, &c.— The inhabitants are principally Dutch, who speak that language, and are remarkable for their habits of industry and frugality. The most of their common clothing is made in the household way. There is a very extensive fishery of shad, and abundance of clams and oysters, with water-fowl.— The landings and harbor are safe for vessels of 40 to 60 tons. There are 2 tide-mills. A small village near the centre is known by the name of the town, and has about 20 houses, with a Dutch Reformed church and school-house. Gravesend beach is sursepending Rockaway as a place of resort for the votaries of pleasure from New-York. The Town of Gravesend has been known by its present name ever since its first settlement in 1645. Its first patentees were Englishmen, and the settlement was designed for a commercial town, regularly laid out in streets and squares, and palisadoed.— See CANANDAIGUA, for some remarks on anticipations, and the sagacity of fore-sight, for which some men take to themselves great credit on these occasions, always reminding me of the ridiculous story of the Cow and the Grindstone. See also LYONS and PALMYRA, Canal Towns, whose rising fortunes will soon eclipse the 'capital,' and throw its splendors into comparative shade or moonshine, the way of

events that we call our own! some consolation for me in being doomed to this drudgery of Authorship, a gleaner, after all sorts of reapers. And, in turning to those towns, it may be well to compare the progress of wealth, population, social institutions, &c. with the relative numbers of free-men and slaves, embracing a view of the whole ground. Population, in 1810, 520; in 1820, 534: persons employed in 'agriculture, 99; 19 in manufactures, and 1 in commerce' or trade; 1 foreigner not naturalized; 15 free blacks; 94 slaves: taxable property, \$214589; 2 schools, kept 12 months in 12; \$85.21; 113; 71: 122 electors; 2402 acres of improved land; 436 cattle, 193 horses, 49 sheep: 3705 yards of cloth; 2 grist mills.

S.H., J.C.V.

GREAT BEND, of Black River, see LONG FALLS.

GREAT FALLS, of the Hudson, see CORINTH.

GREAT HOG-NECK ISLAND, see SHELTER ISLAND.

GREAT ISLAND, see GOSHEN.

GREAT NECK, see N. HEMPSTEAD.

GREAT OBLONG MOUNTAIN, see AMENIA.

GREAT PLAINS, a rare thing in that country, see KEENE.

GREAT POND, see BEEKMAN.

GREAT SODUS BAY, see WOLCOTT.

GREAT TREES, see BIG TREES.

GREAT VALLEY, a Township of Cattaraugus County, 14 miles SE. of *Ellicottville*, bounded N. by *Ellicottville*, E. by *Hinsdale* and *Olean*, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by *Little Valley*. Its extent N. and S. 18 miles, E. and W. 12, comprising 6 townships of the surveys of that country, each 6 miles square. The Alleghany river runs westward on a very devious course, across this town, where it receives many fine streams, greatly contributing to its stock of water, the largest of which is *Great Valley Creek*, near the W. line. At the junction of the Great and Little Valley with the Alleghany, is a considerable settlement of Indians, who have

a Reservation of 1 mile along the River, extending also a good many miles into the State of Pennsylvania. They call this station *Tunessassah*, and it is the settlement noticed in the 1st edition of this Work. The Friends, of Philadelphia, have long maintained some instructors and mechanics among these people, probably to some good purpose. Cornplanter, their Chief, resides farther down the River, in Pennsylvania, a shrewd, sagacious old Indian, a fine living model of those sons of the soil, and an honor to the true Indian character. Many of these Indians are very wealthy. They have great stocks of cattle, and horses;—and by far too many saw mills, for their permanent benefit. Like most of the towns along the Alleghany River, the timber in this is principally pine, interspersed with oak, chesnut, hickory, beech and maple. The land, in a considerable part, is level, or gently uneven, but in the E. part there are pretty lofty ridges of hills of some miles in extent. Emigrants descending the Alleghany River, often go down to Great Valley to embark by water, instead of Olean. Population, (exclusive of Indians,) 271; taxable property, \$264926; electors, 66; 502 acres of improved land; 242 cattle, 12 horses, 174 sheep: 586 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, and 7 saw mills: no returns as to schools.

W. J. W., H. S., J. A. B.

GREECE, a Township of Monroe County, erected in March, 1822, from the N. part of Gates, bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by Brighton or the Genesee River, S. by Gates, W. by Parma. This township embraces the *Post-Village of Charlotte*, at the mouth of the Genesee River, or Port Genesee, where there is a Collector of the Customs or Duties, and *Fall Town*, at the head of sloop-navigation, 5 miles up the River. The most of *Braddock's Bay*, is in this town, a Bay of Lake Ontario, about 5 miles W. of Charlotte, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, but of little importance. Having been erected since the late Census,

nothing is known of the population, electors, improved land, &c. of this township, but by conjecture. See GATES. Though townships contain Post-Offices, if not known by the name of the town, I do not call them Post-Towns. See the County Table.—There are several other small bays, between Braddock's, or Prideaux Bay, noticed above, and the mouth of Genesee River, known by the names of Long pond, Buck pond, Round pond and Little pond, of little importance, and yet must all be named. Braddock's Bay receives Salmon and Little Salmon Creeks; Rush Creek enters the head of long pond, Williams C., of buck pond, and Raccoon C., of round pond, all mill-streams, the 2 former in Parma, and all the others in Greece. *Hanford's Landing*, is at the intersection of the Ridge Road.—The free-stone used in making the Aqueduct at Rochester, are found in this town and Brighton. The Ridge road runs across the S. part, and the Erie Canal across the SW. part of this town, into Gates. The *Village of Charlotte*, on the W. bank, at the mouth of Genesee River, *Port Genesee*, has 22 buildings. It is 7 miles N. of Rochester. By a statement obligingly furnished me in Oct. 1822, by the Collector of the Customs at this place, it appears that the exports from it in 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, have been between \$370000 and \$381000. In 1820, they consisted of 67468 bls. of flour, [= 337340 bushels wheat;] 5310 bls. pot-ashes; 2648 bls. beef and pork; 709 bls. whiskey; 175 M. staves; sundries, as butter, lard, corn, cider, lumber, cheese, hams, oil, fruit, &c., \$10524: total amount, \$375000. In 1822, the Collector estimates the flour, alone, at '100,000 barrels,' and that the value of that and all other articles of produce of the country exported, both down the Canal and the St. Lawrence, say in nearly equal quantities, will probably amount to \$500,000.—The hamlet called *Falltown Village*, is a half mile below opposite Carthage,

but I cannot ascertain whether in this town or Gates.

J. H. A. R., A. P. B.

GREENBUSH, a Post-Township of Rensselaer Co., on the E. bank of the Hudson, 6 miles S. of Troy, and directly opposite Albany; bounded N. by Troy and Brunswick, E. by Sand-lake, S. by Schodac, W. by the Hudson or the County of Albany. It is about 8 miles square, and has a great diversity of soil and surface. Along the river are some alluvial flats, and back of these rise the river hills, within $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 mile, till they gain a general elevation of 200 feet, and present some summits of 300 to 350 feet. And the general surface is broken, diversified with hills, vallies, ridges and small marshes, till we approach the eastern border, where are extensive ranges of more lofty hills with deep vallies, and a soil of less value. Much of the upland soil is an aluminous marle or loam, with tracts of gravel, of clay, and of sand. Excepting the Hudson, its waters are some very small streams that run a short course to that river, and afford a scanty supply of mill-seats. This Township, wholly within the Manor of Rensselaer, is principally owned by the Proprietor of that Estate; and the titles to lands are by leases of various tenures. Along the Hudson are fine alluvial flats, commencing opposite Albany, and extending S. for several miles. There is a small sulphuretted hydrogen Spring, near Greenbush V., which has attracted some notice; and in consequence of supposed indications, considerable efforts have been made in searching for mineral coal, in the hills around this spring. Shafts have been sunk, and the mineral auger has descended near 200 feet, but unfortunately without success, or any confirmation of indications. The rock hereabout is a fragile shistus, interspersed with streaks of siliceous stones in some places; and in these fragments, for they constitute no regular strata, have been found galenas of pretty rich lead ores, though I have heard of but a few small samples. Geological disquisitions are

foreign to the plan of this work, and brief mineralogical notices are barely permitted. Under the article *Mineralogy*, I have collected the prominent features of the mineralogy of this State, and its geology is briefly noticed under *Mountains*. Coal, is a great desideratum in this region, as wood is rapidly increasing in value, and very little attention is bestowed on its cultivation, though much of the farm-lands now lying waste, ought to be planted with forest-trees. Woodlands are now worth more than the same quality of land under tolerable cultivation, including buildings, fences and every improvement, and yet little or no care is taken to replace the consumption. The geological structure of this region is unfavorable for coal. The whole country seems underlaid by clay, and I am warranted in this conjecture by numerous instances of personal inspection, where water-courses have penetrated to the greatest depths. Ledges of slate and limestone, embracing a very considerable variety, in some instances of combinations also with other stones, have been found to rest on a soft clay.— And these facts, connected with many opportunities for observations on the geological structure of regions of fossil coal, leave me but a faint hope of its existence in the region about Albany. Mineral coal, *lithanthrax*, is of two kinds, and these include many varieties of quality, form and appearance. What I should denominate primitive coal, is that kind which appears to have had no vegetable origin, and which forms a large portion of the earth in some countries, as in Great-Britain, and also in the extensive region to the W. of the Apallachian mountains in our own country. Coal is also formed from the carbon of decayed vegetables, and this fact is abundantly established by numerous observations in various countries. And since I am so far advanced in a digression, my readers will pardon me if I suggest a belief, that coal of the latter kind may be found in the High-

lands, near the Hudson in this State, though probably only in small quantities. For a very excellent view of the geology of this county, see Professor Eaton's Survey, noticed under RENSSELAER COUNTY, a work of more valuable information in geology and agriculture, than any other of its size that has issued from the American press.

The *Post-Village of Greenbush*, is situated on a rich alluvial flat, opposite the lower part of Albany, on the E. bank of the Hudson, and contains near 100 houses and stores. It was laid out some 10 or 11 years since, during the rage for speculation, in a purchase of a mile square, and though it has not yet rivalled Albany in business, is a respectable Village, incorporated, and has considerable trade. Its dockage is good, and it is connected with Albany by a horse ferry. The New-Lebanon turnpike extends S.-Eastward from this place, and there is a very pleasant road along the river. Mill Creek, a small stream, enters the Hudson here, on which, at the foot of the river-hill, there are some mills.

The small *Village of Bath*, 1 mile N. of Greenbush Village, is on the bank of the Hudson, at the upper ferry, rather above the N. end of Albany. It stands on the declivity of the dry, gravelly river hill, has some docks, sloops, stores, about 40 houses, an extensive tannery, and some small business in trade. The situation is pleasant, commanding a fine view of the river, Albany, and the country to the west. It took its name from the supposed medicinal qualities of a spring, slightly colored by iron, or the qualities of the tan-bark under which it flows. The eastern turnpike extends from Bath, through Sandlake and Berlin, to Williamstown, in the State of Massachusetts.

The *United States' Cantonment*, on a farm owned by the Federal government, erected during the late war, is on the summit of the river hill, 2 miles SSE. of Albany, N. of the turnpike,

and consists of extensive Barracks for Soldiers, Officers' Quarters, &c. &c., calculated for the accommodation, in winter quarters, of 5000 men. It is a costly establishment, the buildings of wood, seen from all parts of the country to the W., of which it commands a very extensive view. *Mount Madison*, a high summit, a little N., may as well give its name to the whole establishment.

There is a small Village at Van Alen's, *Blooming Grove*, 2 miles E. of Bath, on the Williamstown turnpike, a Dutch Reformed Church, a tavern, and some 5 or 6 houses. The *Wynants Kill*, that enters the Hudson in Troy, runs across the NE. part of this town, and in descending the river hills, in Troy, drives the machinery of the Troy Iron and Nail Factories, and some grain mills, near the N. border of Greenbush. On this creek, 1 mile above *Albia*, there is the *Wynants Kill Village*, of some 20 houses and a church.

Population, 2764 : 499 farmers, 123 mechanics, 56 traders, and persons engaged in commerce ; 10 foreigners ; 67 free blacks, 61 slaves : taxable property, \$459715 : 12 schools, 9 months in 12 ; \$367.72 ; 795 ; 452 : 554 electors, 15161 acres improved land, 1928 cattle, 746 horses, 3337 sheep : 12926 yards cloth : 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery.

A.C.,B.S.,N.T.

GREENSBURGH, a Post-Township of West-Chester County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 27 miles N. of New-York, 135 S. of Albany, and 5 miles W. of *White-Plains* ; bounded N. by Mount Pleasant, E. by White Plains and Scarsdale, S. by Yonkers, W. by the Hudson. Saw-mill creek, or Saw-creek, runs S. in the W. part, Bronx creek along the E. line, and there are some branches also which supply mill seats. There is a Landing on the Hudson and a small Village, called *Tarrytown*, near the N. line of this Township, where is considerable business, and trade with New-York,

that employs several sloops. The situation is very pleasant, and being opposite Tappan Bay, the Hudson at this place is near 3 miles wide.— These Towns offer very little for local detail, and I have no taste for wire-drawn descriptions. *Maj. Andre* was taken in this Town, near Tarrytown Village. The stage-road from New-York to Albany, lies along the shore of the Hudson; and the navigation of that noble river affords an elegant display of beauties, from its shores in this quarter. The land is of various kinds and qualities, and the surface is agreeably diversified. Population, 2064: 310 farmers, 108 mechanics, and 31 persons employed in commerce; 32 foreigners not naturalized; 72 free blacks; 25 slaves: taxable property, \$558142; 9 school districts, schools kept 11 months: \$276.72; 520; 375: electors, 395; 16981 acres of improved land, 1496 cattle, 391 horses, 1600 sheep; 12606 yards of cloth: 6 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 3 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, and 1 ashery. S.M., A.O., S.D.

GREENE, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Chenango County, 20 miles SW. of Norwich, and 120 from Albany; bounded N. by Smithville, E. by Oxford and Coventry, S. and W. by Broome County. It is well watered by Chenango River and some of its branches. Near the N. line is the Village of Greene, where is the Post-Office, and about 12 or 14 houses. Here is a handsome bridge across the Chenango River, at the crossing of

the Ulster and Cayuga turnpike, and a place of considerable business.— Along the streams are fine groves of white pine, with oak, chesnut, and other trees of value for timber: the hills are wooded with beech, maple, &c., and are very good for grass.— Fruit trees succeed well, and the warm soil of the vallies and alluvial lands yields great crops of grain or grass.— Mill-seats are very plenty. *Gineganslet Post-Office*, in this town, takes its name from a Creek, and it is written in so many ways by my Correspondents, and others, that I hesitate to write it at all. A turnpike has been granted from Chenango Point, Broome County, through this town, along the Chenango, and by the 'Big Flats,' in Smithville, part of the way along the Gineganslet Creek, but I do not learn whether the road is made or not.— The Chenango River runs diagonally SW. through this town, on a very devious course. In 1822, a small tract from this town was annexed to Oxford, just enough to *undetermine* the numbers under the 2 late Censuses, in Greene and Oxford. See *Civil Divisions*. Population, &c., [inclusive of the numbers annexed to Oxford,] 2590: 456 farmers, 19 mechanics, 5 traders; 6 slaves: taxable property, \$198535: 16 schools, kept 8 months; \$255.53; 697; 795: 458 electors, 10587 acres of improved land; 2293 cattle, 380 horses, 3718 sheep: 20792 yards of cloth: 6 grist mills, 24 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 4 distilleries, and 2 asheries.

L.C., D.F., E.C.

GREENE COUNTY.

GREENE COUNTY, on the W. side of the Hudson, is about 130 miles N. of New-York, 30 S. of Albany, and is bounded northerly by Schoharie and Albany Counties, E. by the Hudson, or by Columbia County, S. by Ulster Co., W. by Delaware County. The form is very irregular, and the area may be 508 square miles, or 325120 acres: Situated between 42° 03', and 42° 25' N. Latitude; 15' E., and 34' W. Longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Im.land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|----------|-----------|------|----------|--|
| Athens | P.T. | 2030 | 3294 | Athens V., 5 m. N. of Catskill, 23 S. of A.; Hoogeberg. |
| Cairo | P.T. | 2353 | 11184 | Cairo V., on Shingle-kill, 10m. from C., 11 W. of Athens. |
| CATSKILL | P.T. | 3510 | 12451 | Catskill V. & P.O., 36 m. S. of A.; Madison V.; Jefferson V. |

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------|-------|---|
| Coxsackie | P.T. | 2355 | 10882 | Coxsackie V., and 3 Landings; 12 miles N. of Catskill. |
| Durham | P.T.2 | 2979 | 21097 | Durham V., 22 m. f. C.; Oak-Hill V. & P.O.; S. Durh. P.O. |
| Greenville | P.T.1 | 2374 | 14953 | 18 m. NW. of C.; Freehold V. & P.O., 16, 30 SSW. of A. |
| Hunter | P.T. | 1025 | 4459 | 20 m. W. of C.; Kaaterskill F.; Pine Orchard; Round Top. |
| Lexington | P.T.1 | 1793 | 11563 | Lexington Heights V. & P. O., 28 miles W. of Catskill. |
| New-Baltimore | P.T. | 2036 | 13453 | New-Baltimore V. and Landing; Coeymans Meeting. |
| Windham | P.T.1 | 2536 | 16613 | 26 m. W. of C.; Schoharie-kill V. & P.O.; Batavia V. & C. |

15 22996 124958

The County of Greene, traversed by the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill mountains, presents a very broken surface, and contains the most elevated part of this lofty range. Entering Greene at the SE. angle, from Ulster County, these hills rise to an altitude of 2 to 3000 feet at the distance of 8 miles from the Hudson, holding their northerly course about 10 miles; then curving westward in a kind of semicircle, stretch across the whole county. At the S. angle of Schoharie Co., they range nearly west, and spread there, on divergent courses, as noticed under *Mountains*. It may be remarked in general, that these mountains present a grand rampart of 2000 to 2300 feet altitude above the adjacent plains, quite across Greene County; and some summits of 3000 to 3800 feet above the level of the Hudson, and from 10 to 30 miles distant from that river. To the W. of these, the country is either mountainous or hilly to a great distance; but eastward, these summits command a fine view of the whole valley of the Hudson, for a great extent:—of Columbia, some part of Dutchess Co.; and on the N. and E., it embraces Albany, Saratoga, Rensselaer and Washington Counties. Nor is the view bounded on the E. and NE. but by the hills or mountains of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont. *Round Top*, in Hunter, has an elevation of 3804 feet, and *High Peak*, of 3718, near which are the *Kaaterskill Falls*, and the *Pine Orchard*.

The soil of Greene County is not less various than the surface is diversified; and though so large a portion is mountainous and hilly, yet, as much of this presents a pretty good soil for pasturage or for grain, the whole county affords a larger proportion of arable land than could have been supposed. The valleys, too, are in some parts extensive and rich. Its agricultural products may be made in general to excel in excellence, from the local position and temperatures of the country. The population of this county will probably increase more rapidly than it has, from the growth of its trading towns on the Hudson. *Catskill*, the capital, has considerable trade already; and this place or Athens, opposite Hudson, must probably experience a rapid growth, as the market town for an extensive back country. To this place, which is within 4 miles of the head of ship-navigation, the Hudson is navigable for an American frigate; and here is a bold shore, with convenient docking ground. At some place in this vicinity, and on the west side of the river, future ages will probably find the third, if not the second city on the Hudson, in wealth, population, and commercial importance. See ATHENS. The principal small streams on the E. of the Kaatsbergs, are the Catskill or Catscreek, which receives some waters from Albany and Schoharie Counties, and runs SE. into the Hudson near Catskill Village. This is a good mill stream, and receives many small branches, one of the largest of which is Kaaterskill, which it receives from a short turn in Ulster County. The Haanekrai-kill crosses the NE. angle, from Albany County, and there are some other small streams that fall into the Hudson. The Schoharie Creek, a fine stream of the Mohawk, rises in Hunter, near the southern extremity of Greene County, on the W. of the Kaatsbergs, and, with its small branches which water every part, runs NW. into Schoharie County. Its branches are Batavia Creek, East and West Kills, Albion Creek, and some others in this County. Coxsackie Creek, enters the

Hudson in the town of Coxsackie. It may amuse for a moment, to observe the etymologies of some of the above names. The Helderberg, or Clear Mountain, supplies the extreme sources of Kaatskill, or Catscreek; the Kaatsberg, or Catsmountain, supplies other streams which unite with it, and passing the Village of Catskill, (the same name as that now-a-days applied to the creek, and to the mountain,) falls into the Hudson near that Village, after having received Kaaterskill, or He-Cats' Creek. There is also a Kaatrixkill; Haanekrai-kill, or Cock-crowing-creek, is named above; and Schoharie, is derived from an Indian word signifying flood-wood; as is Coxsackie, from another Indian word, signifying the hooting-of-owls. The abundance of wild animals of the cat species, in the mountains of this country, was marked alike by the aboriginals and the early white inhabitants, who applied appropriate names. For tradition has it as a fact that the Indian name for the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill mountains, expressed the same meaning as that given by the early Dutch inhabitants, which was Kaatsbergs,* Catsmountains or hills. The natural scenery of this County partakes more of the sublime and magnificent than that of any other portion of this State. Its geology is interesting, but so far as I know has been little investigated, or its mineralogy, though this County has a Lyceum of Natural History, from which something may be expected. Its agriculture is very respectable and improving, and there is an Agricultural Society, which receives \$200 a year from the treasury. There are 2 Banks at *Catskill*, the County, or shire Town, a busy, trading place, for which see the Town of CATSKILL. It is 36 miles S. of Albany, 6 SW. of the City of Hudson, and 124 N. of New-York.

Statistics.—Greene elects 2 Members of Assembly, and, with Delaware, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 11th district: Population, 22996:† ratio of increase per annum, 2 per cent: whites, 22225; free blacks, 637; slaves, 134; foreigners not naturalized, 81; persons employed in agriculture, 4627; in manufactures and trades, 996; in commerce and trade, 155:—Townships, 10; Post-Offices, 15; school districts and schools, 102; kept on an average 9 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$2728.12; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 5915; No. taught that year, 4374: taxable property, \$4,433,874: electors, 4485; acres of improved land, 124958; No. of cattle, 21590; 4909 horses; 32641 sheep: yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821, 141934: grist mills, 46; saw mills, 89; oil mills, 2; fulling mills, 18; carding machines, 16; cotton and woollen factories, 2; trip hammers, 2; distilleries, 4; asheries, 16. There are also 2 very extensive tanneries in Lexington, and others in other towns, but all omitted in the Census.

GREENEVILLE, a Post-Township of Greene County, 17 miles NW. of *Catskill*, and 27 from Albany; bounded N. by Albany County, E. by New-Baltimore and Coxsackie, southerly by Cairo, W. by Durham. It is watered by some branches of Catskill Creek. The surface is broken and hilly, but the soil is productive, and excellent for grazing. There are several turnpikes, and numerous common roads. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and their clothing is the product of the household wheel and loom. The dairy of this country has a high reputation, and its agriculture is very respectable and improving. There is a small Village called

* The late Samuel Jones, 'The Old Comptroller,' disliked Catsbergs, 'partly Dutch and partly English,' but liked this name, the old Dutch one, which for many reasons ought to be retained. Why not, as well as Kaaterskill? See FISHKILL T., and CAIRO.

† Exclusive of the small annexation from Ulster Co., since the Census. See CATSKILL T.

Freehold, from the former name of the town, and the *Freehold Post-Office*, 16 miles NW. of Catskill, 30 SSW. of Albany. The Greenville P. O. is 18 miles from Catskill. The roads to Athens, Coxsackie and Catskill, branch at Freehold. The soil, surface, products, &c. of this town are very similar to those of DURHAM, which see. Population, 2374: 536 farmers, 92 mechanics, 7 traders; 9 foreigners; 18 free blacks, 8 *slaves*: taxable property, \$428433: 12 schools, 11 months in 12; \$351.54; 753; 690: 472 electors, 14953 acres improved land, 2941 cattle, 596 horses, 4597 sheep: 5 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 4 asheries.

A. C., E. C., J. P., J. H.

GREENFIELD, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 10 miles N. of *Ballston Spa*, and 36 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Corinth, E. by Wilton, S. by Saratoga Springs and Milton, W. by Providence. It is 10 miles E. and W. and 7 N. and South. It is well supplied with mill-streams, branches of the Kayaderoseras Creek, running S. to the town of Milton. The surface and soil of this town are diversified, embracing a wide range of variety. On the NW. border are the ridges of the Kayaderoseras Mountains, in the NE. the Palmertown Mountain, and the most of the surface is broken into sharp or waving inequalities, with here and there deep ravines. The prevailing stones are limestone, and siliceous or calcareous sandstone, in horizontal strata. They quarry well, and are much used for building in the vicinity, and for locks on the Northern Canal. Much of the land is stony and rough, but the farmers are turning the loose stones on the surface to good account, in the erection of field wall. The soil of the arable lands is principally a gravelly calcareous, or argillaceous loam, variously intermixed with sand and vegetable remains. With all its roughness of surface, it is a very good township of land, and yields a great amount and variety of products. The inhabitants are hardy, industrious and

frugal, Yankees in origin and character. There are 3 churches for Baptists, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Universalists, a Friends' meeting-house, and 3 libraries, one of which, owned by a lodge of Freemasons, is said to be a large and valuable collection of useful books. Population, 3024; taxable property, \$515625: school districts, 20; No. of children taught in the schools, 1052. There are acres of improved land, 21719; No. of cattle, 3086; 806 horses; 8441 sheep; and 33700 yards of cloth are made in one year in families. There are 4 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, and 2 asheries. The roads are numerous and good, and the inhabitants are making spirited improvements in every branch of rural economy.

J. P., A. C. B.

GREEN ISLAND, or TIBBITS'S ISLAND, see WATERLIET.

GREENLAND, see HUNTER.

GREEN POND, see MANLIUS.

GREEN R., and G. R. HOLLOW and V., see AUSTERLITZ.

GREEN RIVER P. O., see AUSTERLITZ, and HILLSDALE.

GREENVILLE, see MINISINK.

GREENWICH, a Post-Township of Washington County, about 37 miles NE. of Albany, and 8 W. of *Salem*; bounded N. by Argyle, E. by Salem, S. by Battenkill or Cambridge and Easton, W. by the Hudson or the County of Saratoga. The Battenkill supplies fine sites for mills, and its *great falls* have a descent of 60 feet. The surface of this town is moderately uneven, and *Bald-Hill* rises 200 feet above the level of the circumjacent plains, being about 3 miles in circumference. The soil is principally a gravelly loam, with good proportions of arable, meadow and grazing lands, under good cultivation. The inhabitants are making rapid advances in domestic economy, and their common clothing is principally supplied by household industry. About 12,000 bushels of lime are made annually, and there is a distillery which con-

sames, if not destroys, 30 bushels of rye per day. *Union Village*, on the Battenkill, 5 miles E. of the Hudson, and 34 N. of Albany, is incorporated, and its legal limits comprise also a small tract on the S. side of Battenkill, being in the town of Easton. Here are 2 extensive cotton factories, 4 or 5 mills, a trip hammer; 48 dwellings and stores, 2 meeting-houses, and an academy;—the whole population 500. In these cotton factories, 100 hands are employed, 1500 spindles, and 36 water-power looms, making about 1000 yds. cloth per day. The works are well supplied with every convenience, and the place is rapidly increasing in population. About 2 miles E. of here is another little village of 12 or 15 houses, some mills, &c., called *Hard-scrabble*, or *Franklinton*; and *Union Village* was formerly called *Whipple's City*. *Greenwich* is a rich farming township, and has fine water power and excellent mills. Marle abounds in several places. I have a good specimen, said to have been discovered on the farm of Job Reynolds. Population, 3197: 454 farmers, 211 mechanics, 20 traders; 24 foreigners; 10 free blacks, 7 slaves: taxable property, \$309656: 17 schools, 10 months in 12: \$541.31; 1089; 1193: 573 electors, 14423 acres improved land, 2432 cattle, 602 horses, 6143 sheep: 26172 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, and 1 distillery. In April, 1817, a small part of *Argyle* was annexed to this town. The *Ball*, or *Bald Mountain* Lime of this town, is of superior quality.

C.G.H., S.T., A.F., R.M., W.I.J.

GREEN WOODS, see PETERSBURGH and BERLIN.

GRENADIER ISLAND, of Lake Ontario, opposite Cape Vincent, town of Lyme. See ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

GRINDSTONE CREEK, see RICHLAND.

GROTON, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Tompkins County, 14 miles NE. of *Ithaca*, and 150 W. of Albany, bounded N. by *Locke* in Cay-

uga Co., E. by *Homer* in Cortland Co., S. by *Dryden*, W. by *Lansing*. Its form is a regular parallelogram, 5 miles N. and S., and 10 E. and W., comprising the S. half of the Military Township of *Locke*, divided on the erection of Tompkins County, and first called *Division*, changed in 1818 to its present name. *Fall Creek* runs S. through it, and supplies abundance of fine mill-seats. The soil is good, and the air and waters pure and salubrious. The settlements are of more recent date than in some of the adjoining towns, but its productions rival those of any of them in goodness and abundance. The inhabitants are principally Yankees, sober, ingenious and industrious. The road from *Homer* to *Ithaca* crosses this town SWestward, and the other roads are good. There are 3 churches; 1 for Baptists, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for miscellaneous accommodation, a plan that marks a commendable liberality in design, but often rendered abortive by mistaken prejudices and ill-founded sectarian zeal. I hope it may not prove so here. There are 12 school districts, the most of which are furnished with good frame school houses, in which schools are kept, on an average of the whole, 8 months in 12, regulated conformably to law; school monies received in 1821, \$277.34; No. of children between 5 and 15, 988; whole No. taught that year, 1132. The occupants own the soil they cultivate, as Yankees are apt, and every body ought to do, paying no tribute to the overgrown lordlings of extravagant grants from any crown, or to the purse-proud creatures of a monied aristocracy. Talk about the theory of our Republican institutions as we may, the best, the only guarantee for their perpetuity, is in the multiplication of freeholds in absolute allodium, and the intelligence of the common farmers and mechanics, feeling their independence and enjoying it.— This township has 2 Post Offices, *Groton*, indicated above, by calling it a Post-Town, and *Fall Creek P. O.*;

and there are 2 small villages, *Moscow*, and *Peru*. *Moscow*, much the most considerable, is situated on Fall Creek, in the SE. part, and has excellent grain and saw mills, several mechanical establishments, &c., and a good deal of the hum of mill work and business. Fall Creek Post-Office, if I understand my Correspondents rightly, is in this village; and near each of the Post Offices there are mills, small collections of houses, a meeting-house, and school-house. Population, 2742: farmers, 1353; 134 mechanics, 4 traders, or 'persons engaged in commerce;' no slaves, nor free blacks: taxable property, personal, 4032; total, \$116432; 506 electors; 8179 acres of improved land; 3047 cattle, 480 horses, 5766 sheep: 26261 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 6 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 5 oil mills, 8 fulling mills, 2 trip hammers, 2 distilleries, and 3 asheries. A.,C.,D.J.S.

GROVELAND, a Post-Township of Livingston County, 6 miles S. of *Geneseo*, bounded N. by *Geneseo*, E. by *Freeport* and *Sparta*, S. by *Sparta*, W. by *Mount Morris*. This town has *Canesus Lake* on part of its E. border, the *Genesee River* in the NW. corner, where it receives *Canasaraga Creek*, from the SW. and along the W. border. It is township No. 8, range 7, of *Phelps & Gorham's Purchase*, a pretty good tract of land, moderately uneven, tolerably productive of grain, grass and fruit. The Village of *Williamsburgh*, which has a Post-Office of the same name, is in the NW. corner, on the *Genesee River*, at the mouth of the *Canasaraga Creek*, and is a place of some business. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above *Geneseo Village*, by a pleasant road along the *Genesee River* hill. This country had a very heavy growth of native forest trees, such as the maple, beech, elm, ash, basswood, and some pine, hemlock and oak.—Population, 1273: 360 farmers, 2 mechanics; 3 foreigners; 15 free blacks: taxable property, \$162360: 7 schools, 5 months in 12; \$103.70; 400; 254: 195 electors, 5301 acres improved

land, 1459 cattle, 348 horses, 2970 sheep: 6890 yards cloth: 3 saw mills, 3 distilleries. A.L.C.,N.T.

GUANOS, see BROOKLYN.

GUILDERLANDT, a Post-Township of Albany County, 12 miles a little N. of W. from *Albany*. Its form is strangely distorted, being 15 miles greatest length, and about 6 greatest breadth: terminating in the E. in an acute angle, and also in the West.—Bounded N. by *Schenectady County*, NE. by the charter bounds of *Albany*, an extent of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; S. by *Bethlehem*, W. by *Knox*; and its area may be 53 square miles. It is well watered by the *Norman's Kill* and several branches, which supply mill-seats.—The general character of the land is but indifferent, and there is much of poor and barren sand, with tracts of marsh of little apparent value. There are also fine tracts of sandy loam, and many pretty good farms. In 1810, the whole population was 2466, including 66 slaves. The *Cherry-Valley* turnpike leads through *Guilderlandt*, and the other roads are too numerous to be good. The *Village of Hamilton*, formerly the seat of an extensive manufactory of glass, is on the *Western turnpike*, 8 miles W. of *Albany*, and yet has some inns, stores, and a small number of houses, though it can hardly be called a Village.—The land is a light, and very dry sand, but along the creek, below, there are some pretty good tracts of alluvion, and some handsome farms. Stop a little, reader, on this sandy plain, and let us look back at the ups and downs, and the changes we have witnessed, on this little spot. Dost thou remember the late *Gen. Hamilton*,—and the *Albany aristocracy*, of which he used to be, in the days of *his* glory and *our* renown, the chief star,—the sun of a little world? It was he who planned our Village, and the *Glass Works*, and gave them being, while yet we imported all our ideas of manufactures, as we did our glass. He was a great man,—great among the greatest: and while I think how he used to appear among

as, an host in himself; and how that sun was torn from the firmament, with the train of events that have followed, I wonder at the rapidity of the events, and of the march of time, and I must and will be sad! The greatest aggregates, are made up of small things; and this, to be sure, is a very small epitome of the ways of the world, in all its mutations and changes, a miniature of a portrait, yet well known and well remembered. Population, 2270: 310 farmers, 11 traders, 47 mechanics; 1 foreigner; 24 free blacks, 47 *slaves*: taxable property, \$358525: 9 schools, 11 months in 12; \$348.50; 702; 403! 475 electors, 14736 acres improved land, 2633 cattle, 875 horses, 5711 sheep: 13532 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 8 saw mills.

A.C., J.V.V., L.V.K.

GUILFORD, a Post-Township of Chango County, 7 miles S. of Norwich, 108 W. of Albany, or 100 by the nearest road, bounded N. by Norwich, E. by Unadilla River or Otsego Co., S. by Bainbridge, W. by Oxford. It was erected from the E. part of Oxford in 1813, and is a good township of land, possessed by wealthy and prosperous farmers. There are 3 churches, or houses for worship, but my Correspondents have not mentioned of what order. The Unadilla River forms the eastern boundary, along which are broad tracts of excellent alluvion. The uplands are somewhat broken, but good for grass, and I hope the people of this country will not fail to adapt their agriculture to the soil, a remark that would seem rather impertinent, but for the unaccountable predilection of the farmers in most parts of the state for grain-farming, in preference to stock and dairy farming. See HENRIETTA, and some of the towns in Monroe County for similar remarks, and for an apology, if one be necessary, for the freedom I use, as well here as elsewhere. *Mount Upton Post-Office*, is in this town; and *Knappsburgh P. O.*, formerly in Oxford, was also in this town, noticed in the 1st edition of this Work, but has

lost its name for *Guilford*. Population, 2175: 336 farmers, 64 mechanics, 1 trader; 3 free blacks: taxable property, \$220705: 15 schools, kept 8 months in 12; \$376.79; 914; 691: 458 electors; 11858 acres of improved land; 2310 cattle, 409 horses, 4312 sheep: 21709 yards of cloth: 6 grist mills, 15 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 2 distilleries, and 2 asheries. L.C., C.A.

GULL ISLANDS, see SOUTHOLD.

GUN POWDER SPRING, see GREENBUSH.

GYPSUM, first discovery of, in New-York, see CAMILLUS.

H.

HAANE KRAI KILL, or Cock-crowing creek, a small mill-stream, rises in Coeymans, Albany County, and enters the W. bank of the Hudson in the NE. corner of Greene County, at the New-Baltimore Landing.

HAARLEM, see HAERLEM.

HACKENSACK, a river of New-Jersey, which rises in Rockland County of this State, where it runs S. about 14 miles, and supplies many valuable mill-seats. It empties into NEWARK BAY, which see.

HACKSTAFF'S MILLS, see PERU.

HADLEY, a Township of Saratoga County, 27 miles N. of *Ballston-Spa*, bounded N. by Essex County, E. by Hudson River, or the County of Warren, S. by Corinth, W. by Concord. The town of Hadley, by successive subdivisions, is now restricted to a small area, Corinth, and the principal part of Concord, having been taken from it since the publication of the 1st edition of this Work. The Hudson, here a 'strong' mill-stream, forms its eastern boundary, on which there are rapids, falls, and mills, and the Sacandaga courses eastward across it to that river. The land is broken and hilly, or mountainous, timbered with pine, hemlock, beech and maple, and some oak, yielding lumber enough to keep all who *work* at getting it, miserably

poor, and those who employ them, most miserably fat, if not rich. At Rockwell's Mills, there are Falls, below which lumber is carried by land about 5 miles, whence it descends in rafts to the Feeder of the Champlain Canal, noticed under QUEENSBURY.—The Luzerne Post-Office is on the opposite bank of the river, and Hadley has no Post-Office, the only Town in the County that has none, while some are very much incommoded by having too many. At the Falls, in Hadley, there is one of Eastman's saw mills in operation, a most valuable invention, which I hope may serve as a model for mills in every part of the State.—Population, 798: 202 farmers, 24 mechanics; 1 trader: 2 free blacks: taxable property, \$51154: 4 schools, 6 months in 12; \$42.00; 195; 162: 157 electors, 4083 acres improved land, 697 cattle, 10 horses, 1290 sheep: 5277 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills.

N.T.,T.S.

HADLEY LANDING, see CORINTH.

HAERLEM COVE, is on the Hudson River, New-York Island, in front of Manhattanville.

HAERLEM HEIGHTS, see NEW YORK.

HAERLEM V. and P. O., see NEW YORK.

HAERLEM RIVER, connects with Spytten Duyvel Creek, at the N. end of New-York Island, and with the East River, or Long-Island Sound, at Horll Gatt and the Barn Islands, forming the water-line of boundary and navigation on the E. side of New-York Island. It is about 6 miles in length, and from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ in width.

HAGUE, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Warren County, W. of Lake George; bounded N. by Essex County, E. by Lake George, S. by Bolton, W. by Scaroon river. This town was called Rochester, and first erected by that name, March 6, 1807; the name was changed to Hague, April 6, 1808. It is a tract of mountainous country, principally wild, though along the Lake are some pretty good tracts of land, and the town contains about 100 families, principally settled along

the margin of the Lake. Soil, products, &c., so nearly resemble those of Bolton, that a repetition is unnecessary. The streams, however, are small, and the land is well watered. *Brant Lake* is in this town—and *Rogers' Rock*, a bold acclivity of massy granite, which rises from the water about 300 feet, on an angle of 45 or 50 degrees. The surface is pretty smooth, though there are some seams or perpendicular cavities, and by boldly retreating down this rock, the celebrated Major Rogers gave it his name. On the top of the rock, the brave Rogers, with his party of veterans, were surprised and encircled by a party of savages, about 1758. He escaped unhurt by a hasty retreat down the rock, but lost the most of his men; though this temerarious adventure completely established the reputation of Rogers, in the eyes of his savage enemy. The bones of the victims remain yet unburied, on the summit, and the curious are doubly compensated for their labor in ascending to view them, by an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. The S. end, several miles of Scaroon Lake, is in this town.—Within a few days past, an old man called on me, and told me he was one of Rogers's party, relating many particulars of that singular and daring adventure. His memory appears to be good. A.D. 1822. Population, 514: 136 farmers, other employments omitted in the Census: taxable property, \$55662: 5 schools, 6 months in 12; \$33.67; 142; 166: 120 electors, 2412 acres improved land, 416 cattle, 65 horses, 892 sheep: 3980 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills.—Hague is about 87 miles N. of Albany.

D.D.W., U.B., K.B.

HAGUE, see MORRISTOWN.

HALFMOON, a Post-Township in the S. part of Saratoga County, 15 miles S. of *Ballston-Spa*, bounded N. by Ballston, Malta and Stillwater, E. by the Hudson River and by Waterford, S. by the Mohawk, or the County of Albany, W. by the County of Schenectady. Waterford has been

erected from the SE. part, since the publication of this Work in 1813, and the name has been changed to *Orange*, by the Legislature, and back again to *Halfmoon*. See *WATERFORD*. It is still a large town, having 3 Post-Offices, one in the SE. extremity, *Middletown P. O.*; one in the N., *Jonesville P. O.*; and *Halfmoon P. O.*, near the centre, 7 miles from Waterford, 11 from Ballston-Spa, and 5 from each Canal. The soil of this town is principally a light sand, or sandy loam, with some tracts of clay, made productive by good husbandry, but good for nothing without it. Its waters, excepting the Mohawk on the S. boundary, and Anthony's kill on the N., are very small. Besides the local designations already noticed, there are *Clifton Park*, in the S., and *Amity church*; a small Village, called the *Borough*, 8 miles N. of Waterford, on the river road and the Canal; and *Newtown*, a farming neighborhood, in the SE. part, a little N. of Middletown, where the Friends have a meeting-house.—Middletown Post-Office is in a hamlet of the same name, 3 miles NW. of Waterford Village; and for the other Post-Offices, see the TABLE in the APPENDIX. The Champlain Canal runs across the E. part of this town, along the Hudson; and the Erie Canal, across the S. part, along the Mohawk, between the 2 Aqueducts, by which it crosses that river. The roads, in this town, are much too numerous to be good, a remark applicable to all the sandy parts of the County. It is worthy of remark, too, that the roads seem to be on the very poorest streaks of land. Clifton Park, and some part of Newtown, have very excellent farms, the soil a clay loam, or sandy loam, variously combined with vegetable remains, warm, easy and productive.—Population, 4024: 617 farmers, 121 mechanics; 2 foreigners: 74 free blacks, 22 slaves: taxable property, \$861763: 17 schools, 10 months in 12; \$559.86; 1327; 1241: 752 electors, 30810 acres improved land, 3933 cattle, 1142 horses, 9161 sheep:

16621 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory.

E.S., C.A., N.T.

HALFMOON POINT, see *WATERFORD*.

HALF-WAY BROOK, see *QUEENSBURY*.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, see *WATERVLIET*.

HALL, JOHNSON, see *JOHNSTOWN*.

HALSEY'S CREEK FALLS, see *ULYSSES*: H. C., see *COVERT*.

HAMBURGH, a Post-Township of Erie County, 9 miles southerly of *Buffalo*, bounded N. by Buffalo and Amherst, E. by Aurora, S. by Boston, Eden and Evans, W. by Lake Erie. It comprises 2 townships, Nos. 9, ranges 7 and 8, of the Holland Purchase, together with the S. half of the Buffalo Creek Reserve, of the width of this town. The waters of the Nos. 9, are Canquaga, and some very small branches of Smoke, or Smoke's Creek, while Cazenove Creek runs across the NE. corner, in the Reservation. This extensive tract of course embraces a variety of surface, in part level, or gently undulated, and some variety, but not so much as would be desirable, of soils. There are some ridges, of a moderate elevation, formed of limestone, and schist; but the soil, almost every where, is a wet argillaceous loam, cold, and uninviting. There are some tracts bordering on a sandy loam, but the sand is very fine, compact when wet, and dries but slowly; and there are tracts of fat clay. As to farm land, this is exactly such as I should not like, for the climate is almost always dripping with an overload of moisture. Hamburg, including its part of the Indian Reserve, extends about 12 miles along the shore of Lake Erie, commencing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Village of Buffalo: its S. line is 17 miles long, and its E. line about 9.—There are roads in various directions, leading E., and SE., which I have not travelled; but that along the Lake, from Buffalo toward Erie, Pa., is absolutely too bad to be called a road,

very much like that to *Olean*, by the way of Bath and Angelica. This town has 2 Post-Offices, *Hamburgh*, (as is indicated in calling it a Post-Town,) in the W. part, and *E. Hamburgh P. O.*, in the E. part. When I was lately there, taking notes for this Work, the one was on the Lake shore, designated *Hamburgh-on-the-Lake*,—and the other a few miles back, but I am told a different arrangement has since been made, particulars not known. A Correspondent also says that *Smithville Post-Office*, is in this town. *Sturgeon Point*, on Lake Erie, directly opposite *Point Abino*, on the Canada side, is in the SW. corner of this town, (as they told me when there,) or in EVANS, which see, and also NIAGARA FALLS. It is about 20 miles SSW. of Buffalo, by the road; $8\frac{1}{2}$ from Point Abino, (the width of the Lake,) and 26 in right line S. of Niagara Falls.—*Smoke's Creek*, of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, is about 8 or 10 miles in length, enters Lake Erie, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Buffalo, in *Hamburgh*. The Friends have a *Hamburgh* monthly meeting. Population, 2034 : 354 farmers : taxable property, \$196008 : 17 schools, 6 months in 12 ; \$155.73 ; 485 ; 480 : 376 electors, 5113 acres improved land, 2475 cattle, 375 horses, 3936 sheep : 18394 yards cloth : 3 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 distilleries, 4 asheries.

J.W.,B.,J.G.,D.V.,S.D.W.,A.L.C.

HAMBURGH, NEW, V., see FISH-KILL T.

HAMBURGH V. and P.O., see HUNTSVILLE.

HAMILTON, a Post-Township in the SE. part of Madison County : bounded N. by Madison, E. by Brookfield, S. by Sherburne in Chenango Co., W. by Lebanon ; being Township No. 4, of the 20, on De Witt's Maps. It is situated 96 miles W. of Albany, and 25 SW. of Utica. In 1801, Hamilton was erected into a Town, and comprised Townships No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 ; now constituted 4 towns ; Eaton, Madison, Hamilton and Lebanon.—Hamilton is abundantly watered by the branches of Chenango river, which rise in this and the adjoining Towns. This Town is settled by immigrants from the Eastern States, and has had a rapid increase of wealth and population. The soil is of a superior quality. A handsome Village of about 75 houses and stores, with 1 church, is pleasantly situated on the main branch of Chenango river, called *Hamilton Village*, where is the Post-Office. It is incorporated as a Village, and is in the NW. corner of the town, 8 miles SSE. of *Morrisville*, (at present the seat of the County buildings and the Courts,) and 100 W. of Albany. *Forks P.O.*, is 7 miles from *Morrisville*, and 105 from Albany. Population, 2681 : 429 farmers, 8 traders, 131 mechanics ; 29 free blacks : taxable property \$303785 : 15 schools, 8 months in 12 ; \$431.31 ; 884 ; 1069 : 479 electors, 10040 acres improved land, 2729 cattle, 576 horses, 5791 sheep : 27017 yards cloth : 5 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 5 distilleries, 7 asheries.

J.K.,O.E.B.,J.W.B.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

HAMILTON COUNTY is situated from 20 to 75 miles N. of *Johnstown*, and is bounded N. by St Lawrence and Franklin Counties, E. by Essex, Warren, and a small part of Saratoga County, S. by Montgomery County, W. by the County of Herkimer. Its extent N. and S. 60 miles, E. and W. 30 ;—area 1800 square miles, or 1,152,000 acres : situated between $43^{\circ} 09'$ and $44^{\circ} 05'$ N. lat., and $10'$ W. and $50'$ W. lon. from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|----------------|---------|------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hope, | 608 | 1187 | 25 miles NNE. of Johnstown ; | Sacandaga River. |
| Lake Pleasant, | 312 | 718 | 20 to 75 miles N. of Johnstown ; | Elm L., and L. Pleasant |
| Wells. | 331 | 1259 | 30 to 75 miles NNE. of Johnstown ; | Pezeeko Lake. |
| | 1251 | 3164 | | |

The County of Hamilton was provisionally erected from the N. end of Montgomery County, by an act of the Legislature of April 12, 1816, but is not yet separately organized, still forming a part of that County, as it is to continue to do, 'until it shall contain 1288 taxable inhabitants, qualified to vote for Members of Assembly.' By the late Census, (1821,) the whole No. of electors is 215, and judging by the quality of the land, it will be a very long time before Hamilton will become a County, on the terms prescribed by the act above noticed. The surface of this County is elevated, as it supplies small streams for the sources of the Hudson, sends waters to the Mohawk, the Sacandaga, Black River, Indian River, Racket River, and the Saranac, or in all directions, to the Hudson, Lake Ontario, the River St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. Traversed by mountains, abounding with swamps, and clothed with dreary forests of evergreens, the principal part of the land is of little value, and for centuries yet to come the most part of this great region must remain a wild waste for the haunt of wolves. There are some tracts of arable lands, and the forests border on the Iron region, for which they may some time or other be laid under contribution. If the wisdom of legislation should annex the northern part of Herkimer to this County, Hamilton would comprise nearly all the lands in this great State, that might be considered absolutely uninhabitable. See the 3 several Towns, pretty minutely described. The small lakes are very numerous.

In the Statistics of Montgomery County, are included the returns of this also, excepting only as to the whole population, and the number of Towns. In the Census of 1820, the returns are kept separate, for Montgomery and Hamilton, but in that by this State, of 1821, both are included in one, as one County.—It is, in fact, perfectly foolish and idle to describe them separately, for they are but one County, and there is no probability of their becoming 2, until long after these 2 descriptions, demanded by the folly of our excessive legislation, shall lie buried and forgotten among the rubbish of antiquity. The site for the County Buildings was designated in 1817, in the Town of Lake Pleasant, on the N. bank of the Lake of the same name. 'Jessup's river,' and the Sacandaga, are the principal streams, running southerly. The principal Lakes, are, *Lake Pleasant*, 30 miles N. of the Fish House, connected by a Creek of a half mile in length with *Round Lake*; and *Pezecke*, or *Pezecko L.*, 7 miles W. of L. Pleasant, and *Elm Lake*, 3 miles East. These Lakes abound with trout; and a Correspondent writes me there are fine tracts of arable lands on their margins, heavily clothed with valuable pines. A resident Correspondent writes me, since the above was written, that from the top of a mountain in L. Pleasant T., 9 Lakes may be seen at one view. The principal settlement is in L. Pleasant, 70 miles NNW. of Albany, extending around that Lake and to Elm Lake, and consists of 50 families. See WELLS, and HOPE.

Statistics.—Towns, 3; Post-Offices, none; Population, 1251: 229 farmers, 15 mechanics; 6 foreigners not naturalized; 1 free black, 1 *slave*, both males under 14 years of age: Electors, under the *new Constitution*, 215: area, 1800 square miles, or 1,152,000 acres: school districts, 9; schools kept 5 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$132.73; No. of children between 5 and 15, 352; number taught that year, 308: taxable property, \$306462: 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, and 2 asheries: 988 cattle, 202 horses, 1331 sheep: 9019 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 3164 acres of improved land.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, see PARIS.
HAMILTON P. O., see MADRID, and
the Village of WADDINGTON.

HAMILTON V., see GUILDERLANDT.
HAMILTON V., see OLEAN.
HAMLIN MOUNTAIN, see WILMINGTON.

HAMMOND P. O., see ROSSIE.

HAMPSTEAD, a Township in the western angle of Rockland County, with *Ramapo Works P. O.*, 130 miles S. of Albany; bounded NWesterly by Orange County, E. by Clarkstown, and a small part of Orangetown, SWesterly by the State of New-Jersey, an extent of 11 miles. The surface is broken, and on the N. and W. are some hills that aspire to the name of mountains. The vallies are productive of the common crops, and very excellent for fruit. The Ramapo river, which rises in Orange County, runs S. across the W. part of this Town into New-Jersey, receiving here a small stream that also supplies mill-seats. This stream is of sufficient force for mills, and it abounds with falls. There are one Dutch Reformed and one Presbyterian meeting-house, and 11 school-houses. The iron manufactures of this town employ a great number of persons. There are some forges, for making bar-iron, an extensive nail factory, connected with which is a rolling and slitting mill, and a great number of mills of various kinds. RAMAPO WORKS, or *Pierson's Works*, are situated on the Ramapo river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the New-Jersey line, on the stage road between Albany and New-York, in what was called the Pass, which was fortified during the Revolutionary war. These Works consist of a forge, a rolling and slitting mill, a cotton factory, works for cutting and heading of nails by water, saw and grist mills, &c. &c. Here is the *Ramapo Works Post-Office*, a small Presbyterian meeting-house, and 85 other buildings. These works employ 300 men, and give direct support to about 700 persons, besides partial employ to near as many more, in the various operations connected with the establishment. 700 tons of iron were rolled and slit here in 1820, and about 500 tons manufactured into nails. These works commenced operation in 1798, and are owned by J. G. Pierson and Brothers. *Dater's Works*, 2 miles above these, on the same stream, have

6 forge fires, and give subsistence to about 140 persons. '*Kakiat*, is the Indian name of a part of this town, long since settled by people from Hempstead, Queens Co, who gave it the name of New-Hempstead; and when that part of the country was erected into a Township, it received the name of New-Hempstead, afterwards changed to *Hampstead*: But the Village has constantly retained the original name of *Kakiat*.* There was formerly a Post Office at this place, of the same name, noticed in the first edition of this Work. Population, 2072: 452 farmers, 290 mechanics, 1 trader; 39 foreigners; 25 slaves, and 66 free blacks: Electors, 465; 14423 acres of improved land; 1837 cattle, 628 horses, 1587 sheep; 250879 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 17 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, and 1 distillery, according to the late Census. Taxable property, \$496546; school districts, 11; schools kept 10 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$289.47; children between 5 and 15, 710; No. that received instruction in the schools that year, 424! The Hook Mountain, noticed under Clarkstown, has an altitude near Ramapo, of 1067 feet, at a summit called the *Tourn*. The Orange turnpike, conducted through the Highlands, along the Ramapo Creek, with singular ability, deserves notice, as between Munro Works, in Orange Co., and the New-Jersey line, a distance of 11 miles, it no where rises more than 50 feet above that creek, and that through a narrow defile, *The Pass*, of the Revolutionary War. In addition to the iron and other works noticed under Ramapo, above, the Cotton Factory deserves a more minute observation. It has 5000 spindles and 80 water-power looms in active operation.—The Factory is warmed by steam, in the most perfect manner, and furnish-

* Samuel Jones, 'the old Comptroller.'

as a good model for other large factories. Besides the perfect security against fire, of this mode, the heat it produces is a temperate warmth, alike throughout the building, and the plan is also more economical. This factory gives employment to 200 women and children. The whole property is owned as above, and was incorporated in 1822, by the name of the Ramapo Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$400,000.

S.S., J. H. P., P. S. V. O., S. J., G. S. A.

HAMPTON, a comparatively small but good Township of land in Washington County, bounded by Granville on the S., W. by Whitehall, E. and N. by Poultney river, which separates New-York and Vermont. Its length N. and S., is about 8 miles; its breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles. The soil and productions, are the same with those of Granville, which are amply described. The timber is maple, beech, &c., interspersed with beautiful groves of white pine. The surface in general is moderately uneven, but along the river are extensive and very fertile intervals. The stones are the blue and red slate or shistus, with quarries of excellent limestone. The whole is well watered and healthy, and remarkable for the growth of apple-trees, which produce excellent fruit. The inhabitants are principally immigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut, of industrious habits, with good society regulations. Much towards supplying their wants of clothing, &c., is produced by household manufactures. There is an Episcopal meeting-house near the centre of the Town, and societies of Congregationalists and Methodists. Hampton is about 6 miles SE. of Whitehall, 70 NNE. of Albany. Will somebody send me information of the 'deep cutting,' some years ago, of a water-course in that Town? I hear of it, but cannot get particulars. The facts merit minute and accurate detail. Population, 963: 177 farmers, 14 mechanics, 2 traders; 9 free blacks, 3 slaves; 5 foreigners not naturalized: taxable property, \$94578:

7 schools, 7 months in 12; \$132.96; 290; 338: 199 electors, 5569 acres improved land, 1274 cattle, 235 horses, 2216 sheep: 11692 yards cloth: 4 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, and 1 cotton and woollen factory.

S.T., J.K.

HAMPTON P. O., former name, see WESTMORELAND.

HANCOCK, a Post-Township in the S. angle of Delaware County, 27 miles southerly of Delhi, and 65 W. of Kingston: bounded NE. by Colchester, from which it was erected in 1806, SE. by Sullivan County, SW. by Delaware River or the State of Pennsylvania, NW. by Tompkins.—It is a rough hilly tract of land, thinly inhabited, except along the flats of the E. branch of the Delaware, which runs SW. near the centre of the town. Beaver Creek, which rises in Sullivan County, enters the S. bank of the E. branch of Delaware in Hancock, and along this are also some flats with a few inhabitants. Population in 1810, 578. The principal business is getting of lumber that descends the Delaware to Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 525: 126 farmers, 15 mechanics, 1 trader; 5 slaves; taxable property, \$148085: 5 schools, 7 months in 12; \$92.36; 165; 178: 119 electors, 1701 acres of improved land, 513 cattle, 58 horses, 1143 sheep: 3586 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills.

C., C. G. O. P.

HANKS'S BELL FOUNDRY, see WATERLIET.

HANNIBAL, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Oswego County, 11 miles S. of Oswego, 160 from Albany, bounded N. by Oswego, E. by Granby, S. by Ira, and W. by Sterling, both of Cayuga County. Its area is about 45 square miles. It is watered by several mill-streams, which have their rise in Cayuga County, and run across this Town to Lake Ontario, affording mill-seats. Its surface gently uneven, like that of the adjoining towns, soil fertile, and pretty rapidly increasing in population. The Post-Office is in Hannibalville, a Village of

12 to 20 buildings, and 3 or 4 mills, 11 miles from Oswego Village, *Hannibalville P. O.*, in the official Table for 1822. The Village is on *Nine-Mile-Creek*, the principal mill stream. The original Military Township formerly bearing this name, was separated from the County of Onondaga in 1816, and together with 33 square miles from Lysander, another Military Township, became a Town of the new County of Oswego. In 1818, this Town was subdivided into 3 Towns, Hannibal, Oswego and Granby, leaving Hannibal as above described. In the first edition of this Work, Hannibal comprised the old military township, embracing the principal population and business of Oswego, and belonged to Onondaga County. The Town of Oswego is formed of the northern part, and the Village has become the half-shire of the new County of Oswego. Population, 935 : 250 persons engaged in agriculture, 26 in manufactures, and 11 in commerce; 18 foreigners not naturalized : taxable property, \$81339 : 9 schools, 7 months in 12 ; \$80.71 ; 257 ; 280 : 163 electors ; 2119 acres of improved land ; 834 cattle, 76 horses, 1095 sheep : 9002 yards of cloth : 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries. P.S., J.G., N.S., B.W.

HANOVER, a Post-Township in the N. angle of Chautauqua County, on the shore of Lake Erie, 30 miles NE. of *Mayville*, 37 SW. of Buffalo, bounded northerly by Lake Erie, and Cattaraugus Creek, or the Co. of Erie, E. by Cattaraugus County, S. by Gerry, W. by Pomfret. Its area is 126 square miles, or 80640 acres, watered by Walnut Creek, and several small streams from the Chautauqua Ridge, and is washed on the N. by Cattaraugus Creek, at the mouth of which there is a small harbor for small vessels, with about 4 feet water over the bar at the entrance. It is a good township of land, well watered, moderately uneven, and having a belt of rich alluvion along the Lake, and considerable in-

tervale lands along the small streams. Its roads are not so good as they ought to be, nor ought all the blame to be attached to the *Cattaraugus Reservation*, a part of which is in this town, while it must be admitted that the soil is poachy and deep. In June, 1797, I traversed the shore of the Lake on horseback, from Buffalo to Erie, picking my way on the beach, wading, and almost swimming my horse around the bluff points and headlands of the shore, and in the marshes and quicksands of the beach, when I received no little kindness and attention from the Indians at the mouth of this creek.— From Genesee River to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to Erie, there was hardly a path, the country was all a wilderness, with no inhabitants but those sons of the soil, and lords of the forest; and I hazard nothing in saying that I found them as humane, hospitable in their manner, and as attentive and civil to a stranger, as any other people could be. It is impossible to observe their rapid decline in numbers, and their present wretchedness, without solemn and sad reflections. Walnut Creek, in this town, took its name from a black Walnut tree of enormous growth. It stood on its margin, about 1 mile from the mouth of the creek, and was an object of admiration to every traveller. It was 27 feet in circumference, 70 feet to the first limb, straight and handsome, tapering in diameter but very little, a fine model for a column in architecture: But, this monarch of the forest was prostrated before the blasts of spring, April 17, 1822, and now it lies on the ground, just like common trees. There is a small but flourishing little Village, called *Forestville*, situated on Walnut Creek, 5 miles from its mouth, containing 35 to 40 houses. A Correspondent writes me, Oct. 20, 1822, that the name of the Post-Office has been changed, from Hanover, to *Kensington P. O.*—In general, there is a very manifest propriety, in towns having but one Post-Office, that it should bear the name of the town. There is

but 1 Hanover in this state, and I cannot conceive why this name has been changed. Population, 2217: 338 farmers, 35 mechanics, 2 traders; 5 free blacks: taxable property, \$221116: 20 schools, 4 months in 12; \$129.06; 525; 614: 502 electors, 6103 acres improved land, 2253 cattle, 196 horses, 3410 sheep: 13320 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 5 *distilleries*, 1 tannery and 2 asheries.

A.P., J.T., J.D.

HANOVER, see PARIS.

HARBOR HILL, see N. HEMPTFAD.

HARBOR OF NEW-YORK, see NEW-YORK BAY.

HARDENBURGH MILLS P. O., see ROXBURY.

HARDENBURGH PATENT, see LIBERTY, LUMBERLAND, and SULLIVAN COUNTY.

HARMONY, a Post-Township of Chautauqua County, 15 miles S. of *Mayville*, bounded N. by Chautauqua and Ellery, E. by Ellery and Ellicott, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Clymer. It comprises township 1, range 12, 1 and 2, range 13, and a part of No. 2, range 12, of the Holland Company's land, or what lies W. of the Chautauqua Lake, making an area of 117 square miles, or 72000 acres, exclusive of the waters of the lake.—The Post-Office of the name of the town, is 11 miles from Mayville; and it would seem there is another, called *Outlet Chautauqua Lake P. O.*, though not in a List of the Post Offices of that County, made for me by the Post-Master at the court house. Excepting the Chautauqua Lake, its waters are some very small streams that empty into it, or form the sources of *Broken Straw Creek*, which runs S. to the Alleghany River. The land is heavily timbered with beech and maple, ash, butternut, hemlock, and some oak and walnut, moderately uneven, better adapted for grass than grain, a character belonging to all this country, though it has exceptions to the remark. There are roads along the Lake, and

some others; and young emigrants, wanting such kind of land, may safely apply to the Agents of the Holland Company, perfectly confident of getting good titles, much more than can be said of lands a little farther S., among the land-sharks of Western Pennsylvania. Population, 845: 141 farmers, 9 mechanics: taxable property, \$152867: 12 schools, 6 months in 12; \$79.15; 201; 286: 189 electors, 1381 acres improved land, 1152 cattle, 57 horses, 1243 sheep: 7314 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

J.D., J.T.

HARPERSFIELD, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 20 miles NE. of *Delhi*, 56 SW. of Albany, and 51 from Catskill; bounded northerly by Otsego County, easterly by Schoharie County, southerly by Delaware River, and westerly by Kortright. It is about 9 miles long and 4½ wide; and extends from Charlotte R. on the W. to the head stream of Delaware River on the east. Its waters are small, but they supply good mill-seats. It has 2 turnpike roads: one from Catskill, and one from Albany. The soil is generally a rich chocolate colored loam, well adapted for grass, and the surface is broken with hills and vallies, all capable of cultivation. There are 2 small ponds, and the land is well watered by springs and brooks. The timber is maple, beech, bass-wood, ash, and on the hills, oak; and there are some groves of pine. The land is held in fee, and well cultivated.—There are 2 houses of worship, and 10 school-houses. Some settlements were made here prior to the Revolutionary war, when the inhabitants suffered very much, and were driven from their possessions, with the loss of several lives by the savage tomahawk. Near the centre of this town, on the Albany and Delaware turnpike, is the pleasant little *Village of Harpersfield*, 56 miles from Albany; the *Post Village of Waterville*, is in the SW. part, on the Delaware, a busy, thriving little place, on the line between this

town and Stamford; and there is also a *S. Harpersfield P. O.*, for which see the Table of Post Offices. Population, 1884: 394 farmers, 5 traders, 32 mechanics; 15 foreigners; 3 free blacks, 3 *slaves*: taxable property, \$271769: 11 schools, 9 months in 12; \$261.45; 524; 782: 347 electors, 9491 acres improved land, 2077 cattle, 380 horses, 4157 sheep: 20177 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 fulling mills, 7 carding machines, 3 distilleries, 4 asheries.

C., J. H. B., C. G.

HARPER'S PATENT, 22000 acres, 1769, is in Harpersfield.

HARPERSVILLE P. O., see COLESVILLE.

HARRISBURGH, a Post-Township in the Black River country, near the NW. corner of Lewis County, being 6 miles square. It is bounded by Denmark on the N., Lowville on the E., Pinckney on the W., and a tract of unsettled land, called Constable's Purchase, on the south. The soil is mostly a dark loam, loose, moist, and easily cultivated; producing pretty good crops of grain, grass, &c., but most natural to grass. Flax succeeds well, and pease are a standard crop. The timber is a large and heavy growth of maple, beech, elm, bass-wood, butternut and ash. The surface is pretty level, with a gentle slope to the E., but the whole is said to be well watered. Deer Creek, a good sized mill stream, runs NEastward through this town, and forms good mill-seats, as do some other small streams. The first settlement of this town was in 1803, and the roads are pretty good. The distance from Brownville, about 20 miles; from Rome, 65 miles, about north. The road from Lowville to Watertown leads across the NE. corner, and there are others in tolerable plenty and good order. Population, 520; no slaves, nor free blacks: taxable property, \$61234; school districts, 6; schools kept 3 months; \$61.59; 122 children, and 121 were taught in 1821; 104 electors; 1896 acres of improved land; 543 cattle,

93 horses, 891 sheep: 5049 yards of cloth: 3 saw mills.

C., S. S.

HARRISON, a Post-Township of Cortlandt County, about 15 miles SSE. of *Homer*, 143 W. of Albany, comprising the SW. quarter of the Military Township of Cincinnatus; bounded N. by Freetown, E. by Willett, S. by Broome County, W. by Virgil.—The Tioughnioga Creek runs across the SW. corner, and there is a scanty supply of mills. It is a pretty good township of land, but the tract has been long settled, once minutely described in this Work, and presents nothing to call for a long description. There is a hamlet of houses and shops, where the Post-Office is kept. Population, 807; of which number 157 are engaged in agriculture, 1 in commerce, and 18 in manufactures: taxable property, \$77623; electors, 143; 2825 acres of improved land, 882 cattle, 136 horses, 1580 sheep: 8431 yards of cloth made in families; 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 4 *distilleries*. J. O.

HARRISON, or HARISON, a Township of West-Chester County, 30 miles from N. York, and 3 miles E. of *White-Plains*; bounded northerly by North-Castle, E. and southerly by Rye, W. by Mamaroneck, White-Plains and North-Castle. Its length, N. and S. is about 9 miles, and its medial width near 3 miles, quite too small for a township. It is bounded on the W. by Mamaroneck Creek, and like most of the other towns in this County, its form is irregular, having no right lines for its boundaries. And it presents very little for local detail. The land is under good cultivation, and the streams supply mill-seats in abundance. The S. line is about one mile from the Sound, and the NE. corner touches upon the W. line of Connecticut. Population, 994: 204 farmers, 51 mechanics, and 2 traders; 136 free blacks; 12 *slaves*: taxable property, \$312232: 6 schools, kept 11 months in 12; \$127.38; 230; 122: electors, 209; 8692 acres of improved land; 2299 cattle, 222 horses, 746 sheep:

6346 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, and 1 carding machine.

S.M.,S.D.

HARSIMANS, see HOBOKEN.

HARTFORD, a Post-Township of Washington County, 54 miles a little E. of N. from Albany, and 8 E. of *Sandy-Hill*; bounded E. by Granville, S. by Hebron and Argyle, W. by Kingsbury. Its extent N. and S. 7, E. and W. 5 miles. The adjoining towns are very minutely described, and for the general character of its soil, with its products, &c., see those Towns. There are no streams of water that merit notice, except that Wood Creek runs along the NW. corner; and there is a scarcity of mill-seats.—The inhabitants, like those of the surrounding towns, are principally clad in the products of their farms, prepared by the household wheel and loom. The old road from Troy to Whitehall, leads centrally through this town, on which are 2 small villages of 25 to 30 houses each, with a house of worship also: They are 47 and 48½ miles from Troy, and are called Hartford, and *W. Hartford Villages*. This town was first erected in 1793, from a part of Westfield, with its present limits, being the tract called the Provincial Patent. Population, 2493: 409 farmers, 81 mechanics, 6 traders; 3 free blacks: taxable property, \$260556; 15 schools, 7 months in 12; \$384.33; 789; 935.* The Post-Office is said to be 12 miles from *Sandy-Hill*.

J.C.,J.H.

HARTFORD, former name, see AVON.

HARTLAND, a Post-Township of Niagara County, 30 miles ENE. of Lewiston, 12 NE. of *Lockport*, erected in 1812, from Cambria; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by the County of Genesee, S. by Royalton, W. by the W. meridian line of the Holland Company, or the town of Wilson.—

* In the Census by this State of 1821, this town seems to have been omitted, or rather, perhaps, in the Official Report made by the Secretary of State to the Legislature, a copy of which is now before me, and in which this town is wholly omitted.

The land is said to be good. Its extent E. and W. 11 miles, N. and S. 10. There are 11 school districts. Population, 1448; taxable property, \$257688; electors, 331; 5476 acres of improved land, 1345 neat cattle, 154 horses, 2171 sheep; yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 8327; 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 distillery and 5 asheries. The Ridge Road runs across this town, on which there is Hartland Village, 2 miles N. of the Erie Canal, 10 miles NE. of Lockport. A Correspondent says salt springs exist near this village. The waters of this town are, Johnson's Creek, Eighteen-Mile, and some very small streamlets on the N. The Erie Canal just touches the SE. corner of this town, passing into Ridgeway, of Genesee County. The Friends have a monthly meeting at Hartland, 10 miles W. of Shelby, 12 NE. of Royalton.

G.H.B.,B.C.

HART's, or HIGH ISLAND, see PELHAM.

HARTSVILLE, see WASHINGTON.

HARTWELL'S BASIN, see PERRINTON.

HARTWICK, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 6½ miles SW. from *Cooperstown*, 70 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Otsego, E. by Middlefield, S. by Milford and Laurens, W. by New-Lisbon. It is about 5 miles square. On the E. it is washed by the Susquehanna, just issued from Otsego Lake, and by Oaks Creek, the outlet of Caniaderaga or Schuyler's Lake; and the Otego Creek runs south across the W. part. These streams supply a great abundance of mill-seats. The surface is considerably broken and hilly, but with rich intervening vallies, and the whole is well watered by springs and brooks. The inhabitants are principally employed in farming, and are frugal and industrious: And in common with those of the other towns in this county, are peculiarly plain in their dress, almost wholly the product of the household wheel and loom. There is one Baptist, and one Presbyterian meeting-house; an academy, and 14 school-

houses. A resident Correspondent writes me that though this town has such a variety of surface, 'swales' of natural meadow, high hills, intervalles along the streams, and much land that may be called hilly, yet he doubts if there are 10 acres of waste-land, or what is not arable, except such as is covered by water. On the Otego Creek, in the W. part, is a 'small Village' of the name of the town, where are the 2 meeting-houses noticed above, and a school-house: 'and there is an academy in the E. part, named after its donor, Domine Hartwick, having about 30 scholars.' Population, 2579: 546 farmers, 260 mechanics, 9 traders; 29 foreigners; 10 free blacks; 3 slaves: taxable property, \$307458: 14 schools, kept 6 months in 12; \$325.47; 477; 819; good!—456 electors; 13912 acres of improved land; 2951 cattle, 596 horses, 5960 sheep: 23146 yards of cloth: 6 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 11 distilleries, and 2 asheries.

E. W., H. C., J. P., E. P.

HARTWICK PATENT, 21500 acres, 1761, is in Otsego County.

HAYER ISLAND, see WATERVLJET.

HAYERSTRAW, a Post-Township in the northern angle of Rockland County, 120 miles S. of Albany, and 36 N. of New-York; bounded NWesterly by the County of Orange, E. by the Hudson, which here spreads into Hayerstraw Bay, or by Cortlandt, in the County of Westchester, S. by Clarks-town and Hampstead. It is about 12 miles S. of West-Point in the Highlands, and includes Stony-Point, with Old Forts Clinton and Montgomery, well known positions in the time of the Revolutionary war, and Dunderberg, or Thunder-Mountain. These facts fully indicate its mountainous surface, which, however, is interspersed with many vallies of arable land. Its mill-streams are small, but as they descend the hills to the Hudson, over many cataracts, afford good mill-seats in abundance. There are several Landings, with wharves, sloops, and a considerable amount of trade. Ha-

verstraw Bay, a wide place in the Hudson, lies along the E. border of this town. There are 3 forges for making bar iron, and a competent number of mills of various kinds. In the Village of Warren, which is situated on the Bay, there are about 30 houses and stores, with an academy and a meeting-house. There is also one other meeting-house in this town, and 5 school-houses. 'The place originally called Hayerstraw, is a level tract of land, on the W. side of and adjoining the Hudson, between Verdrietege Hook and Stony Point, and extending back from the river to the first considerable rise of land, and was early settled by Dutch families. The Village of Warren, is on this tract.* Population, 2700: engaged in agriculture, 334; 160 in manufactures, and 18 in commerce: 15 slaves; 73 free blacks: electors, 362; 6995 acres of improved land; 1163 cattle, 338 horses, 531 sheep: 1503 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 4 saw mills, and 3 iron works; taxable property, \$366476; schools, 5; kept 9 months: public moneys in 1821, \$284.43; children, 447; whole No. taught in the schools that year, 200! 'There has lately been an *unsuccessful* attempt, by' some person, 'to have the Village of Warren called Waynesburgh, but the people like the old name, and adhere to it.* In the Hayerstraw Valley, a stiff clay occurs, resting on granite, at a depth below the reach of ordinary digging, and is free from rocks, except at the N. extremity of the valley, at the base of the Highlands, where there seems to be a bed of granular limestone.

A. S., S. S., S. J., J. H. P., P. S. V. O.

HAYERSTRAW BAY, a wide place in the Hudson River, above Tappan Bay, 36 miles above New-York, about 4 miles wide at most, extending from a little above Verdrietege Hook to Stony and Verplanck's Points, about 6 miles. Hayerstraw V., is on the W. side of this Bay, in the town of the same name. The best peaches I ever ate in this

* Samuel Jones.

state, grew at Verplanck's Point, under the shelter of the Highlands.

HAWGENA, or **LINKLAEN LAKE**, see **CAZENOVIA**.

HEAD-OF-COW-NECK P. O., see **N. HEMPSTEAD**.

HEAD-OF-THE-HARBOR, see **SMITH-TOWN**.

HEBE, former name, see **GAINSVILLE**.

HEBRON, a Post-Township of Washington County, 6 miles N. of *Salem*; bounded N. by Hartford and Granville, E. by Rupert and Pawlet, of Vermont, S. by Salem, W. by Argyle, being about 7 miles square. The face of the country is broken by hills, some of large size, but there are no rivers, and the inhabitants experience some want of mill-streams. The soil is productive, and the surface stony and well watered. The situation is elevated, and the soil very properly adapted for grazing, though wheat, rye, pease, oats, flax, the common fruits, &c., are pretty sure crops; and its want of mill-streams forbids the introduction of manufactures, except in the household way, much of which is now performed annually. *Black Creek*, a small stream, runs southerly into Salem, and empties there into Battenkill. Hebron is one of the original towns, organized March, 1788. There are 3 Presbyterian meeting-houses, some Anabaptists, and a few Quakers.—*West Hebron Post-Office*, is lately established. See the *Table of Post-Offices*. It is 52 miles NNE. of Albany. Population, 2754: 520 farmers, 45 mechanics, 7 traders; 16 foreigners not naturalized; 2 slaves: taxable property, \$388489: 19 schools, 7 months in 12; \$422.70; 879; 876: 511 electors, 17473 acres improved land, 3851 cattle, 822 horses, 6990 sheep: 26413 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, 1 ashery. S.T., D.H.

HECTOR, a Post-Township of Tompkins County, 17 miles W. of *Ithaca*, and 187 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Covert in Seneca County, E. by

Enfield and Ulysses, S. by Catharines in Tioga County, W. by the Seneca Lake or Steuben County. This township is 10 miles square, Hector, of the Military Tract, described in Seneca County in the 1st edition of this Work, and again for this edition by the same Correspondent. The surface is considerably broken, by ridges of no mean elevation, but the slopes are arable and well watered. The land is better calculated for grass than grain, though grain is raised in abundance, and it is rather surprising that the people come so reluctantly into stock and dairy farming. See **HENRIETTA**.—There is 1 church, for Presbyterians, and there are 24 school-districts, in the most of which are school-houses, and schools, regulated conformably to law, kept from 3 to 10 months each year. The land is principally owned by its occupants, and the inhabitants are making spirited advances in every kind of useful improvement. They own a tract of 800 acres, in the NW. corner, town property, the income of which is appropriated to the support of the church, and schools.* The place long since called Peach Town, on the E. shore of the Seneca Lake, is in this town. Increase of population in 10 years, 2448. Population, 4012; of which number, 2087 are farmers, 110 mechanics, and 1 trader; 5 foreigners not naturalized; 40 free blacks, and 3 slaves: taxable property, \$225891; 770 electors; 19327 acres improved land; 4548 cattle, 817 horses, 9435 sheep: 37894 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 4 grist mills, 23 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 3 distilleries, 7 asheries: 24 schools districts; schools kept 6 months in 12; public monies, \$441.76; 1268 children between 5 and 15; 1302 taught in 1821. *Burdette Post-Office* is in this town.

R.S., D.T.S.

The **HELDERBERG**, or **HELLEBERG**, ranges of hills of a *Mountain* character extend from the Kaatsbergs, or

* There has been a strange prodigality in our legislation, as to public lands.

Catskill Mountains in Greene County, in a northerly direction, inclining westward, across the NW. part of Greene County and the western and eastern parts of Albany and Schoharie Counties, to the W. end of Schenectady County. It is a mass of compact limestone, the water limestone, slaty sand-lime and porous sandstone, rising from a basis rock of graywacke and graywacke slate, 400 to 500 and perhaps 600 feet in height above the level of the adjoining lands, singularly precipitous, and of pretty uniform elevation. The Caverns, noticed under BERNE, BETHLEHEM, and KNOX, Albany County, are in the same rock formation, if not in the hills or mountains that form the Helderbergs, for more of which see those towns, ALBANY, and SCHOHARIE COUNTIES, and Eaton's Geology, and Geological Survey of Albany County, useful and instructive publications, to which I can refer, and escape the necessity of tedious repetitions. Among the minerals and fossils of this range, may also be noticed the fine and the coarse grit sandstone, used for grindstones, of good quality, the hone-slate, or argillaceous graywacke, with some sulphates of iron, magnesia, alumine, and lime, the latter the snowy gypsum, calcareous spar, &c. indicating a richness and variety that well compensates for the waste-land made by such ranges of rocks, hills or mountains. The rocks of this range abound with what are called petrifications, sometimes, no doubt, with correctness; but when no prototype can be found for these sports, as well as regular works of nature, why then it is only to say they are petrifications of extinct species of animals, plants, and other things, to which they may seem to have a fancied resemblance!

HEMLOCK LAKE, 6 miles long, lies on the E. border of Livingston County, and discharges northward its *Outlet*, across Livonia and into Richmond, where it loses its name on entering Honeoye Outlet, the stream being 6 or 7 miles long.

HEMLOCK WOODS, see BALLSTON, KAYADEROSSERAS C., and SARATOGA SPRINGS.

HEMPSTEAD, a Post-Township of Queens County, on the S. side of Long-Island, 22 miles a little S. of E. from New-York; bounded N. by North-Hempstead, E. by Oyster Bay, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Jamaica. Along the sea-shore are a great number of bays and islands, and Rockaway beach is of considerable importance. Hempstead Plains, are principally in this town, and merit a separate description. This township has the greatest aggregate population of any in the County, and there are several small Villages, the largest of which is of the same name with the town. There are some small streams of water, and some tide-mills. The land is of various qualities, and it is, in general, under pretty good cultivation. The roads are very numerous. Rockaway beach is much resorted to in summer for sea bathing, and the various pleasures of fishing, shooting, &c., where there is great plenty of game. It commands a fine view of the Ocean, Sandy-Hook, the New-Jersey hills, and of the shipping passing in and out of the Harbor of New-York. Among the records of this town, is a copy of what are called the Duke's laws. In the 1st edition of this Work, it was incorrectly stated, as it now seems, that these Laws were enacted at Hempstead. The late Samuel Jones, 'the old Comptroller,' reviewing that account, wrote me, 'In 1665 there was a Convention at Hempstead, of Deputies from the Towns on Long-Island, to settle disputes as to the limits of their respective Towns, which probably gave rise to the notion that the Duke's laws were then enacted there.' See HISTORY. *Jerusalem Village*, noticed in the first edition under Oyster Bay, though partly in both towns, is said to be principally in Hempstead, and there are some other local names for parts, as *Near Rockaway, Hog-Island, Merricks, Rum Point, Raynortown, &c., &c.*, 'seeds of books' for

which the collector wants a microscope, for they are really of too little importance to be noticed. The venerable authority above quoted, and better, for facts, never lived among us, speaking of this class of notices, says, 'I cannot think them of such importance as to merit enumeration.' A Correspondent in Suffolk County, notices a *Post-Office* in the S. part of this town, called *S. Hempstead P. O.*, but there is no such in the Post-Master General's Table of Post-Offices of 1822, now before me. *South Bay*, extends eastward from Rockaway Beach to Southampton, in Suffolk Co., and many of the bays usually named along this coast, are only parts of South Bay, which has many small Islands. Population, in 1810, 5804; in 1820, 5939: See QUEENS COUNTY. Taxable property, \$980000: 14 school districts; schools kept 10 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$797.87; 1745 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 617 attended the schools that year: electors, 1156; 22268 acres of improved land; 3955 cattle, 1241 horses, 4245 sheep: 45791 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 11 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, and 5 carding machines.

C.,S.J.,S.L.M.

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR, see N. HEMPSTEAD.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, in Queens County, demand separate notice, being in part in several towns or townships, and a new article, as I learn that my former description was, in some particulars, incorrect. These Plains are about 15 miles in length, and 4 in medial width. The soil is a black mold, and appears to be exceedingly rich: but on trial, does not answer the anticipations of cultivators, without an enormous expense of leached ashes, the best, or other correctives of its exuberant qualities, made barren, as it would seem, by too much richness of vegetable matter, and a surface so uniformly level as to suffer for the want of drainage. Its surface is considerably elevated, and it lies along the S.

border of the ridge called the Spine of Long-Island. The greater part of it lies open in a vast common, and is the constant resort of plover, a delicious bird, found here in great abundance. When first visited by Europeans, it was all an open plain, not unlike the Prairies of the West, covered with a luxuriant growth of wild-grass, and a humble shrubbery of oak and other forest trees, mere dwarfs in stature.—Cultivation is gradually encroaching upon it, around the borders, and I have never seen finer crops or better land, even on the alluvial lands of the Mohawk, the Genesee, or the Ohio, than in some fields reclaimed from these Plains.

The venerable Samuel Jones, 'the old Comptroller,' late of OYSTER BAY, already noticed, under that town, HEMPSTEAD, HAVERSTRAW, CLARKSTOWN, and HAMPSTEAD, in a letter to me of Aug. 6, 1814, after objecting to the terms 'Prairie,' 'sedge-grass,' and pointing out some inaccuracies in the former description, says:—'A grant was obtained for all that part of the great Plain, included in the township of *Oyster Bay*, except a small piece in the SE. corner, 10 years before the inhabitants took a grant of the town. All that part now in *Hempstead*, and *N. Hempstead*, was included in the Patent for the Town of Hempstead. This town was first settled under the Dutch Government, by immigrants from England. And so far from thinking this tract of land of little value, tradition asserts that the first settlers, deceived by the luxuriance of the grass, and the appearance of the soil, included as much of it as they then could in their Patents. They fixed their Town-Plot on the southern part; but experience soon convinced them of their mistake, and therefore no general division of it has ever been made, and the greatest part remains as a common. This tract of land was formerly called the *Great Plains*, and a small similar tract, included in the township of Jamaica, was called, and continues to be distinguished by the

name of the *Little Plains*. The greatest part of the large tract being included in the Hempstead Patent, it soon got the name of Hempstead Plains, and is now generally so called.' So much in justice to my late friend Jones, whose strictures on the inaccuracies of the first edition of this Work, have been magnified into general censures! Let the public judge: for he found more fault with the article on Hempstead Plains, than with any other in the Book, embracing more than 1000 articles or separate descriptions.

S. J., S. L. M.

HENDERSON, a Township of Jefferson County, on the E. shore of Lake Ontario, about 8 miles S. of the mouth of Black River; bounded N. and W. on Lake Ontario, and a small part of Hounsfield, E. by Adams, S. by Ellisburgh. Its form is irregular, being largely indented by *Naples* or *Henderson Bay*, an arm of Chaumont Bay, which extends about 5 miles from N.E. to S.W., and at about 3 miles forming a safe harbor, where vessels of 100 tons may safely enter, and anchor within 60 feet of the shore. The soil is either a light loam, or sand, or an admixture of each; easy of tillage, and productive. The streams are *Big* and *Little Stony* creeks, the former of which has several good sites for mills. The lands produce good crops of wheat, maize, grass, &c., which are protected from frosts by the contiguity of the Lake. Nor are the snows so uncomfortably deep, as more remote from this large body of water. The timber is oak, walnut, elm, beech, linden or bass-wood, maple, some chestnut, and abundance of excellent white and yellow pine. This town has attached to it *Stony* and *Gallop Islands*, and some business continues to be done at *Naples*, or *Henderson Harbor*, where is a small Village, and *Naples Post-Office*. A Correspondent remarks of this town as of *Ellisburgh*, that the inhabitants are principally occupied with agriculture. Population, 1919; taxable property, \$99244; school districts, 12; electors, 371;

acres improved land, 7504; 2526 cattle, 333 horses, 5093 sheep: yards of cloth, 18274; 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery, 9 asheries. The *Gallop Islands* are sometimes seen from *Oswego*, with the naked eye.

W. S., J. H., N. S.

HENRIETTA, a Post-Township of Monroe County, 11 miles S. of *Rochester*, bounded N. by *Brighton*, E. by *Pittsford* and *Mendon*, S. by *Rush*, W. by the *Genesee* river or the towns of *Wheatland* and *Chili*. *Stone Creek*, heads in this town and runs N. to the head of *Teoronto Bay*, here a mere streamlet, and it is poorly supplied with mill-seats. Area about $32\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The land is peculiarly well calculated for grazing and dairy farms, with the profits of which our farmers seem little acquainted. The dairy farmers of the East, looking out for lands to remove to and continue their business, would do well to look at the soil, and natural advantages, of this section of Monroe County. *Henrietta* wants a few full blooded Yankees, from the grazing and dairy towns, say of *Berkshire County*, *Massachusetts*, or even from *Stephentown*, as 'schoolmasters' in this business, for the country around here; and they would be pleased with the soil, the climate, the inhabitants, and the markets. The farmers in this State, too generally, have a strange predilection for grain land, and I grant that land which will not produce grain, is bad land for farming;—grain enough for home consumption;—but I am quite sure there is much less 'wear and tear,' and more profit, in well cultivating a dairy and stock-farm, in proportion to the expense and risk, than in the cultivation of grain-farms. If I were a *Henrietta Farmer*, I would take a ride to *Cheshire*, and consider these matters; and the *Cheshire* men, looking out for their sons an establishment, would do well to return the visit. The time is coming when the Science or Art of Agriculture, will be deemed the most honorable in our country, and

when the business will be learned by apprenticeships to actual Farmers.— But all this is digression. After having visited every County of this State, and a large majority of its towns, collecting information for this Work, it would seem to me a hardship, now that I am combining and arranging it, and in imagination revisiting every part, if I must not be permitted to talk a little as I go along. The reader will grant me this indulgence,—at least if liberal and good natured,—for it is the way in which information is made common-stock, as well in collecting as in spreading it. The time is also coming, and it is very desirable to hasten it, when our higher order of schools will have Professorships of Agriculture, and Rural Economics, connecting Science and Art, the Laboratory and the Experimental Farm, Botany and Horticulture, fitting youth by a liberal and public education at once for the ‘learned professions,’ and for scientific Farmers and Gardeners, Chemists, Botanists, &c. wasting much less time in the study of metaphysics, heathen mythologies, ancient and modern superstitions, and dead languages. Population, 2181; taxable property, \$147906; electors, 449; 6889 acres of improved land; 1562 cattle, 263 horses, 3382 sheep: 18913 yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821; 3 saw mills, 5 *distilleries*, and 6 asheries; school districts, 12; public monies, \$187.44: 786 scholars taught in 1821.

A., C., A. R.

HERKIMER, a Post-Township, the capital of Herkimer County, is situated on the N. shore of the Mohawk, 79 miles WNW. of Albany, and 14 SE. of Utica; bounded N. by Newport and Fairfield, E. by Manheim, S. by the Mohawk, or German Flats, W. by Schuylcr. It extends along the Mohawk near 15 miles, and the N. line is indented by Fairfield, which approaches within about 3 miles of the river. The alluvial flats along the river are extensive, and were originally called German Flats, like those in that town, on the opposite shore of the Mo-

hawk. The land is of a superior quality, with considerable diversity of soil and surface. W. Canada creek comes from the N. and enters the Mohawk in this town, near the village of Herkimer. This is a fine rapid stream, and abounds with rapids and falls, and has at all times abundance of water for mills. And there are some other mill-streams; at the Little Falls are also great advantages for water-works. This town has been long settled, and is principally under some kind of improvement. The E. part, near the Little Falls, is broken, rugged, and comparatively wild. There are 2 *Post-Boroughs*, in this township, [or incorporated Villages, each with a Post-Office, of the name of the Village,] in each of which is a printing-office, and a weekly newspaper. The Post-Borough of *Herkimer*, is pleasantly situated on the W. side of W. Canada creek, about a half mile from that stream, and the same distance from the Mohawk.— Here are about 100 houses, stores, &c., the county buildings, and a handsome church, with a steeple and spire of 140 feet in height. The site is a fine gravelly plain, and the buildings, principally of wood, are handsomely arranged on several streets. On the W. Canada creek, near this Borough, a large grist mill, a saw mill and distillery, have lately been erected, supplied with water by a dam of a curious construction, quite across the creek, and which forms a beautiful cascade, a few rods above the turnpike bridge. The dam is composed of stone and brushwood, gravelled, and was erected at an expense far less than that of dams of any other construction. On the E. side of the creek, a few miles above this Borough, bog iron-ore has lately been discovered, from which considerable expectations are formed. The *Post-Borough of Little Falls*, is situated at the Little Falls of the Mohawk, 7 miles E. of the court-house, and 71 WNW. of Albany, on the turnpike, and on the Canal. Here are about 100 houses, stores, shops, offices, &c. and a church and school-house. At

this place is a Canal, and 8 Locks, erected many years since by the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, now sold to the State, with all the interest of that Company, as its chartered rights would interfere with the public interest in the construction of the Erie and Champlain Canals. The Erie Canal, which is on the opposite side of the river, is here connected with this old Canal, by a cut of about 300 feet in length, extending from a Basin of a half acre in the heart of the Village, to an elegant Aqueduct over the Mohawk. The Aqueduct has 3 arches, an elliptical one of 70 feet, embracing the whole stream in an ordinary state of its waters, with one on each side of 50 feet span, elevating the surface of the canal 30 feet above that of the river, a foaming torrent, dashing over the bare rocks in a fearful and sublime style. The admirers of the wildness and very savageness of natural scenery, will here find scenes in a fine style of poetic romance, connected with works of art of no ordinary interest. It is worthy of remark that the proprietor of the lands about here, by a laudable liberality, has done much towards securing the benefits of these works to the Village of the Little Falls, and providing for its future prosperity. The scenery about here is very interesting. A mountain or hill of granite seems once to have extended across the present course of the Mohawk at this place, the summits of which, on both sides of the river, are now elevated above its bed about 500 feet, the vale between which, formed by the river, is little more than a half mile in width. Here seems to have been the barrier which once formed a Lake,

extending far over the regions of the West. A dam of 50 feet, at this spot, it is now ascertained, would flow all the country to the Oneida Lake; and there remains the most indubitable evidence that the water was once, and for a long period of time, 50 feet above the present bed of the river. The whole valley, indeed, from hill to hill, has been traversed by the water, the rocks being worn into many curious pots and cavities by its action, well worthy the attention of travellers.—The ridge, or mountain, that forms these Falls, is said to be from a half mile to a mile in width, but I could never see reason for the remark.—Limestone and granite are seen in a strange state of commixture. The tourist, with some geology in his brain, may find many things here quite as true to Nature, as the geology of the books; and every lover of her wild sports, and her grand, but gradual operations, will find much to gratify and instruct inquisitiveness. Population, 3055; of which number 420 are farmers, 222 mechanics, and 15 traders or store-keepers, 'engaged in commerce:' 4 foreigners not naturalized: 7 slaves; 31 free blacks: electors, 640; 9798 acres of improved land; 2464 head of cattle, 766 horses, 3853 sheep: 18516 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 4 distilleries, and 2 asheries. School districts, 13; public monies received in 1821, \$445.83; schools kept 11 months in 12; No. of children between 5 and 15, 946; No. taught that year, 875: taxable property, \$754692. The whole number of families, 403. D., C., D., H., J., N.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

HERKIMER COUNTY, lies between Oneida and Montgomery Counties, embracing the Mohawk River, 79 miles WNW. of Albany, and is bounded N. by St. Lawrence and Montgomery Counties, S. by Otsego, W. by Oneida and Lewis. It is rather long and narrow; but it has a good width in the S., and the N. is of little importance. Salisbury and Manheim, 2 valuable Townships of Montgomery, were attached to this County in 1817, together with the W. half of Minden, now forming the Town of Danube; and a part of Win-

field from Otsego Co. in 1816: Greatest length N. and S., 85 miles; greatest width, 22, and its area 1290 square miles. or 725600 acres. Situated between 42° 49', and 44° 07' N. latitude; 38' W., and 1° 14' W. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | No. Fam. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post-Offices, &c. |
|--------------|-----------|------|----------|------------|--|
| Columbia | P.T. | 2051 | 297 | 10594 | 10 miles S. of Herkimer; erected in 1813. |
| Danube | P.T. | 3187 | 436 | 18900 | 10 m. SE. of Herk.; Indian Castle; Indian Bell. |
| Fairfield | P.T. | 2610 | 365 | 12827 | Middleville P. O.; College, and V. Fairfield. |
| Frankfort | P.T. | 1860 | 319 | 7066 | 8 m. E. of H.; E. Canal, and 3 Locks; Furnace. |
| German Flats | P.T. | 2665 | 385 | 11737 | G. F. Village, Ft. Herkimer; E. Canal, 6 Locks. |
| HERKIMER | P.T. | 3055 | 403 | 9793 | <i>Herkimer Borough</i> , 79 m. f. Alb.; L. Falls B. & P. O. |
| Litchfield | P.T. | 1729 | 267 | 10110 | 11 m. SW. of Herk.; Underwood's P. O.; 2 Iron W. |
| Maheira | P.T. | 1777 | 223 | 8909 | 11 m. SSE. of Herkimer; 69 from Albany. |
| Newport | P.T. | 1746 | 276 | 6001 | Middleville; Newport V.. 13 m. N. of Herkimer. |
| Norway | P.T. | 1612 | 238 | 9772 | Settled part, 18 m. N. of Herkimer. |
| Russia | P.T. | 1685 | 303 | 8489 | 20 miles NNW. of Herkimer. |
| Salisbury | P.T. | 1438 | 227 | 6504 | Royal Grants; Jersey Field; 13 m. N. of Herk. |
| Schuyler | | 1837 | 298 | 9162 | 8 miles NW. of Herkimer, 6 E. of Utica. |
| Warren | P.T. | 2013 | 331 | 11540 | Little Lakes; 10 m. SSE. of Herkimer. |
| Winfield | P.T. | 1752 | 266 | 6131 | Winfield Spring; and Medicinal Spring; 15 m. [SW. of H. |
| | | 17 | 31017 | 4642 | 147440 |

The County of Herkimer has the Mohawk River running eastward its whole width, through the heart of its population; the great roads westward from Albany, along that river, are on each side; another one across some of the northern Townships; and, more than all these in importance, the great Erie Canal, along the S. side of the Mohawk. See *ERIE CANAL*. Within the last 10 years, this County has been much improved in its form, by the annexations above noticed, and by the rapid advances of industry, business and population. Much good has been done by its Agricultural Society, which receives 200 dollars a year from the State. In the southern Townships, fine models may be seen of Farms, farming, and all the branches of rural economy, the life-giving source of human happiness. These Towns are noted for their stock of clover-seed, sources of no little wealth. This County has a pretty large proportion of hilly land, and as great a diversity of soil as any in the State. The hills that border the Mohawk, aspire with considerable assurance to the name of mountains. The southern part furnishes some small sources of the Susquehanna, a circumstance that indicates a lofty altitude; and the tract of country, called the Royal Grants, which lies N. of the Mohawk, is elevated, broken by high hills, and has a mountain temperature.—The northern part is more elevated and more level; but extensive swamps and marshes, with the vast forests of evergreens, pine, spruce, hemlock and fir, characterize its mountain temperature, and a cold, sterile soil. But, when I penetrated the northern wilds of this County, while collecting the materials for this Work, I may have judged too hastily, and perhaps unfavorably, though of its mountain character, and influence on the climate, I cannot be mistaken. Herkimer County furnishes some small streams of the Oswegatchie, several considerable branches of Black River, and the main source also of that river. W. Canada Creek rises also in this County and in Montgomery, runs at first W., then curves about to the SE., after forming part of the western boundary, and holds a southerly course to the Mohawk, near the Village or Borough of *Herkimer*, the capital of the County. The East Canada Creek forms the Eastern boundary, a fine rapid mill stream. No district of equal area, contains a greater diversity of soil. Much of the hilly ground affords a good soil, some of sandy, argillaceous and loamy,—free from stone in some parts, in others so stony as almost to exclude soil. The alluvial flats.

are extensive and very rich along the Mohawk ; and there is considerable of alluvion along the creeks. The rocks are granite, limestone, argillite, quartz, and masses of calcareous sand-stone or free-stone, so intermixed and disposed, as to mock all the closet speculations of geological theory. See **LITTLE FALLS**. If Herkimer could cut off its N. end, as Montgomery has agreed to do, and annex it to Hamilton, *this* County would lose nothing, and *that*, in time, might gain an existence. Without some such acquisition of population, Hamilton may possibly be organized as a County, but will long remain too feeble in numbers to sustain the expenses necessary for self government.

Statistics.—Herkimer forms the 15th Congressional District, and elects 1 Representative to Congress ; and 3 Members of the House of Assembly :— Townships, 15 ; Post-Offices, 17 ; No. of families, 4642 ; Population, 31017 : whites, 30685 ; free blacks, 188 : *slaves*, 72 : foreigners not naturalized, 253 : farmers, 5661 ; mechanics, 1365 ; traders, and persons 'engaged in commerce,' 70 : ratio of increase in population per annum, 2 per cent : amount of public money paid Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, \$200 per annum : school districts, 159 ; schools kept to average 8 months in 12 ; public monies received in 1821 for the support of common schools, \$4349.00 ; 9230 children between 5 and 15 years of age ; whole No. taught in 1821, 9278 : electors, 5780 : acres of improved land, occupied, 147440 : taxable property, real, \$4,855,076 ; personal, \$328,837 ;—total, \$5,183,913 : head of neat cattle, 33115 ; horses, 8998 ; sheep, 59880 : yards of fulled cloth, 60785 ; flannel, 67133 ; other thin cloths, 307913 ;—total, of cloths made in the family way in 1821, 435735 yards ? Grist mills, 58 ; saw mills, 106 ; oil mills, 3 ; fulling mills, 41 ; carding machines, 33 ; cotton and woollen factories, 2 ; iron works, 4 ; trip hammers, 9 ; distilleries, 22 ; asheries, 27.

HERRICK's, see **N. HEMPSTEAD**.

HICKORY ISLAND, see **MENTZ**.

HIGH FALLS OF BLACK R., see **TURIN**.

HIGH FALLS OF DEER C., see **DENMARK**.

HIGH FALLS OF GRASS R., see **CANTON**.

HIGHLANDS OF NEW-YORK, or FISHKILL MOUNTAINS, as they are also called, see **MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS**.

HIGH PEAK, see **HUNTER, KAATSBERGS**, and **ALTITUDES and ELEVATIONS**.

HILLHOUSE FARM, see **WATERVLIET**.

HILLSDALE, a Post-Township of Columbia County, 16 miles E. of *Hudson* ; bounded N. by Austerlitz, E. by the State of Massachusetts. S. by Taghconick, W. by Claverack.—It has an area equal to about 7 miles square, having been reduced since the publication of the 1st edition, by the erection of the Town of Austerlitz,

from the N. part. Its surface is considerably broken by the range of hills noticed under **CANAAN**, and of a similar character with those, which see.—In the W., the hills are less lofty, and the vallies more extensive, with a larger proportion of arable land: Its waters are small, but they afford a tolerable supply of mill-seats. Ancram, or Roelef Jansen's creek, rises here, and runs along the SW. corner ; and Green river, as it is called, courses along the E. line, a water of the Housatonic, and there are some other small streams. Green River Hollow, is formed by lofty ranges of hills on each side, in this Town and Austerlitz, that may well aspire to the name of mountains, which have no little influence on the climate. Vegetation is about 8 days later than in the W. part of Claverack, at the distance of 8 to 12 miles. The unhappy disputes respecting titles to lands in this Town, had long agitated the minds of people, and several lives have been lost in the

controversy, now happily ended by final arbitration. *Green River Post-Office*, seems to be in this Town, but I cannot yet inform myself with certainty about it. See the P. O. Table in the Appendix. There is a tract of some 4 or 5 miles in this town, known by the local name of *Nobletown*, but I see no use in perpetuating these sectional designations, especially as the town is now only of moderate size.— Population, 2511 : 637 farmers, 18 traders, 19 mechanics ; 3 foreigners ; 27 free blacks, 27 slaves : taxable property, \$422157 : 15 schools, 9 months in 12 ; \$428.63 ; 859 ; 902 : 478 electors, 23912 acres improved land, 2935 cattle, 717 horses, 6214 sheep : 21892 yards cloth : 6 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 4 carding machines. E.G.,L.C.,A.T.,G.G.

HINSDALE, a Post-Township of Cattaraugus County, 16 miles SE. of *Ellicottville*, measured in right line ; bounded N. by *Ischua*, E. by *Alleghany* County, S. by *Olean*, W. by *Great Valley*. Its extent N. and S. is 9 miles, E. and W. 8. This Town was erected in 1820, from the N. part of *Olean*, since the Census of inhabitants, and for the rule of apportionment of population, see *ELLICOTTVILLE*. The land is mostly timbered with pine, beech and maple, and but a small part is yet under cultivation. The main road from *Angelica* in *Alleghany* Co. to *Hamilton*, or *Olean Point*, at the head of navigation of the *Alleghany* River, runs through this Town, as do also the *Ischua*, *Olean* and *Oil* creeks. Near the head of the latter is the celebrated *Oil Spring*, producing such immense quantities of the *Seneca Oil*. It is owned by the *Seneca* Indians, with a mile square Reservation around it. See *CUBA*. The settlements are along the road, above mentioned.— Population, by the rule explained under *Ellicottville*, 347 ; taxable property, \$100882 ; electors, 63 ; 852 acres of improved land ; 227 cattle, 17 horses, 200 sheep : 886 yards of cloth made in families in 1821 ; 5 saw mills : no returns as to schools. &c.

W. J. W., H. S., J. A. B.

HOBOKEN, a Town Plot and small Village of New-Jersey, on the W. shore of the *Hudson* River, opposite *Greenwich*, or the *State Prison*, City of *New-York*. *Harsiman's*, lies between this place and *Powles' Hook*, of the *Jersey* shore.

HOCKATOCK, see *COEYMANS*.

HOG-NECK ISLAND, see *OYSTER BAY*.

HOLLAND, a Post-Township of *Erie* County, 24 miles SE. of *Buffalo*,— bounded N. by *Aurora* and *Wales*, E. by *China* of *Genesee* County, S. by *Sardinia* and *Concord*, W. by *Boston*. It was erected from *Willink*, April 15, 1818, and comprises two townships, Nos. 8, ranges 5 and 6, of the *Holland* Purchase, being 12 miles long E. and W., and 6 miles wide.— *Cazenove* Creek, and *Seneca* Creek, branches of *Buffalo* Creek, with their numerous head streams, are its only waters. The land is but very moderately uneven, an easy and rather moist loam, timbered with a great variety of trees, such as maple, beech, linden, &c. with some hemlock, ash, oak and chesnut. The settlements are of recent date, but advancing in numbers and conveniences. See *AURORA*.— Population 768 : 147 farmers : taxable property, \$126957 : 6 schools, 5 months in 12 ; \$146.79 ; 177 ; 204 : 165 electors, 1023 acres improved land, 790 cattle, 63 horses, 1125 sheep : 5684 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 distilleries, 1 ashery.

C. L. A., N. T., D. V., M. P.

HOLLAND PURCHASE, and **HOLLAND COMPANY**, see *MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS*.

HOLLAND'S PATENT, 20000 acres, granted in 1769, is in *Deerfield*, *Floyd*, *Steuben* and *Trenton*.

HOLLEY V., see *MURRAY*, and the *Table of Post-Offices*.

HOMER, a Post-Township, the capital of *Cortlandt* County, 26 miles S. of *Onondaga* Hollow, 40 N. of *Owego*, and 138 W. of *Albany* ; bounded N. by *Scott* and *Preble*, E. by *Solon*, S. by *Virgil*, W. by *Locke* of *Cayuga* County. It is 10 miles square, being

the Military Township of Homer. It is well watered by the Tioughnioga and its numerous branches, which supply abundance of mill-seats. The land is of a good quality. The turn-pikes are numerous, and the common roads good. This town is increasing in population and wealth. The inhabitants are principally farmers, who make the most of their clothing in the household way. The *Village of Homer* is pleasantly situated on a fine plain on the bank of the Tioughnioga, and contains 150 houses and stores, a Presbyterian meeting-house, an incorporated academy, and the Post-Office. *Cortlandt Village*, 2 miles S. of this, has *Cortlandt Post-Office*, the Court-House and Jail, an Academy and Methodist Episcopal church, and about 90 houses and stores. It is 140 miles W. of Albany. The *Village of Port Watson*, contains about 25 houses and stores, and is beautifully situated on the Tioughnioga, 3 miles S. of Homer V., 1 S. of the Court-House.— This township is by far the most populous and flourishing in the County, and it is to be hoped it will not be cut up into small fractions, either to gratify the caprices of excessive legislation, or the itch for town offices. Population, 5504: taxable property, \$606514; 911 electors, 16171 acres improved land, 4189 cattle, 827 horses, 7872 sheep: 49688 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 7 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 7 fulling mills, 7 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 4 trip hammers, 5 distilleries, [no brewery?] 3 asheries · school districts, 32, in which schools are kept 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$837.44; No. children between 5 and 15 years of age, 1720; No. persons instructed in the schools, 1939. J. O., L. F. S.

HONEOYE LAKE, in the Town of Richmond, Ontario County, is about 5 miles long, N. and S., and 1 mile wide. It discharges at the N. end, *Honeoye Creek*, which receives also the outlets of Caneadea and Hemlock Lakes, and winds N. and W. to the

Genesee River in Rush, or on the line between it and Avon. Its whole course may be 25 miles, and it is a good mill-stream. See CANANDAIGUA.

HONK FALLS, see WAWARSING.

HONORARY CREDITORS' TRACT, see MOUNT MORRIS.

HOOGEBERG, or HOGEBERG, see ATHENS, and SCHODAC.

HOOSAC, *Hosick*, or *Hoosick*, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Rensselaer County, 20 miles NE. of Troy, and 26 from Albany; bounded N. by Washington County, E. by Bennington in the State of Vermont, S. by Petersburg, W. by Pittstown. Hoosac river or creek runs N. through this town, a little W. of its centre, and receives Walloomscoic creek from the E., near the N. line, and soon passes into Washington County. The land is broken, in some parts by high hills, and in general by hills of a moderate height, interspersed with vallies and gentle undulations of arable lands.— The soil of the arable lands is principally a shistic gravel, with tracts of clay, and some of alluvion along the creeks. The falls of Hoosac river, afford ample conveniences for water-works, and abundance of water at all times. The descent is 40 feet in the distance of 200, and here is a Village called *Hoosac Falls*, containing 2 oil mills, a grain mill, fulling mill, carding machine, Hoosac Falls P. O., and about 30 houses and a church, or 60 within 1 mile square. It is 28 miles from Albany. *Four Corners Village*, 2 miles S. of the above, 22 miles NE. of Troy, has 30 houses, 2 stores, 2 inns, and some tanneries, and Hoosac Post-Office. It will be recollected that Bennington battle, as it was called, was fought on this ground, and in Bennington and White Creek, Aug. 16, 1777, where the temporary works erected on that occasion, are still to be seen, some of which are near this Village. A road from New-Lebanon Springs, through Stephentown, Berlin and Petersburg, crosses at the Falls Village, and there are other common roads in every direction. Limestone

is plenty, of an excellent quality, brick clay also, and there are slate quarries, extensively worked, within a half mile of the Four Corners. *Warren's slate*, from one of those quarries, has a high reputation. Who can tell me, independent of the orthography of legislation, how the name of this town ought to be written? Hoosac, more nearly expresses the sound we hear in common, and the best usage, but it is variously written. *Hoosac Creek*, enters the Hoosac River, just at the S. line of this town, coming from Berlin and Petersburg. There is a farming neighborhood, 1 mile E. of Four Corners, called Mapletown. Population, 3373: 709 farmers, 145 mechanics, 12 traders; 8 foreigners; 30 free blacks, 31 *slaves*: taxable property, \$628300: 21 schools, 7 months in 12; \$471.42; 1025; 1088: 615 electors, 23202 acres improved land, 3797 cattle, 915 horses, 7328 sheep: 37188 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 trip hammer, 2 asheries. In 1822, there was a small piece of land lying on the S. of Hoosac creek, or river, annexed to this town, from Cambridge, Washington County. The *Nitrogen Springs*, in the S.E. corner of this town, merit some notice. There are 3 of them, within an area of 4 or 5 acres, on the farm of John Bratt, which constantly emit great quantities of pure nitrogen gas, or azotic gas, rising in bubbles through the water. An inverted jar, covering 5 or 6 inches of the surface of the gravel through which this issues, collects a quart in 10 seconds. The water of these springs contains considerable muriate of lime, common salt.

A.E., N.H., N.T., B.S.

HOO-SAC CORNERS P. O., see HOO-SAC.

HOO-SAC CREEK, or **LITTLE HOO-SAC**, waters the fine farming valley in the E. of Rensselaer County, noticed under **STEPHENTOWN**, **BERLIN** and **PETERSBURGH**, where it unites with Hoosac R., pursuing its course through the same valley in the Town of Hoo-

sac. Hoosac Creek is about 12 miles in length.

HOO-SAC FALLS, see **HOO-SAC T.**, and **RIVER**.

HOO-SAC RIVER, rises in the NW. corner of Massachusetts, runs through Williamstown, and NW. across Pownal, the SW. corner town of Vermont, into Petersburg of this State, where it receives Little Hoosac River, or, better, *Hoosac Creek*, whence it runs northerly across the town of Hoosac, and on its N. line receives *Walloom-scoic Creek* from Vermont. Here it turns W., and runs to the Hudson at Schaghticoke Point, watering a fine farming country, and supplying many mill-seats. Its whole course may be 45 miles, about 27 in this State. See **SCHAGHTICOKE**, and the towns on its route. It is a strong, and powerful stream, subject to sudden swells, and brings into the Hudson more alluvial matter than any other of its size.—Hoosac Falls, in Hoosac, are safely guarded for hydraulic works, almost the only ones that are, on this mad, but valuable stream.

HOPE, a Township in the SE. corner of Hamilton County, 25 miles NNE. of *Johnstown*, bounded N. by Wells, E. by Edinburgh of Saratoga County, S. by Northampton of Montgomery County, W. by Lake Pleasant. It was erected April 15, 1818, from the S. part of Wells, and by the act, would seem to be about 10 miles square. It comprises parts of *Benson*, *Bergen's Patent*, and *Palmer's Purchase*, names of surveys found on the maps of the Surveyor-General, and has the Sacandaga River running SEasterly through its whole length. The land is very broken, and excepting some small tracts, of little value. The population, by the late Census, amounted to 608; of which number, 112 are farmers, 5 mechanics, and 4 foreigners not naturalized: taxable property, \$61551: 4 schools, 5 months in 12; \$39.70; 210; 174; 95 electors; 1187 acres of improved land; 445 cattle, 88 horses, 498 sheep: 4056 yards of cloth; 1 saw mill. Be-

sides the settlements on the Sacandaga, there are two small ones in the survey township of Benson, and one infant one on Stony Creek, a branch of the Sacandaga from the E., about 9 miles N. of the Fish-House. The lands principally belong to the State, the best of which are surveyed into small tracts for farms. L.C., P.R.

HOPETON V. and P. O., see BENTON.

HOPWELL, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 5 miles E. of *Canandaigua*,* bounded N. by Manchester, E. by Seneca, S. by Gorham, W. by Canandaigua. It was erected in 1822, from the N. half of Gorham, and is 6 miles square, being township No. 10, 2d range, described under Gorham, in the 1st edition of this Work. It is a little surprising that this division of territory, and so many others, made by the legislature in one session after the completion of 2 late Censuses, had not been thought of before! In one or two more years of such legislation, cutting off pieces from towns, and counties, and re-annexing them somewhere else, we must either have a new Census, or rely on *guessing*, for the number of inhabitants, &c. Hopewell is a most excellent township of land, has a great number of roads, and among others the Seneca turnpike between Canandaigua and Geneva, in the S. part, besides 2 others leading E. and West. The Canandaigua Outlet passes along its western boundary and affords a number of mill-seats. *Chapin's Mills*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Canandaigua, are very extensive and valuable, and here is a busy little Village. The Post-Office, formerly Gorham, by the recent division, falls in Hopewell, and is still called Gorham, but will soon be changed to the present name of the town: it is on the Seneca turnpike, 7 miles from Canandaigua. The settlement of this town took place at a pretty early period, and it now possesses a great deal

of wealth and farming independence. A resident Correspondent estimates the number of inhabitants at 2000, and another at rather less than half the whole population of GORHAM, which see, for population, and all the returns under the 2 late Censuses.

O.H., W.E., J.C.S.

HOPWELL, see FISHKILL.

HOPKINTON, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, 40 miles E. of *Ogdensburgh*, bounded N. by Parishville, Stockholm and Massena, E. by Franklin County, S. by Montgomery, or the may-be-so, provisional County of Hamilton, W. by the Town of Parishville. It comprises 8 whole and 2 parts of townships in the 2d great tract of Macomb's Purchase. The settlements are on the northern townships, and the southern might as well be 'turned out' to Hamilton County. In the N. part of the town are large tracts of first rate land, pleasant and fertile, producing good crops of grain, grass, fruit, &c., common to the northern part of the State. The soil, in general, in this part, is a rich loam, and the surface pretty level. On the small streams, of which there are many, (see RACKET, ST. REGIS, and GRASS rivers,) there are extensive intervals, but on the larger streams, very little. The whole tract is covered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, elm, bass, butternut, &c., with some oak and walnut on the low plains; while in the swamp grounds are cedar, pine, spruce, and fir. The southerly part has many small ponds or lakes, and is more hilly, with some considerable hemlock. The situation is inland, but the soil is such as well to repay the industry and care of the farmer. The first settlement was begun in 1803, by Roswell Hopkins, Esq. The post-road from Ogdensburgh to Plattsburgh, leads through this town, as does also a turnpike road from Black River, in Lewis County, to Malone, in Franklin County. There is also a road from the NE. part to Keene, in Essex County, and NW. Bay, on Lake Champlain. Parishville has been erected

* That is, Canandaigua Village, or the Court-House, to the centre of this Town. See GERMAN FLATS.

from the W. part, since the publication of the 1st edition of this Work. The Village of *Hopkinton*, is on the E. branch of the St. Regis River and the Military Road, 8 miles ENE. of Parishville Village, and has a small collection of houses, mills, and the Post-Office. It is 23 miles WSW. of Malone. See RUSSELL; and CLINTON, JEFFERSON and ST. LAWRENCE COUNTIES. Population, 581: 148 farmers, 20 mechanics, 2 traders: taxable property, \$114169: 6 schools, 6 months in 12; \$47.91; 179; 225: 123 electors; 1892 acres improved land; 768 cattle, 145 horses, 1611 sheep: 7722 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 2 asheries.

A.C., R.H.

HOPPOGUES, or HOPPOGUE, see SMITHTOWN.

HORLL GATT, HURL GATE, or HELL GATE, noticed under WESTCHESTER, T., which see, has such a singular confusion of names that it becomes very desirable to trace an etymology that shall settle all controversy. Our Dutch ancestors gave it the name of *Horll Gatt*, or as we would call it in English, Whirlpool, and it seems to me this etymological orthography ought to be adopted. The name is as easily spoken as any in use, and by preserving the spelling, we preserve the history of the name, and yield a suitable honor to those who gave it. The northern nations of Europe have their *Maelstrom*, a whirlpool, whose wonders are magnified by fancy and mel- lowed by distance, and nobody ques- tions the right of the Norwegians and Danes to write whirlpool in their own way. *Horll Gatt*, is a narrow and difficult strait in the East River, 8 miles above New-York, formed by projecting rocks that confine the water to a narrow and crooked channel, oc- casioning strong eddy currents. There is a sufficient depth of water for any vessel, but the passage of large ships should only be attempted with the most skilful pilots. It is in the City and County of New-York, though no-

ticed in the description of the Town of Westchester.

HORNELLSVILLE, a Post-Township of Steuben County, 20 miles W. of *Bath*, 260 from Albany, bounded N. by Dansville, E. by Howard, S. by Canisteo, W. by Allegany County.— It was erected April 1, 1820, from Canisteo, comprising townships 3 and 4, range 6, and a small strip N. toward Dansville,—so says the law erecting it, but a Correspondent says it is but 9 miles long N. and S., and 6 wide. There are 2 Post Offices, *Hornells- ville*, as it will soon be called, but now *Canisteo P. O.*,* and *Ark Port P. O.*, for which see the Table in the Appen- dix. It is watered by the Canisteo River, a boatable stream of the Tioga or Chemung of the Susquehanna, navi- gable to Baltimore. Along this stream are fine tracts of intervalle, or alluvion, about 1 mile wide, timbered with elm, oak, beech, maple, and some groves of white pine. Along the river hills, the land is broken, but back of them just uneven enough to make good dairy farms for young Yankees, timbered with beech, maple, oak, &c. It is a good township of land, with very little unarable, and is settling pretty fast, while the settlers yet want more neigh- bors. There are now 90 families. There is a small Village at *Ark Port*, of some 15 or 20 houses, and another at *Hornellsville*, of about the same number, a store, grist mill and saw mill. The navigation of the Canisteo, the great extent of country depending on this navigation, and early enter- prize, seem to indicate a Village here of very considerable importance and business. Wheat is sent to Baltimore for 25 cents a bushel, and potash to New-York for \$13 per ton. This town took its name from an early in- habitant, Geo. Hornell, whose settle- ment was noticed under Canisteo, in the 1st edition of this Work, which may yet be consulted for a good de- scription of both towns, *in one*. Po-

* This name was changed to Hornells- ville P. O. in Feb. 1823.

population, included in that of Canisteo: taxable property, \$89450: electors, 105; 1349 acres improved land, 569 cattle, 86 horses, 687 sheep: 2229 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 distilleries, 2 asheries. Ark Port is 25 miles W. of Bath. This town has the road leading from Bath to Angelica and Olean. See CANISTEO.

I.D.,L.C.

HORSE RACE, in the Highlands, 15 miles below West-Point, a zig-zag course in the Hudson, between Anthony's Nose and Dunderberg.

HOSICK, and **HOOSICK**, see **HOOSAC**.

HOTEL CREEK, in Riga, runs into **BLACK CREEK**, which see.

HOUNSFIELD, a Township of Jefferson County, erected in 1806, from Watertown. It is bounded N. by Black River and Black River Bay, E. by Watertown, S. by Henderson and Adams, W. by Chaumont Bay of Lake Ontario. The area may be about 27000 acres. The surface of this town is but gently uneven, the soil principally clay or loam, interspersed with sandy ridges, producing white pine. On the N., where Black River forms its boundary, that stream has some falls that obstruct the navigation, but furnish fine sites for mills. Mill Creek, a streamlet that runs into L. Ontario, also supplies water for some mills a part of the year, and may be easily rendered immensely valuable for mills by a short canal from Black River, to increase the quantity of water. The settlement commenced in 1801, by Augustus Sacket, agent for the owner, at the place now called *Sacket's Harbor*; but its progress was rather tardy until 1812, after the declaration of war, when this spot became an important military and naval position, the centre of a vast war-business, and enormous expenditure. In 1810, the whole population of this township was 943; in 1820, 3429, being an increase greatly disproportioned to that of the other townships of this county on the S. of Black River, then containing the most of the

population, or even to that of the whole Co., which has but a little more than doubled in that period. Whether this increase is calculated to be permanent, or how to affect the general prosperity and business of the town, I have not the means of knowing. Population, by the Census of 1820, 3429: 334 foreigners not naturalized: there are 493 persons employed in agriculture, 73 in commerce, and 173 in manufactures: 48 free colored persons. Taxable property, real, \$224848; personal, 5500; = \$290348; electors, 691; 5813 acres of improved land; 2158 cattle; 383 horses; 3235 sheep: 10472 yards of cloth made in families: 1 grist mill; 6 saw mills; 2 fulling mills; 3 carding machines; 1 distillery; and 4 asheries: 9 school districts; schools kept 8 months in 12; public money received in 1821, \$214.80; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 655; No. that received instruction in the schools, 547. My Correspondents mention a Mineral Spring, considerably resorted to, 5 miles from Sacket's Harbor, but without saying any thing of the quality of the water. *Sacket's Harbor*, a Post-Borough, [or incorporated Village, with a Post-Office of the same name,] a port of entry and delivery, in Hounsfeld, Jefferson County, is situated on the SW. side of Black River Bay, an arm of Chaumont Bay, 12 miles below *Watertown*, 8 from Lake Ontario, N. lat. 43° 55', W. long. 1° E. of Washington, or 75° 57' W. of London. The bay and harbor are well situated for shelter and defence, being tolerably land-locked by the curvatures of the shores, and by some islands at the mouth of the bay, about 8 miles distant. The harbor, if not the best in the world, is yet a very good one, and by far the best on the Lake, for ship-building, and for a great naval and commercial depot. From the lower extremity of the borough, a low crescent of land stretches off, forming an inner and outer harbor, the latter of which, within 2 fathoms of the shore, has a depth of water sufficient

for the largest ships of war. Near the mouth of Black River, to which place the same depth of water extends, is another very excellent position for ship-building, and at both of those places were commenced, toward the close of the late war, a first-rate ship of the line, where the hulls are now preserved, under cover. The *Madison Barracks*, situated about 400 yards NEasterly of the borough, on the bay shore, were erected in 1816-17, are of blue schistose limestone, and enclose 3 sides of a parallelogram of about 3 acres, the side toward the bay being open. They are a solid range of buildings, and add not a little to the appearance of the place. There are 10 schooners belonging to this place, employed in the Lake trade, aggregate tonnage 700 tons; and there are also 2 steam-boats, 1 of 230 tons, employed between this place, Niagara and Ogdensburgh, a trip every week; another of 60 tons, employed as a packet, plying 3 times a week between this place and Kingston, U. C., touching at Cape Vincent. The Forts erected during the late war, *Tompkins*, and *Pike*, are already mere ruins. On *Navy Point*, which forms the harbor, there is now the 'largest ship of war on the stocks that ever was built,' sheltered by a good frame building.— This vessel is not completed for launching, and I hope never will be—but as a mark of national enterprize, stand here, and tell the wondering tourist, that, so far, her works were advanced in the short space of 30 days, and that in the depth of winter! There are now laid up in this port, a frigate of 68 guns, 3 ships of 28 each, 4 brigs, and a number of gun-boats. The whole population of the Borough, or Village, in 1820, was 2020, including about 600 U. S. troops then stationed here. Its exports are chiefly potash, flour, lumber, beef, pork, whiskey, kiln-dried Indian-meal, &c., and amounted, by register, in 1821, to \$91000, exclusive of a large amount sent coast-wise or by land to Ogdensburgh. A stage runs to Utica, 3 times a week.—

In the Village are 2 churches, 3 school houses, 1 printing-office, 10 stores, and an usual number of mechanics' shops. It deserves notice, that Lake Ontario never closes with ice, and that on this part of its border, whenever a wind blows from the Lake, through winter, it produces a thaw. From the usual course of the winds, the climate about the E. end of this Lake is more affected by that great body of deep water, than any where else around it.

W.S., E.C.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, see RENSSELAER COUNTY and TROY.

HOWARD, a Post-Township of Steuben County, on the road from Bath to Olean, 10 miles W. of *Bath*, 254 WSW. of Albany, bounded N. by Conhocton, W. by Hornellsville, S. by Canisteo, E. by Bath. It is about 10 miles N. and S., and 8 E. and W., a rough, broken township, judging by the land along the road, but having a good deal of very tolerable farming land in the vallies. The hills are steep, covered with hemlock, and the agents of the Pulteney estate seem to have chosen to conduct the turnpike along ridges of the most barren and forbidding aspect. In the N. part of this town there is a tract of very tolerable farming land, timbered with beech, maple, elm, linden, pine, oak, and ash, and some very good improvements. On my tour to Olean, by Geneva and Bath, I found the distance from Albany to this town, $226\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Population, 1140: 256 farmers, 23 mechanics; 6 foreigners; 1 slave: taxable property, \$68193: 9 schools, 6 months in 12; \$84.18; 255: 245 electors, 4121 acres improved land, 1009 cattle, 124 horses, 1268 sheep: 6240 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery.

I.D.

HOWELL'S CREEK, see TUSCARORA CREEK.

HUDDLE, see SANGERFIELD.

HUDSON CITY, the capital of Columbia County, also a Post-Town and port of entry, is finely situated on the E. bank of Hudson River, 117 miles

N. of New-York, and 28 S. of Albany: N. Lat. $42^{\circ} 14'$, and $14'$ E. Longitude from New-York. The City and Township of Hudson are of the same extent, being bounded N. by Factory or Abrams creek, E. by Claverack creek, or by Ghent and Claverack, S. by Livingston, W. by the Hudson, along which it extends about 8 miles, with a medial width of near 3 miles. The land is principally a stiff clay or argillaceous loam on the level tracts, and the principal hills are calcareous, with some of shistic or siliceous grit; and there are some small tracts of round flint-stones of a good size for paving. The soil is not very inviting, and much of it is very cold and wet. *Becraft's mountain*, is a mass of limestone, filled with impressions erroneously imputed to petrification of marine shells. And *Prospect Hill*, is a high cobble that elegantly overlooks the City. The site of Hudson is upon a high point that projects into the Hudson, terminating in a bold rocky cliff, on each side of which are bays of considerable extent. That on the S. lies between the City and *Mount Merino*, a lofty and romantic hill that commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. Mount Merino is now converted into a farm, containing near 500 acres, and the summit of the hill is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Hudson. Claverack creek, which forms the eastern boundary, affords the best of sites for water-works, on which are erected valuable mills, and an extensive manufactory of woollen cloth; and there are also mills and factories on Factory creek, which forms the boundary towards KINDERHOOK, which see. The mineralogy has been little examined. Limestone, and of a superior quality, is very abundant, as is common clay for bricks, though that used is not of the best quality. Lead has been discovered in the S., some samples of which have yielded 80 per cent, of good lead.—The ores are in the form of galena, in veins of a hard siliceous sand-stone rock, and the small hills hereabout

have many indications of other valuable minerals. A brown oxyd of iron is very abundantly diffused, and nitre and alum are found in weak admixtures with aluminous earths. Agreeably to the Census of 1810, the whole population of Hudson was 4048, including 88 slaves. The City of Hudson, or the compact part, of which I am now speaking, is regularly laid out in streets and squares. Along the river, it is principally occupied with stores, warehouses, &c., compactly built, with some irregularity in the streets, which are adapted to the unevenness of the ground. But from the Market, just at the level of the hill or plain, and within 12 or 15 rods of the river, Warren-street extends nearly SE. about 1 mile, the most of which is compactly and handsomely built. This street has a gentle ascent, and terminates at the *public square*, a handsome open space of pretty liberal extent. On opposite sides of this street, about a half mile from the river, stand the court-house and prison, plain durable edifices of brick work. Parallel, and on both sides of Warren-street, which is the principal avenue and seat of business, are other streets also, built at the lower end, and with some scattering houses all along to show their continuity. These are all intersected by other streets at right angles, and of good dimensions. The Town is handsomely laid out, and the lots are, in general, 50 feet front and rear, and 120 deep. The soil of the compact part, is a stiff clay, or a fat aluminous or argillaceous loam. Of the public buildings, little can be added to bare enumeration. There are 5 houses of worship; 1 for Friends, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Universalists, besides 2 Banking-houses, a Mason's Lodge, and some common school-houses. And on Prospect-Hill is an Academy, a handsome brick edifice, in a charming position, commanding a very extensive view to the NE. and West. Here is also a handsome collection of houses and stores, situa-

ted on the main avenue to the City, about a half mile from the head of Warren-street. The soil, here, is a clean and coarse gravel, in which wells of good water are supplied at a moderate depth. The whole number of houses and stores within the compact part, including those on Prospect-Hill, is about 650. Many of the houses are of brick, as are the principal stores also, several of which are very extensive and valuable. The whole number of inhabitants may amount to 3600. Of the shipping owned here, I am not informed.— Agreeably to the books of registry at Washington, the whole registered tonnage in 1809, was 3626 tons. See COMMERCE and TRADE. As a trading Town, Hudson probably takes the 4th rank in this State, and in manufactures. Considerable shipping is built here, though this branch of industry is on the decline, but there is an extensive rope-walk. There are 4 distilleries, an extensive brewery, and a great number of various manufactures, besides the common mechanical arts and trades in convenient abundance. There are 4 printing-offices, 2 of which issue weekly papers, and several bookstores. There is 1 Bank. The woollen manufactory on Claverack Creek, owned by S. G. Macey, is said to be 'one of the most extensive in the State, calculated to make, per day, 100 yards of cloth.' Water is conveyed in aqueducts from several springs, the principal one being about 2 miles distant, just at the N. foot of a limestone hill, and the Town is pretty well supplied, having aqueducts in most of the houses. The roads that extend from Hudson into every part of the surrounding country, are very numerous, the most of which are turnpikes. There are several companies of firemen, well provided with engines and other means of safety.— But few of the streets are yet paved, and none lighted by public lamps.

Hudson experienced a very rapid growth, from the time it was founded, which was in the year 1784, the

ground having been purchased for this purpose the year before, by Seth and Thomas Jenkins, from Providence in Rhode-Island, with 28 associates.— Between the spring of 1784 and that of 1786, 150 dwelling houses were erected, besides wharves, ware-houses, shops, barns, &c., and several works connected with manufactures, one of which was a rope-walk, and the whole population had increased to near 1500 persons. Three years before, this spot had been occupied as a farm, with a single store-house on the bank of the river. Hudson City is governed by a Mayor, and by Aldermen and Assistants, chosen annually by the inhabitants. The inhabitants also elect Town Officers, as in other Towns, who attend to the same duties, a set for each Ward, the City being divided into 2 Wards. It has a Lancaster school. The Village of *Columbia-ville*, is on Kinderhook Creek, the boundary, partly in Hudson, and partly in Kinderhook, 4 miles NE. of the Court-house. It is incorporated as a Village, has several mills, factories, &c., and about 50 houses. It stands immediately below the bridge, on the main road between Hudson and Albany, has plenty of water and fall, and the tide flows up to the mills, from which boats go into the Hudson, almost in sight, having a good little harbor at the mouth of the Creek. It is a busy little place, and when our country duly protects its own industry, will be far more so. There are one or two small Air Furnaces in Hudson, and the capitalists and men of business would do well to inform themselves of the profits of works in iron, a subject they seem to have too much overlooked. If the Canals operate as favorably as every body anticipates, the time is not distant when their southern extremity will be extended to the *head of ship navigation*. Marble, is said to have been found, in plenty, on Becraft's mountain, of good quality. Epsom salts effloresce on the clay banks of the river, above the city, and might be gathered for use at

a trifling expense. For distances on the Hudson, see ALBANY. Population, in 1820, 5310 : 329 persons employed in agriculture, 500 in manufactures, 139 in commerce ; 35 foreigners ; 290 free blacks, 61 *slaves* : taxable property, \$939792 : no report as to schools : 965 electors, 8695 acres improved land, 1374 cattle, 501 horses, 2234 sheep : 5613 yards cloth : 3 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 3 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 9 cotton and woollen factories, 4 distilleries.

C.A., A.C., G.G.

HUDSON RIVER, one of the best for navigation in America, rises in the high mountainous region on the W. of Lake Champlain, in numerous branches that spread over the SW. of Essex and the N. of Hamilton County.—The extreme northern limit of these streams, is N. Lat. 44° 05', forming what is usually called the N. branch, but I call it Hudson River, as being the longest and principal branch of that River. SCAROON RIVER, or the NE. branch, is separately described. From the same tract that supplies the sources of the Hudson, issue those of Grass and other rivers of the St. Lawrence, and of Saranac of Lake Champlain. This country is yet very wild, and but little known, and the Hudson pursues a southerly course about 60 miles, where it meets Scaroon river, in Warren Co., 8 miles NW. of Caldwell, at the S. end of Lake George. About 12 miles S. it receives the Sacandaga, a large stream from the W. across the N. end of Saratoga County ; pursuing its course S. and Eastward, passes Glen's Falls, and at Sandy Hill makes a short bend to the S. bearing a little W., which course it pursues to the Atlantic below New-York. Its whole course to Sandy Hill, may be 100 miles, and here it descends Baker's Falls, and it passes several others, of far less magnitude, in its course to Troy, a distance of 44 miles, where it meets the tide. Between Waterford and Troy, it receives the waters of the Mohawk, its largest branch, from the West. To Troy, then, its whole course, following its windings,

is about 144 miles, thence to New-York 150, and thence to the Narrows 6 ; making in all 300 miles. Its whole course is in this State, except the distance from New-Jersey line, from which the W. bank is the boundary. From its mouth to Hudson, it is navigated by the largest ships ; and it opens a sloop navigation to Albany, where the common tides are little more than 1 foot, which is 160 miles from New-York ; and for small sloops to Troy, 6 miles above Albany, where the usual tides may be said to terminate in a gentle swell without reversing the current. The combined action of the tides, arriving in the Hudson by East River and the Narrows, at different periods, carries the swell upward at the rate of 15 to near 25 miles an hour ; and this circumstance clearly evinces a high superiority of oceanic influence in the Hudson. Swift sailing vessels, leaving New-York at young flood, have repeatedly run through to Albany with the same flood tide. The time of high water is the same at Pollopell Island, at the northern limit of the Highlands, as at New-York ; at Albany it is 3 h. 30 minutes later. For the height of the tides, see the various towns on the Hudson. Of fish, the Hudson does not afford a very great variety. But sturgeon, shad, and herring, ascend it in the spring, and are taken in vast abundance. The salmon has long since disappeared in this river, as it seems about to do in Connecticut river. But there is a considerable variety of small fish, such as bass, the white and yellow perch, &c. &c. The passage of this river through the Highlands, without any impediment to its navigation, save that of a crooked though deep, and in some places a narrow channel, is a singular fact in geography, and it affords a pleasing diversity of scenery. The 'Highlands' are about 16 miles wide, and its hills and mountains present many features of vast sublimity. The water is but seldom salt or brackish at Poughkeepsie, and water-casks are often filled below the Highlands.

For the facilities of travelling on this river, with great ease, convenience, and dispatch, see ALBANY. By means of those Wonders of the age, the *Eric* and *Champlain Canals*, separately described, the navigation of this fine River will soon be connected with that of Lake Erie, and the great inland seas of the West, and with Lake Champlain, and the River St. Lawrence, thus connecting regions so remote, the Bay of New-York with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the thousand ports of the upper Lakes! For an interesting account of the discovery of this River, see Hudson's Journal, in the Historical Collections, published by the Historical Society of the State of New-York. Goodrich's Map, of the Hudson River, is a very good one, a convenient and useful pocket companion, as is Akerly's Geology also.— Much has been said about extending sloop navigation upward, on this river, above where nature has placed its limit, and immense sums of money have been expended, to little purpose. Few rivers roll downward so much alluvial matter, as the Hudson, say between Waterford and the head of ship navigation, and this alluvion increases with the opening of the lands adjoining, and the decrease of the waters in the Hudson. While the Battenkill, Hoosac river, and the Mohawk, pour in their alluvion, it will be a very hard matter to make the navigation better than nature has made it. We may remove a sand-bar, in one place, at the expense of obstructions in some other place, but all this alluvial matter will rest somewhere. The quantity is increasing, and will increase, till a different plan is adopted, which shall carry this alluvion farther down the river. This may be done by throwing in all the water of the Mohawk at Waterford, connecting the Islands by Piers or Moles, so as to make as straight and narrow a channel as may be, and a strong current, to the deep tide waters below. If this is not done, a New Town, situated at the head of ship navigation, will by-and-by rival

in business, and finally destroy the hopes of, Waterford, Lansingburgh, Troy and Albany! Will the Canals continue to terminate their navigation, short of the head of ship-navigation on the Hudson?

HUDSON RIVER AND SHARON CANAL.—Among the projects of the day, there is one for a Canal from the Hudson, into some part of Connecticut, noticed under MOUNT PLEASANT, W. CHESTER COUNTY, BRONX CREEK, CROTON CREEK, and NEW-YORK.

HUDSON R. UPPER VALLEY, see MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS.

HUME, a Township of Allegany County, 13 miles NW. of *Angelica*; bounded N. by Pike, E. by Nunda, S. by Caneadea, W. by Centerville. It is 6 miles square, Township 6, Range 1, of the Holland Purchase, and was erected Feb. 28, 1822, from Pike.— In the 1st edition of this Work, Hume was one of the 8 townships comprised in the Town of Nunda, and for the progressive subdivisions see NUNDA and PIKE. The Genesee River runs across the SE. corner, and there are some small creeks. The land, timber, &c. are similar to those of Pike, Centerville and Nunda, and like them it has bog iron ore; and like Nunda, fine *potatoe ground*, along the streams. I have no data by which to compute its population or improvements, it having been erected since the 2 late Censuses of 1820 and 1821. Our Legislature ought to adopt a rule that no new Towns shall be erected so soon after the taking of a Census, unless the inhabitants report to the Legislature an actual enumeration of the population, mills, schools, improved lands, stock, &c. There is a road along the W. side of the Genesee, from the County of that name toward Olean, but my Correspondent omits to mention distances. The *Caneadea Indian Reservation* extends across this Town, along the Genesee River, being in part in Nunda, Hume and Caneadea.

C., L. A.

HUNTER, a Post-Township of Greene County, on the W. side of the Kaats-

bergs, or Catskill Mountains, 22 miles W. of *Catskill*, 58 from Albany, bounded N. by Cairo and Durham, or by the summits of the Kaatsbergs, E. by *Catskill*, and by Saugerties of Ulster County, S. by Ulster County, W. by Lexington and Windham. This town is situated on the W. and S. of the above mountains, within the great curve, and embraces the highest points of the Kaatsbergs, the highest summits in the State of New-York. It was erected from the E. part of Windham, Jan. 27, 1813, and called *Greenland*, name changed to Hunter, April 15, 1814, when a small part was annexed to Saugerties, of Ulster County. See CATSKILL. Its extent N. and S. is about 9 miles, and 12 E. and West.—Scholarie river, as it is called, of the Mohawk, rises in this town, in some Lakes on the mountain, about 8 miles W. of the Hudson, collects its stream from numerous mountain rills, spread over every part, and flows westward through Lexington and Windham.—This stream is so rapid, that for 30 or 40 miles, it is computed by well informed resident Correspondents, it may afford mill-seats every 40 rods.—The *Kaaterskill Falls*, noticed in the 1st edition, in WINDHAM, are now in this town, on the Kaaterskill, a small stream that issues from a little Lake, some 6 rods separated from another that discharges the Plattekill, (flat-creek,) about a half mile from which is the Fall, of some 300 feet, so much admired of late. The roads are poor. The turnpike mentioned under WINDHAM, formerly, extends about 15 miles, into this town, but is little used, and is going to decay. From the top of the mountain, over which it winds a devious way, it commands one of the most extensive views to be found on any road in the United States. I hear much of the *Pine Orchard*, in this town, near the Falls, but I have not yet been able to view it, and no one has given me any information about it, calculated for my purpose, though I have applied to several. It seems there are two Falls, 260, and 310 feet,

if the rhapsodies I have seen mean any thing;—and a Correspondent, a sober man, who lives in Hunter, plainly tells me that the Falls noticed under SAUGERTIES, in the 1st edition of this Work, are in this town. Report says that a house of entertainment is about to be erected at the Pine Orchard, for the accommodation of visitants, and if so, I may by-and-by see, and describe it, for my readers. It is a poor, barren tract of land, held partly in fee simple, and partly by lease, being in the Hardenberg, or Hardenburgh Patent, though the hills afford pretty good pasturage, and there are some little flats along the creeks. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole is in forest, covered with a great growth of maple, beech, basswood, birch, hemlock, spruce, fir, and black ash. *Greenland*, is a local name for a 'Village' of 2 houses, a store and tavern, on the top of the mountain, or rather for a Greenland region of some miles in extent, visited by frosts every month. *Round Top*, the highest point of the Kaatsbergs, seen to a great distance, is in this town, and 3804 feet above tide-water: *High Peak*, 3718. See PINE ORCHARD, and KAATERSKILL FALLS, separately described.—Population, 1025: 298 farmers, 5 traders, 27 mechanics; 15 foreigners; 1 free black: taxable property, \$143150: 9 schools, 8 months in 12; \$213.95; 221; 283: 227 electors, 4459 acres improved land, 1113 cattle, 171 horses, 1386 sheep: 7191 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 9 saw mills.

J.B.

HUNTINGTON, a Post-Township at the W. end of Suffolk County, on Long-Island, 40 miles E. of New-York, and 184 miles from Albany;—bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, E. by Smithtown and Islip, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Queens County. It is about 16 miles in length N. and S., with a medial width of 8 miles.—The N. part is hilly, but arable and tolerably productive; and the centre has a high plain of poor sandy soil, covered with pitch-pine and shrub-oak; passing this to the S., there is a tract

of 2 to 3 miles wide along the sea-coast, which is productive and well cultivated, yielding wheat, maize, barley, oats, flax and grass, but the forest-woods are of a diminutive size. This part is called *Huntington South*, or South Huntington, from its relative position, and has a Post-Office of the same name; *Babylon*, commonly called *Huntington South*, is a part of this town, on the S. side of the Island, in full view of the Ocean, and is one of the pleasantest Villages on Long-Island. Here is the Post-Office called *Huntington South*, and considerable business. A great many strangers resort here in summer, for the amusement of fishing, fowling, &c. as well as for the delight of sea air. The fish and fowl are very abundant, as indeed they are in every part of South Bay. There is a turnpike leading to New-York, along the sea shore. *Huntington Village*, in the NW., has the Post-Office of that name, and an Academy, 2 churches, a printing-office, and a handsome collection of houses. *Dix-hills Post-Office*, is on the middle road. The N. end has several bays, points of land, or necks, that extend into the Sound, and 3 harbors for shipping;—as *Huntington-Harbor*, and *Great and Little Cow-Harbor*. On *Eaton's Neck*, the northern extremity of this town, there is a Light-House. There are several small streams that supply mill-seats. There are 5 houses of worship; 3 for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Episcopalians. The roads are numerous, and there are 4 that lead E. and W., in different parts, besides others in various directions.—Population, 4935; taxable property, \$804520; 24 school districts; electors, 1060; No. of acres of improved land, 31525; cattle, 3547; horses, 1141; sheep, 7151; yards of cloth made in the family way, 24380; 11 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 6 fulling mills, 8 carding machines, and 1 cotton and woollen factory. The marshes on each side of South Bay, afford abundance of salt meadow grass, which is cut for hay. Here is also good fish-

ing-ground, and the bay is much frequented by wild-fowl. A Post-Office has lately been established at *Crab-Meadow*. E.F.T., B.K.H., J.C., J.F.

HUNTINGTON SOUTH P. O., see HUNTINGTON.

HUNTSVILLE, a Township near the SW. angle of Otsego County, 25 miles SW. of *Cooperstown*, bounded N. by *Butternuts* and *Otego*, E. by *Otego*, and *Franklin* of *Delaware County*, South by *Franklin*, West by *Unadilla*. It was erected March 12, 1822, subsequently to the 2 late Censuses, from *Unadilla* of *Otsego*, and *Franklin* of *Delaware County*, and there are no data for even *guessing* at the number of inhabitants, with any tolerable degree of correctness. It embraces both sides of the *Susquehanna* river, and some parts of the *Wallace* and *Morris Patents*. For a description of the land, its surface, soil, products, &c. see the adjoining towns. Rafts descend the *Susquehanna* to *Baltimore*, and the store-keepers, and lumber-men, will be remembered by those who suffer by-and-by, for the want of timber. See *MILTON*, *PLATTSBURGH* and *OLEAN*. The *Village of Hamburg*, is situated on the *Susquehanna* River, 10 miles above *Unadilla* Village, has a Post-Office of the same name, 24 dwellings, 2 mills, 2 stores, a school-house, and a variety of mechanics' shops, a busy, thriving little place, founded in 1810. The Post-Office will probably soon take the name of the Town, and why not the Village, also? E.W., T.R.A.

HURLEY, a Township of *Ulster County*, 3 miles W. of *Kingston*, 68 S. of *Albany*, and 100 N. of *New-York*. It is a long, narrow township, being about 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 miles wide; bounded N. by *Woodstock*, E. by *Kingston* and *Esopus*, S. by *New-Paltz*, W. by *Marbletown*.—*Walkill* and *Rondout* Creeks unite in the S. end of this town, and *Esopus* Creek crosses it near the centre. The surface is uneven, except along the *Esopus* Creek, where are extensive and rich alluvial flats. The inhabit-

ants are principally Dutch, the descendants of the early settlers, though variously intermixed with Dutch families from other towns, and some few Yankees. The improvements are in the ancient style, and many of the houses are built of lime-stone, which abounds here. The commons and patented lands have lately been divided among the inhabitants, and lands are generally held by right of soil. There are 2 Dutch Reformed churches, 1 at Hurley, and 1 at Bloomendale. The *Village of Hurley*, contains 14 well-built stone dwelling houses, and a large new stone church, and a school-house. The houses are mostly in one street, which is level and sandy. The church at Bloomendale is of wood. Population, 1352; taxable property, \$128286; electors, 293; school districts, 5; acres of improved land, 5660; 1311 cattle, 364 horses, 1234 sheep; yards of cloth, 9899; 3 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, and 2 distilleries.— ‘There is an inexhaustible quarry of variegated marble in this town, composed of petrified shells, of a bluish and reddish cast.’ c.t.

HURON LAKE, see LAKE ERIE.

HYDE PARK, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, 7 miles N. of *Poughkeepsie*, bounded N. by Rhinebeck, E. by Clinton, S. by Poughkeepsie, W. by the Hudson River. It is about 10 miles long N. and S., and 4 miles wide, an excellent township of land, under high cultivation, and possessing great wealth. Though scantily supplied with streams, it has plenty of mills, and one landing, De Cantillon's, near which are excellent mills, on Crom Elbow Creek. The roads are good; and I know of no country place where people may find a more pleasant residence. The *Village of Hyde Park*, near the centre, has the Post-Office, an Episcopal and Presbyterian church, and about 50 houses. It is beautifully situated on a handsome plain, surrounded by farms under high cultivation, and enjoys every thing to make life desirable. There are many

family mansions, in this town, possessed by gentlemen of wealth, among which may be noticed the country seats of Gen. M. Lewis, J. D. Livingston, W. Henderson, A. S. Pell, Doctor Bard, &c. The celebrated private Academy of Dr. Allen, in the vicinity of this Village, well merits a passing note. The late venerable Dr. S. Bard, was an inhabitant of this town, from whose country seat both the town and village have their name. Hyde Park was erected from the W. part of Clinton, Jan. 26, 1821, subsequent to the late Census of inhabitants, but prior to the Census of electors, &c. by this State, in the summer of 1821. See CLINTON. Estimating the population by the number of electors, by a rule explained under Beekman, the number of inhabitants in this town may be 2300: electors, 431; taxable property, \$547106: 8 schools, 9 months in 12; \$396.16; 638; 433: 18988 acres improved land; 2003 cattle, 553 horses, 2688 sheep: 11970 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woollen factory. *Staatsberg P. O.*, 10 miles N. of Poughkeepsie, formerly in Clinton, is now in this town, an opulent farming neighborhood, *Staats-hill*, and not *Staats Town*, or ‘burgh,’ as some write it. J.R., C.L., M.L.

HYDE TOWNSHIP PATENT, 1774, 40,000 acres, is in Warren County. It was granted to a great many Jessups, Fondas, &c., 40 associates in all, and is frequently called *Jessup's Patent*.

I.

INCLEBERG, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INDEPENDENCE, a Township in the SE. corner of Allegany County, 18 miles SE. of *Angelica*, bounded N. by Alfred, E. by Troupsburgh in Steuben County, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by *Angelica*. This town was erected in 1821, and comprises townships 1 and 2 in the 7th range, the E. half of 1 and 2 of the 1st range, and so much of No. 3 in the 1st range as lies S. of the N. line of No. 2 in the

7th range. This town has Crider's, Dike's, and Baker's Creeks, good sized mill-streams, which empty into the Genesee River. The timber embraces all the varieties of deciduous and evergreen forest trees of that climate, and a large proportion of the soil is said to be tolerably good for farming, a grass country, rather than grain. The settlements are of recent date, but there are 2 saw mills and 1 grist mill. Population included with that of Alfred, from which it was erected in 1821, since the Census of inhabitants. Taxable property, \$56054; electors, 88; 683 acres of improved land; 381 cattle, 40 horses, 328 sheep: 1059 yards of cloth made in 1821: no returns as to schools: 138 children between 5 and 15 years of age. Apportioning the No. of inhabitants by the number of electors, the population of Independence would seem to be 357. A.L.D.

INDEPENDENCE CREEK, about 25 miles in length, runs from Herkimer Co. across Lewis Co. to the Black River, in Watson, midway between Beaver and Moose Rivers.

INDIAN FIELDS, see COEYMANS.

INDIAN FIELDS, former name of a Post-Office, see GENOA.

INDIAN FORTS, see OYSTER BAY.

INDIAN MEADOWS, and RESERVATION, on Fish Creek, see CAMDEN.

INDIAN POND, see AMENIA.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, see MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS.

INDIAN RIVER, called also the W. branch of the Oswegatchie, rises in Lewis County, winds across Jefferson County, and enters St. Lawrence County, a few miles above the head of Black Lake, through which it runs, and meets the Oswegatchie about 4 miles above its mouth in the St. Lawrence. It is a very crooked stream, and its whole course, including Black Lake, may be near 100 miles. At one place, it approaches within 6 miles of Black River, and much has been said of opening a communication by a canal. See BLACK LAKE, and ROSSIE.

INDIAN R. FALLS, at Theresa V., see ALEXANDRIA.

INDIAN R. OF CREEK, see GRANVILLE.

INDIAN VILLAGE, see LISBON.

INGERSOLL'S STORE P. O., see COVERT.

INMAN'S ~~X~~ ROADS P. O., see ONTARIO.

IRA, a Township of Cayuga County, 24 miles N. of Auburn, 11 N. of the Erie Canal, bounded N. by Hannibal of Oswego County, E. by Oswego and Onondaga Counties, S. by Cato, W. by Victory. It was erected March 16, 1821, from the NE. quarter of the old Military Township of Cato, when that town was divided into 4 towns, for which see CATO. For the land, see VICTORY. It has no competent mill streams, and is poorly watered. The soil, however, though light, is just such as some people fancy, and its population is increasing. There are no marshes, swamps, or ponds, and very little of the land is absolutely good for nothing, and less, still, very rich and fertile. This town was erected after the late Census of inhabitants, and for the rule by which I estimate their numbers, in 1820, see CATO.—Population, 1165: taxable property, \$48978: 7 schools, 7 months in 12; \$108.84; 349; 311: 229 electors, 3781 acres improved land, 1226 cattle, 191 horses, 2245 sheep: 12390 yards of cloth made in families in 1821. No returns of any mills, &c. under the State Census of 1821. A.L., J.W.M.

IRON AND NAIL WORKS, very extensive, and very profitable, see TROY.

IRONDEQUOT BAY, see TEORONTO.

IRONDEQUOT CREEK, waters West Bloomfield, Mendon, Victor, Pittsford, Perrinton, and Brighton, in which it enters the head of Irondequot, or Teoronto Bay, of Lake Ontario, and is about 20 miles in length. It is a good mill-stream, for that country, and receives several branches, as Allen's Creek, Thomas Creek, Nye's Branch, &c., and runs across the course of the Erie Canal, on which there is a stupendous work, in Pittsford and Perrinton, the *Great Embankment*.

ISCHUA, a Post-Township of Catta-

vaugus County, the centre of which is 11 miles E. of *Ellicottville*, measured in right line; bounded N. by Yorkshire and Farmersville, E. by Allegany County, S. by Hinsdale, W. by Ellicottville, being 6 miles in extent N. and S., and 14 E. and West. This township was settled about the same time with Olean. It is now reduced in area to about 2 townships of the surveys of this country, having been divided, since the United States Census of 1820, into 5 organized towns, *ELLICOTTVILLE*, *FARMERSVILLE*, *FREEDOM*, *ISCHUA* and *YORKSHIRE*, for which see those towns, particularly *ELLICOTTVILLE*. The *Ischua* Creek, which rises in Yorkshire, runs S. across this town, through Hinsdale and into Olean, where it unites with the Olean or Oil Creek, a fine stream of the Alleghany River. Some small streams rise in this town and flow W. to Great Valley Creek. *McClure's Settlement*, noticed in the first edition of this Work, is in the N. part, and there are several roads of considerable travel, extending E. and W., and diagonally NE. and SWest. The soil and surface of this town afford a broad diversity and a wide range for selection: timber principally maple, beech, elm, ash, butternut, oak, &c. This town has 2 Post Offices, *Ischua P. O.*, indicated above, and *Franklinville P. O.*, it being the only town in this Co. that has more than one Post-Office. Population, by the rule explained under *Ellicottville*, 501; taxable property, \$188755; electors, 127; 1898 acres of improved land; 691 cattle, 61 horses, 433 sheep: 2278 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 2 grist mills, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, and 1 ashery. In 1821, the town of *Ischua*, before divided, had a population of 1453, and *no slaves, nor free blacks.*

H.S., J.A.B., W.J.W.

ISCHUA CREEK, waters *Farmersville*, *Ischua*, *Hinsdale*, and in the N. end of *Olean*, unites with *Oil Creek*, its course about 20 miles.

ISLANDS, within this State and the United States, conformably to late de-

cisions under the treaty of Ghent, see *ST. LAWRENCE*, and *NIAGARA RIVERS*.

ISLIP, a Post-Township of Suffolk County, on the S. side of Long-Island, 44 miles E. of New-York, and 193 from Albany; bounded N. by Smith-Town, and a part of Brookhaven, E. by Brookhaven, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Huntington. It extends along the ocean 16 miles, and has a medial width of near 7 miles. *Ronconcoma Pond*, is partly in this town, just in the NW. corner. It is about 3 miles in circumference, shallow at the borders, but very deep in the middle, and abounds with a great variety of fish. It has neither outlet nor inlet, and there are many curious particulars related of a septennial ebb and flow of its waters. There are several small streams that supply mill seats, on which are 6 or 7 grain and saw mills. The soil is light and sandy, but manured with sea-weed and other manures, is rendered productive.— This township still produces many of the wild deer, and is remarkable for its abundance of grouse or heath-hens, partridge, quail, woodcock, and an annual succession of water-fowl, such as wild-geese, brant, ducks, &c. &c.— The roads are smooth and pleasant,—no hills,—and in the different seasons of hunting, fishing and fowling, its woods and waters afford employ and diversion to great numbers of persons. There are several small islands in S. Bay, as *Cap-tree*, *Grass*, *Oak*, and *Fire Islands*, but too inconsiderable for other notice. Population, 1156; taxable property, \$185610; No. acres improved land, 7665; 1143 cattle, 185 horses, 1319 sheep. Yards of cloth made in families, 6170; 2 grist mills; 7 saw mills, and 1 fulling mill. Among the records of this town, which was one of the original English settlements, there is still preserved a copy of what is termed the *Duke's Laws*, enacted for the temporary government of the Province, about 1665. This code is contained in 2 small folio volumes, nearly entire, and they are well worth the attention of those who feel

an interest in the progressive change of public opinion and common sentiment.

B.F.T., A.S., S.L.M., J.F.

ITALY, a Township on the S. line of Ontario County, 20 miles S. of *Candaigua*, bounded N. by Middlesex, E. by Jerusalem, S. by Pulteney and Prattsburgh in Steuben Co., W. by Naples. It is 6 miles square, formed of the easternmost of the 3 townships described under Naples in the first edition of this Work. The surface is somewhat hilly, but the soil is good. *Flint Creek Hollow*, through which flows Flint Creek, has the principal settlements, mills, &c., and will probably soon be entitled to the accommodation of a Post-Office. There are 5 school houses, in which are held the meetings for worship, and in which schools are kept an average of 8 months in 12; public moneys received in 1821 for the support of schools, \$93.95; 289 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 282 received instruction that year. Taxable property, \$56730: population, 728: 183 farmers, 8 mechanics: 6 free blacks; *no slaves*: 150 electors; 1858 acres of improved land; 894 cattle, 127 horses, 1505 sheep: 5654 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery and 2 asheries.— This town is 15 miles W. of Penn-Yan, the contemplated capital of a new county.

O.H.C.

ITHACA, a Post-Township, the capital of Tompkins County, 170 miles W. of Albany, 37 S. of Auburn, and 45 SE. of Geneva; bounded N. by Lansing and Ulysses, E. by Dryden, S. by Danby and Newfield, W. by Enfield. It embraces about 2 miles of the S. end, or the head of Cayuga Lake, and is near 6 miles square, having an area of about 20000 acres.— There is a conformation in the physiognomy of this township, that demands a graphic pen to portray its singularly romantic and pleasing effect. Its whole scenery very accurately represents an extended amphitheatre, having the Cayuga Lake in

the N., the plains in the centre, and high towering hills on three sides.— The elevation of these hills is from 300 to 500 feet, at a distance of about 3 miles from the Borough of Ithaca. It is abundantly watered by fine durable mill streams. *Fall Creek*, the largest, rises in Locke, Cayuga County, and after a course of about 20 miles, enters this town, and within 1 mile descends 438 feet, furnishing several stupendous cataracts, and winding across the plain, enters the head of Cayuga Lake. These Falls are about three quarters of a mile N. of the Borough or Village of Ithaca, and may be seen to great advantage from the bridge, on the road to Auburn. Advancing on this point from the N., the road winds around a high promontory, from which you discover the bridge, before mentioned. The view of the first Fall, from this spot, is striking and grand. The whole sheet of water is precipitated over the rock 116 feet, and the banks above, are about 100 feet more! Twenty rods above this is a Fall of 50 feet, and still another of 70 feet! It is questionable, as a Correspondent well observes, if any stream of this magnitude presents such a succession of stupendous cataracts, any where else in this state. The *Cayuga Inlet*, or Five-mile Creek, rises in Spencer, Tioga Co., unites with a branch from the west, flows into the vale of Ithaca, receives *Six-mile Creek*, within the Borough, and is thence navigable to the head of the Lake, about 2 miles, for boats of 40 to 50 tons, receiving in its way *Cascadilla Creek*, 3 quarters of a mile from its mouth. To all these fine streams that descend through the vale of Ithaca, by scores of cascades, we may add the contributions of numerous springs, from every hill. The soil is good,— about 3000 acres of it a rich alluvion; and the slopes around the vale are of easy ascent, where farms will by-and-by be seen rising above each other like the steps of a hanging-garden.— No where can a finer site be found for commercial manufactories. The navi-

gation is perfectly good through the Lake, and Seneca River, to the Erie Canal, and I shall be much mistaken if Ithaca does not greatly increase in population and business. Ithaca is one of the 3 townships into which the old Ulysses was divided, in 1821, for which see ENFIELD and ULYSSES, with the estimate of the population of each. Ulysses, of Seneca County, in the first edition of this Work, comprised these 3 Townships, now in Tompkins County. The whole population, before the recent division, was 6345, of which number Ithaca, as estimated in Enfield, contains 2886: taxable property, personal, 24542; total, \$229673; electors, 549; 4635 acres of improved land; 1359 cattle, 380 horses, 2803 sheep: 12471 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 5 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 1 paper mill, 1 iron foundry, 1 trip hammer, 6 distilleries and 4 asheries: school districts, 12; schools kept 6 months in 12; public moneys received in 1821, \$446.92; 819 children between 5 and 15, 708 of whom received instruction in the schools.—The *Post-Borough** of Ithaca, the capital of the County of Tompkins, is finely situated at the head of the alluvial plain, 2 miles above the head of the Lake, 46 miles SE. of Geneva, 29

* I use this term, though not sanctioned by any law of the State, because it is short, descriptive,—and that some such term is absolutely necessary. Short as it is, it indicates that the place has such a collection of houses, and population, as to have been specially incorporated by law, is of a rank above a Hamlet, or small Village, between a Village or Town of the larger class and a City, and has a Post-Office of the same name.—Common usage calls every collection of houses, from a half dozen to as many hundreds or thousands, a Village, unless incorporated, with full special powers, then denominated a City. Why not call Incorporated Villages, *Boroughs*? A Post-Borough, would then be understood to mean an incorporated Village, having a Post-Office of the same name, and we would have a convenient and necessary order of appellatives, such as Hamlet, Village, Borough, and City, descriptive and appropriate.

NNW. of Owego, and 170 W. of Albany. The Cayuga Inlet is navigable from this point to the Lake, and through that and the Seneca River the navigation is good to the Erie Canal. The land is owned by Simeon De Witt, Surveyor-General of this State. During the late war, the interior trade by this place, principally in gypsum and salt, gave a new spring to its growth: from 15000 to 20000 tons of these articles were annually exported from Ithaca to Owego, on the Susquehanna, a land carriage of 29 miles.—This business, yet very considerable, has rather declined since the peace, but the place progresses steadily in its increase of population and business.—In 1817, it was made the capital of the new County of Tompkins, and it now contains the court-house and jail, a Methodist and a Presbyterian church, and another for I know not what order, a large building for an academy, all erected within 5 years, about 230 dwelling-houses, 50 stores, shops, &c., and 1268 inhabitants. The hamlet of *Fall Creek*, 3 quarters of a mile distant, contains 20 or 30 families, and 136 inhabitants. There are 4 turnpikes, connecting Ithaca with Catskill, Newburgh, Geneva and Athens in Pa. A steam-boat plies on the Lake, between Ithaca and Cayuga Bridge, and 11 mails arrive and depart every week. The Bank of Newburgh has an office for discount and deposit here, and there are 3 printing offices, which publish 2 weekly papers. Stages between Albany, New-York and Buffalo, pass 3 times a week. Preparations are making for the erection of buildings to accommodate the Seminary of Education, established in this Borough, by the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. *Port L'Orient*, a small place at the head of the Lake, is situated on the SE. extremity of Cayuga Lake, about 2½ miles N. of the Court-House.

J.

JACKSON, a Post-Township of Washington County, 6 miles S. of *Sir*

lem, 40 NE. of Albany; bounded N. by Salem, E. by Arlington, or the State of Vermont, S. by White Creek and Cambridge, W. by Easton. It is a good Township, having the Battenkill for its northern boundary, and the northern turnpike through its centre. The surface is diversified, but the lands are chiefly arable and productive, and under pretty good cultivation. There is a charming valley, through which the turnpike lies, and there are many pleasant neighborhoods, with stores, taverns, and almost little villages. Jackson was erected from Cambridge, in April, 1815, when, by one of the freaks of legislation, that Town was divided into 3, Cambridge, Jackson and White Creek. Its eastern border is connected in geological structure with the iron, lime-stone and marble fields, of the adjoining Towns of Vermont, but my Correspondents do not note any of these as yet discovered. Too little attention has been bestowed upon the preservation of timber, and a traveller every where sees that the lumber cutting generation has hardly yet left the soil. See MILTON, PLATTSBURGH and OLEAN, for remarks on the ruinous business of 'lumbering,' so destructive in this State. The Post-Office is 7 miles S. of Salem Village.—Population, 2004: 420 farmers, 62 mechanics, 2 traders; 8 foreigners; 9 slaves; 41 free blacks: taxable property, \$314450: 11 schools, 9 months in 12; \$232.62; 666; 730: 347 electors, 13989 acres improved land, 2129 cattle, 463 horses, 3330 sheep: 18791 yards cloth: 3 saw mills, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, and 1 ashery.

A.C.,S.T.

JACKSONVILLE P. O., see ULYSSES.

JAMAICA, a Post-Township of Queens County, on the S. side of Long-Island, 12 miles from New-York; bounded N. by Newtown and Flushing, E. by Hempstead, S. by Jamaica Bay, W. by Kings County. This Town occupies more than half of the width of Long-Island; and Jamaica Bay, in the S., spreads into the Island.

This bay embosoms several islands, which, with a tract in its rear, supply salt-meadow grass. Rockaway beach, which is attached to the Town of Hempstead, extends along this bay on the S. towards the sea, in front of the Town of Jamaica. There are some small streams for mills, and the range of hills that form the spine of Long-Island, range along the N. line. The main road from New-York toward the east of the island, lies along the S. foot of these hills, by the *Village of Jamaica*. In this Village are 3 houses of worship, and a considerable number of dwellings, besides an academy and some other buildings. It is one of the most charming inland places in the State, and is now incorporated by law. Among its distinguished inhabitants, is Rufus King. Here were formerly held the courts for the County, and this Town has several times been the temporary seat of colonial legislation. The farms are under good cultivation, and supply great quantities of various products for the markets at Brooklyn and New-York. *Beaver Pond*, near Jamaica Village, is a handsome little sheet of water, but is only remarkable for its *Race Course*, where the Jockies, the Gentlemen of the turf, and the fleetest high-blood Horses, hold an annual festival of *Horse-Racing*, bet, win and lose money, jockey in the most gentlemanly style, feast, frolic, and eat and drink, at the expense of the horses, all for the '*improvement of the breeds*,' of this noble animal! Horse-Racing, will undoubtedly enable people to find out the fastest runners, but I very much doubt if the swiftest coursers, or even those that hold their *wind* and *bottom* best, on the *longest heats*, are therefore to be preferred for any other business.—When I was a little boy, the farmers, of Vermont, all expected to get rich by raising race-horses, and the breeds were selected accordingly, a race that all observing men have long since satisfied themselves is very unprofitable—good only, for a very bad business. We used, in order to be sure of having

race-horses, to have *colt-races*; but the effect of this was, spavined and ring-boned horses, a circumstance noted here, by way of caution to those who might otherwise be led into a like error, whether old boys or young ones. That part of the Plains, in this town, called the *Little Plains*, is noticed under HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, which see. Population, in 1810, 2110; in 1820, 2292. See QUEENS COUNTY. Taxable property, \$643200: 8 schools, kept 11 months in 12; \$289.53; 630; 226: electors, 441; 11049 acres of improved land; 1586 cattle, 590 horses, 330 sheep: 6990 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 oil mill, and 1 fulling mill. C.,N.T.,S.L.M.

JAMAICA RACE COURSE, see JAMAICA.

JAMESTOWN V. and P. O., see ELICOTT.

JAMESVILLE V. and P. O., see MANLIUS.

JANSEN's, or *Roelef Jansen's*, or ANCRAM CREEK, see COLUMBIA COUNTY.

JAY, a Post-Township in the NW. part of Essex County, 18 miles NW. of *Elizabethtown*, 145 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Clinton County, E. by Chesterfield and Lewis, S. by Keene, W. by Wilmington, erected from the W. part of this Town in 1820. It comprises No. 2, of the Old Military Tract, and its E. and W. borders are hilly and mountainous, the central part a vale, pleasant and fertile, through which runs the E. branch, called the *Little Au Sable River*.— This town is abundantly supplied with sites for every kind of hydraulic works, with timber and with iron ore. Along the *Sable*, the flats are pretty extensive, very fertile, and the country in general may be called healthy. The soil, is mostly a sandy loam. The first settlements in this town, were about 1790, but the present inhabitants are mostly immigrants from the Eastern states, within about 20 years past. The state owns a large part of this town; but the farmers own the soil on which they live. In the deep

vallies, less snow in winter than is usual in this latitude; but the consequence is a more severe exposure to early and late frosts, than in the less mountainous towns, and those on the lake shore, where there is more snow. The market for produce, is at *Peru Bay*, 18 miles from the centre of this town. The inhabitants are laborious, peaceable, good citizens. *Jay Village*, in the N., a pleasant little place, has a small collection of houses, a Methodist church, 2 stores, 2 inns, a saw mill, grist mill, and iron works; and about 3 miles S. is another small *Village*, a place of some business, but no name is mentioned for it by my Correspondents. By an act of the Legislature of March 22, 1822, 'in relation to the dividing line between the Counties of Clinton and Essex,' a narrow strip of land on the N. was annexed to this town and Wilmington, from thr S. of Clinton and Franklin. [Session 45, Chap. 92.] Population of Jay and Wilmington, Census of 1820, 1647: 452 farmers, 66 mechanics, 5 traders; 18 foreigners; 6 free blacks: taxable property, (Jay exclusively,) 1821, \$61848: 7 schools, 7 months in 12; \$133.57; 358; 374: 205 electors, 3406 acres improved land, 1082 cattle, 153 horses, 1879 sheep: 9989 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 iron works, 9 *distilleries*, 4 asheries, 1 trip hammer.

G.S.,E.S.,J.F.,B.D.P.

JEFFERSON, a Post-Township of Schoharie County, 20 miles SW. of *Schoharie*, and 48 W. of Albany; bounded northerly by Summit and Cobuskill, E. by Blenheim, W. by Harpersfield, and S. by Stamford, both in Delaware County. Summit has been erected from this Town and Cobuskill, since the publication of the 1st edition of this Work, and would seem to have taken the most elevated part of the lands. But this Town still sends small waters into Schoharie Creek, and supplies head streams of Delaware river, with *Utsayantha pond*, or lake, from which the Delaware is-

sues, and of Charlotte creek of the Susquehanna. The Albany and Delaware turnpike runs W. across the central part; and a turnpike from Catskill, winding around the grand curve of the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill mountains, crosses the S. end into Harpersfield. The inhabitants are principally farmers, originally from the Eastern States. This Town had very few inhabitants prior to the Revolutionary war, and indeed can hardly be said to have been settled till with-

in 30 years. The soil is good for grass, and considerable grain is also raised. Population, 1573: 348 farmers, 47 persons engaged in commerce, 6 mechanics; 5 foreigners; no slaves, nor free blacks: taxable property, \$67761; 11 schools, 8 months in 12; \$218.83; 453; 512: 308 electors, 6822 acres of improved land, 1504 cattle, 305 horses, 2857 sheep: 13684 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries, 3 asheries. T.H.T., E.H.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, is situated at the E. end of Lake Ontario, and on the St. Lawrence River, comprising Chaumont Bay and the most of the islets called the Thousand Islands, and a territory enjoying as many natural advantages as any portion of the interior of this State. It is bounded NWesterly by the St. Lawrence, or by Upper Canada, NEasterly by St. Lawrence County, Easterly by Lewis County, S. by Oswego County, W. by Lake Ontario, extending about 65 miles along the Lake and the River. Its whole area, may be 600,000 acres: situated between 43° 35' and 44° 25' N. latitude, and 1° 26' W. and 2° 36' W. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Im. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|--------------|-----------|------|-----------|---|
| Adams | P.T. | 2467 | 12053 | Adams V., 45 houses, 10 miles from Lake Ontario. |
| Alexandria | | | | Erected in 1821, from Brownville and Le Ray: Theresa V.; Thousand |
| Antwerp | P.T.1 | 1319 | 4784 | Oxbow P.O.; Antwerp V., 23 m. f. Watertown. [Islands. |
| Brownville | P.T. | 3990 | 16198 | Brownville V., 60 houses, 10 mills, 4 m. from Watertown. |
| Champion | P.T. | 2080 | 8797 | Champion V.; Long Falls V., 70 miles from Utica. |
| Ellisburgh | P.T. | 3531 | 13454 | On the Lake, 21 miles SW. of Watertown. |
| Henderson | P.O.1 | 1919 | 7504 | Naples V. and P. O., on Naples or Henderson Bay. |
| Hounsfield | P.O.1 | 3429 | 5813 | Sacket's Harbor P.O. & Borough, 12 m. W. of Watertown. |
| Le Ray | P.T. | 2944 | 8260 | Le Raysville, 145 m. from Albany; Evans's Mills. |
| Lorraine | P.T. | 1112 | 3156 | 16 miles S. of Watertown; 9 E. of Lake Ontario. |
| Lyme | P.O.3 | 1724 | 3629 | Cape Vincent P.O.; Chaumont P.O.; Carleton Isl. P.O. |
| Orleans | | | | Erected from Brownville, in 1821: Penet's Square; Thousand Islands. |
| Pamelia | P.T. | 1342 | 6323 | Williamsville, opposite Watertown; Kanady's Grotto. |
| Philadelphia | | | | Erected from Le Ray, in 1821: Friends' Meeting, 170 m. from Albany. |
| Rodman | P.T. | 1735 | 7890 | Ancient Indian Works, 10 m. from Lake Ontario. |
| Rutland | P.T.1 | 1946 | 10063 | S. Rutland P. O.; Indian Camp. |
| WATERTOWN | P.T. | 2876 | 13012 | Watertown B., 110 houses, 174 m. NW. of Albany. |
| Wilna | P.T.1 | 648 | 1268 | Carthage P.O.; Natural Bridge; Long Falls. |

20 32952 122209

The *County of Jefferson* is washed on the W. and NW. by Lake Ontario, and the River St. Lawrence, the river being from 4 to 11 miles in width: from the E. end of the Lake, *Chaumont Bay* expands a most ample sheet of water, of great depth, branched out into several arms, and supplying very excellent harbours. Into one of these the Black River empties, having coursed centrally across this county in a westerly direction, enriching a fine and extensive tract of country by its alluvion, its navigation, and its falls and rapids, in all which qualities this singular stream excels. The Indian River, a large branch of the Oswegatchie, winds over the eastern and NE. part of this county, supplying fine tracts of alluvion, some navigation, like the Black River, and

scores of mill seats. In the SW. are Big Sandy Creek, and some other mill streams, besides many small ones in other parts, noticed in the topographical descriptions. Of the soil, a very large proportion is of a rich and superior quality, generally a sandy, or marley loam, resting on subsoils of a loose pebbly gravel, on clay, on sand, or a fine sandy loam. The prevailing stones are floetz, or horizontal limestone, schistose limestone, shell limestone, abounding in petrifications, and some argillite, or soft slatestone. The surface, in general, has an agreeable, waving undulation; but in some parts pretty sharply undulated, and in some, quite level. This County was clothed with forest trees of enormous size and height. The principal timber, maple, beech, birch, oak, walnut, bass, ash, elm, hemlock, and groves of pine. Iron ore, (the argillaceous variety called bog ore,) is found in the SE. and E. part of this County, and will soon be extensively wrought. I am quite sure there is marble, but none of my Correspondents speak of any. See ANTWERP. Much might be said of the climate of this County, far more mild than would seem to be indicated by its latitude;—for we rarely pay so much attention as we ought to differences of elevation. I consider the climate about the E. end of Lake Ontario, one of the finest in this State. It is certainly more mild and agreeable than that of the SE. shore of Lake Erie, where the country has a NW. aspect, lies much higher in the regions of air, and is not so favorable to health, or the production of fruits and vegetables, requiring a temperate climate.—The roads of this County are numerous and very good, among which may be noticed a turnpike from Brownville to Cape Vincent, 21 miles, the St. Lawrence, and the Ogdensburgh turnpikes, and the great Military Road between Sacket's Harbor, of this County, and Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain. There is a spirit of improvement among the Farmers, and of independence, that is visible in all the business of its rural economy, so that it is difficult to say whether the Agricultural Society has done most for the County, or the County for that Society. It is admitted to have done good, and the institution is well received and supported. *Watertown*, the capital of this County, is situated on the S. bank of Black River, 4 miles from navigable waters, 12 E. of Sacket's Harbor, 81 NNW. of Utica, 174 NW. of Albany. A Steam-Boat makes 3 trips a week, between Sacket's Harbor, Cape Vincent, and Kingston, Upper Canada.

Statistics.—Jefferson elects 3 Members of Assembly; and, with Oswego, Lewis, and St. Lawrence, 2 Representatives to Congress, forming the 20th District: Townships, 18; Post-Offices, 20; Population, 32952: foreigners not naturalized, 787: persons engaged in agriculture, 8907; in commerce, 134; in manufactures, 1603: slaves, 5; free blacks, 135: Ratio of increase in population, per annum, 13 per cent: amount paid Agricultural Society by the State in 1821, \$200; school districts, 165, in which schools are kept on an average, 7 months in 12; public money received in 1821, \$3071.77; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 8000; No. of persons taught in the schools, 8444: electors, 7196; taxable property, \$2483671; acres of improved land, 122209; neat cattle, 34896; horses, 6118; sheep, 59448: yards of fulled cloth made in the household way in 1821, 54470; yards of flannel, 77082; yards of linen, cotton, and other thin cloths, 144758; = 276310 yards: 55 grist mills, 98 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 27 fulling mills, 27 carding machines, 4 cotton and woollen manufactories, 4 forges, 1 furnace, 10 trip hammers, 33 distilleries, 139 asheries, 2 paper mills and 2 printing-offices.

☞ Since the above was written, a new Post-Route has been established from Champion Village by Felt's Mills, in Rutland, 6 miles, Le Raysville 2, Evans' Mills 3 1-2, Theresa 9, Plessis 5, and to Alexandria 5, = 30 1-2 miles, but no new Post-Offices had been established on it so late as Sept. 7, 1822, though there probably will be, at some of the above named

places. See the *Table of Post-Offices*. Other distances: Watertown to Le Raysville, 8 1-4; Friends' Settlement, 8; Oxbow, 10; Rossie, 5; and thence to Ogdensburgh, 26, = 57 1-4. Watertown to Carthage, 14 miles; to Russell, 40; Parishville, 20; Hopkinton, 8; Malone, 23; Plattsburgh, 52; = 157 miles. Watertown to Brownville, 4 miles; Chaumont V. 10; Cape Vincent, 11; = 25 miles. Sacket's Harbor to French Mills, via Ogdinsburgh, Wad-
dington and St. Regis, 116 miles.

JEFFERSON LAKE, see MURRAY.

JEFFERSON V., see CATSKILL, T.

JERICO, former name, see BAIN-
BRIDGE.

JERICO V. and P. O., see OYSTER
BAY.

JERSEY, a Township of Steuben County, 12 miles E. of *Bath*, 228 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Tyrone and Wayne, E. by Reading, and by Catharines of Tioga County, S. by Painted Post, W. by Bath. It was erected Feb. 12, 1813, from Wayne, and comprises survey township No. 4, range 1, the E. half of 4, range 2, and the gore of land on the E. between the old and new pre-emption lines. The W. part has a small branch of the Conhocton, and the NE. corner a very small inlet of the Seneca Lake. It is a broken township, with some good land, and some neither good nor bad, half way between, good only on paper; and yet I am told by a Correspondent that it is an excellent tract of land.—Some 50 years hence it may be a pretty good grazing country. There are some roads, and its population is increasing. The timber is oak, some chesnut, hemlock, beech, maple, basswood, elm, &c.—See READING. Population, 912: 200 farmers, 19 mechanics; 17 foreigners; 7 free blacks, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$42890: 7 schools, 6 months in 12; \$59.10; 137; 137: 179 electors, 2983 acres improved land, 846 cattle, 100 horses, 1003 sheep: 3909 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 6 saw mills, 2 distilleries, 5 ashe-
ries.

A. L. C., N. T.

JERSEY FIELD PATENT, 94000 acres, was granted April 12, 1770, and is in Montgomery and Herkimer Counties. See SALISBURY and NORWAY.

JERUSALEM, a Township on the S. line of Ontario County, 20 miles south-easterly of *Canandaigua*, bounded N.

by Middlesex and Benton, E. by Milo, S. by Steuben County and the Crooked Lake, W. by Italy. This town is about 6 miles square, exclusive of the tract between the arms of Crooked Lake, which extends near 6 miles S. of the S. line of Ontario Co. into Steuben Co. now attached to Jerusalem, for the convenience of the inhabitants. *Bluff Point*, the southern extremity of this singular peninsula, deserves mention as a curiosity. The land is tossed into waving hillocks, principally a pretty stiff argillaceous loam, crowned with handsome summits of arable land, between which are beautiful vales of good extent. The scenery is wild and romantic, just such as religious enthusiasts might well select. *Jemima Wilkinson*, the celebrated founder of a small Sect, called by herself the *Universal Friends*, lived and died here, of whom a biographical account is soon to be published, from the pen of D. Hudson, of Geneva. The lands are in a poor state of cultivation, owing to their being principally settled by the followers of *Jemima*. But this 'Leader,' took care to have a pretty good provision for herself. The mansion, her late residence, is a superb building, situated on a commanding eminence, in the NW. part of Jerusalem, and is now occupied by her principal friend, Rachel Malon, who attempts to keep up a sort of form of religion, after the manner of the founder. For more particulars, see the 1st edition of this Work. The place where *Jemima* first settled, was lately in Benton, now Milo, near the Seneca Lake, still called '*the Friend's Settlement*,' where a number of wealthy families reside, who were formerly her followers. A Correspondent writes me he thinks this sect will soon be disbanded. In the NW., there is a small inlet into the W. arm of the Crooked Lake, on

which there is a grist mill and 6 saw mills, all the works of this kind in this town. Population, 1610: 383 farmers, and 29 mechanics: 5 free blacks; no slaves: taxable property, \$115065; electors, 329; 6814 acres of improved land; 1705 cattle, 273 horses, 4025 sheep: 9810 yards of cloth made in families in 1821.

A.C.,O.H.

JERUSALEM, and J. SOUTH, see OYSTER BAY, and N. HEMPSTEAD.

JESSUP'S LANDING, see CORINTH.

JESSUP'S PATENT, see HYDE TOWNSHIP PATENT.

JOE'S HILL, see SOUTHEAST.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, of Lake Ontario, rises in Niagara County, and runs NE. across Hartland, and parts of Ridgeway, Northton and Oak Orchard, to the Lake, in the latter town, its whole course being about 20 miles, a good mill-stream.

JOHNSBURGH, a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Warren Co., erected from Thurman, April 6, 1805. It is bounded N. by Essex County, E. by Chester, S. by Athol, W. by Hamilton County, and is about 13 miles square. This town was first settled by John Thurman, Esq., the proprietor, with a number of other families, about 1790, then 20 miles remote from any other settlements. The surface is hilly, the soil principally a light kind of loam, good for grass and grain.—The whole is inclining to stony, and is well watered. The timber mostly maple and beech, intermixed with hemlock, birch and some elm, on the low plains. About one-fifth of the inhabitants, are Europeans, from Great Britain, the rest principally from the Eastern States. It is about 30 miles NW. of Caldwell. Population, 727: 194 farmers, 4 mechanics; 1 foreigner not naturalized; 1 slave: taxable property, \$102308: 9 schools, 5 months in 12; \$75.57; 257; 223: 126 electors, 3834 acres improved land, 460 cattle, 107 horses, 1217 sheep: 5812 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill.

D.D.W.,K.B.

JOHNSON'S SETTLEMENT P. O., see CATHARINES.

JOHNSTOWN, a Post-Township, the capital of Montgomery County, 40 miles NW. of Albany; bounded N. by Hamilton County, E. by Mayfield and Amsterdam, S. by Charleston or the Mohawk river, W. by Palatine and Stratford. Its extent N. and S., is about 22 miles, and 10 miles E. and West. The surface is but moderately uneven, except in the N. part and on the W. border, through which a high ridge or hill extends, called the *Klipse*,* from NE. to SW. The soil is pretty uniformly a stiff argillaceous loam, or brownish grit mold, variously combined with vegetable remains, and in some parts running into black muck. There are tracts also, of sandy alluvion. The principal mill stream is the *Cayadutta*, or Canada Creek, which rises in the N. part of the township, and after winding around and forming the N. and W. boundaries of the Village of Johnstown, runs S. to and enters the Mohawk River just above Caughnawaga. It is an opulent, rich township of land, agreeably undulated, and in many respects its early history has an interesting connection with our 'olden times.' The present inhabitants are a mixture, rather than a compound, of Yankees, Scotch, Dutch, German, and other immigrants and their descendants, remarkably sociable and polite in their manners, and seem to be very industrious and intent on keeping pace, in every improvement, with the progress of things around them. There are 9 houses of worship, belonging to various denominations of Christians, and 33 school-houses. Population, 6527; taxable property, \$912572; electors,

*Or *Klips*, as spoken by the Dutch, signifying a rock, or rocky ledge. It is a mass of siliceous and calcareous sand stone, with bare sides, singularly precipitous, and at the Mohawk forms what is called the *Nose*, or *Anthony's Nose*, in the SW. corner of this Town: On the opposite side, in Canajoharie, the hill again approaches its former elevation, having merely been cut by the Mohawk, and there forms another *Nose*, in which is *Mitchill's Cove*. See ANTHONY'S NOSE.

1202; 35776 acres of improved land, 5829 cattle, 2674 horses, 9275 sheep: 48952 yards of cloth made in families: 16 grist mills, 26 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 4 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries, 2 asheries. The *Village of Johnstown*, where is the Post-Office of that name, is situated about 4 miles N. of the Mohawk, nearly central in the township, 40 miles NW. of Albany. It is an incorporated Village, or *Borough*, situated on a handsome plain, skirted on the N. and W. by Cayadutta creek, and on the S. by a hill of moderate elevation and a gentle acclivity. The streets are in right lines and angles, 5 running N. and S., and 4 E. and W. Besides the Court House, Jail, a fire-proof Clerk's Office, County buildings, there are 140 dwelling houses, 50 stores and shops, 2 printing offices, 10 law offices, an Episcopal, a Lutheran, and a Presbyterian church, and an Academy, in which also is kept a Lancaster school. The whole population is estimated at 1000, and I wish my Correspondents had noted the mechanical establishments. *Cahnawaga*, or *Caughnawaga*,* a Post-Village of this Town, in

* *Caughnawaga*, it is well known, was once an Indian Village, a principal Town of the Mohawk Indians. The name signifies 'a Coffin,' which it received from the circumstance of there being, in the river opposite that place, a large black stone, [still to be seen,] resembling a coffin, and projecting above the surface at low water. Of this name, as of many others of Indian origin, it may be here remarked, that this orthography, which seems to come the nearest to the pronunciation, according to the ear or fancy of one person, may not do so to the ear of another. There is no such thing as a rule, applicable to cases of this kind, only to simplify the word, and modernise it, so far as may be consistent with a due preservation of etymology. There are few, perhaps no Indian sounds or words, which different persons would represent by the same English letters. The difficulty is also farther increased by the synonyma of rude dialects. In that of the Mohawks, the same expression is used for Coffin, Death, Destruction, &c., and they have traditions of many lives being lost on this Rock, now not in the main channel, and

the S. part, near the Mohawk, has 35 to 40 houses and stores, a Dutch Reformed church, the Post-Office, and a school house. It is on the Mohawk turnpike, 39 miles from Albany, and was once the residence of the Mohawk Indians. At *Kingsborough*, 4 miles N. of Johnstown Village, there are 2 meeting houses, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Presbyterians, and extensive manufactories of tin ware, and leather gloves and mittens; of the latter, in 1821, there were made here 4000 dozen pair. *Tripe's Hill*, is a local name given to the river-hill in the SE. corner; as is *Albany Bush*, and the *Sand Flats*, to tracts in the S. part, 2 or 3 miles from the river. The '*Hall*,' erected by Sir Wm. Johnson in 1773, and in which he resided to the time of his death, is beautifully situated on a fine rise of ground, three quarters of a mile NW. of the Village of Johnstown, commanding a charming view of the Village and the surrounding country. The *Battle of Johnstown*, which has been singularly overlooked in our historic notices, was fought on the '*Hall farm*,' Oct. 25, 1781, in which the British and Indians were defeated.— Their force was about 600, including Indians, which was reduced to 220 on their return to Canada. Col. Marinus Willett, was the commanding officer of the Republican forces, and had under his command about 400 levies and militia, and 60 Oneida Indians. Johnstown has been settled about 70 years, and its early inhabitants suffer-

only visible at low water. In like manner they use one and the same expression for youth, morning, spring, east, &c.—To my ear, hearing an old Mohawk speak *Cahnawaga*, his expression seems to me better represented by these letters, than by adding *ug*, and I am always rather inclined to shorten words, when I can without detriment. This Tribe was always called the Mohawks, by the other Tribes of the Confederacy of *Aganuschioni*, or United People; and there is good evidence that between them and the *Onondagas*, there was for ages a contest for supremacy, as long and as bloody as that between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, in our English Father-land.

ed very severely during the wars of those times. It received its name from Sir Wm. Johnson. For some other notices, see the 1st edition of this Work. The Court house, Jail, and the Episcopal church, in this Village, were built by Sir Wm. Johnson, whose remains repose in the church. The C. H. is of brick, and the other 2 of stone, brought from Tripe's Hill. In those days, the will of Sir William was law. He assessed the inhabitants in a certain number of loads of stone, and the people paid the tax without difficulty! It was fortunate for this country that the Johnson family adhered to the British during the Revolutionary contest, by which their immense possessions were forfeited, confiscated, and became public property, now allodial freehold, owned by its occupants, real freeholders. See ROYAL GRANTS, KAYADEROSSERAS PATENT, and MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS.

T. A. S., H. F. Y., J. C., H. C. C., J. M.

JOHNSTOWN V., see LIVINGSTON.

JONESVILLE P. O., see HALFMOON.

JONIA P. O., see CAMILLUS.

JORDAN V., see CAMILLUS.

JULIANA P. O., see MEXICO, and the APPENDIX.

JUNCTA, see WATERVLIET, and the junction of the Erie and Champlain Canals. The detention of boats, in passing the numerous locks near here, will help the proprietors towards making this a place of business, particularly if they connect with it mill-works, and factories, as they may well do, a plan that not only draws villagers together, but gives them a fixed location, good business and good pay, circumstances often overlooked by the makers of *handsome villages on paper*.

JUNIUS, an opulent and populous Township, a half shire of Seneca County, at the N. end of the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, on the Seneca River, 185 miles W. of Albany, bounded N. by Galen, E. by Cayuga County, S. by Fayette, W. by Seneca and Phelps of Ontario County. Its medial extent N. and S. is about 10 miles, E. and W. 11; area, 70000 acres.—

The face of the country is level, the soil good, and tolerably well watered, principally under improvement, the inhabitants being Yankees, from the New-England States. Lime-stone, slate-stone of a soft kind, and gypsum, underlay the soil; or the strata on which that reposes, at various depths. In the W. part, sand banks and small swamps lie sprinkled over the surface, reposing on limestone, marle, and gypsum, no doubt, at some depth or other below the surface. Junius has certainly much good land, and a great deal of poor, or waste. Along the Seneca river, clay predominates, inclining to marle in many places, as it appeared to me on a slight examination, and I think some use ought to be made of it in manuring. The *Seneca Outlet* or river, a still sluggish stream, here and there broken by rapids, or falls, runs along the S. border, and being the outlet, and connected with the navigation of the Seneca Lake, is a very important stream, as well for navigation as for hydraulic works. See the Map, and SENECA RIVER. Its course, from the N. end of the Seneca, to the N. end of the Cayuga Lake, is about 15 miles. From the Cayuga Lake, it becomes navigable for the largest boats to the portage at Oswego Falls, and at Montezuma is connected with the Erie Canal. About \$60000 have been expended by a company of enterprising persons, in improving by locks and canals, the navigation of this river, in Junius. These works are principally at *Seneca Village*, or Seneca Falls, and at Waterloo. They are well executed, and have been of very great use and importance to the country. *Seneca*, or *Seneca Falls Village*, has a Post-Office of the same name, and is situated on the Seneca outlet, 4 miles E. of Waterloo. It contains about 40 dwelling houses, and has a Church and parsonage, 2 large merchant mills, an oil mill, a fulling mill, saw mill, tannery, distillery, 3 stores, 2 inns, and about 200 inhabitants. Here are the mills of Col. Mynderse, a gentleman of enterprize

who settled at this spot in 1795, where are annually made into flour about 40000 bushels of wheat. The reputation of Mynderse's flour, is creditable to him and the country. The Post-Village of *Waterloo*, a half-shire of the County, on the N. bank of the same stream, is 4 miles W. of Seneca Falls, 7 E. of Geneva, 187 W. of Albany, and has the Court-house and Jail, (an elegant brick building, principally erected at the expense of E. Williams and R. Swift, proprietors of the Village,) 2 merchant mills, 2 saw mills, an oil mill, 2 fulling mills, a trip hammer, an air furnace, a distillery, 7 stores, 6 inns, 1 physician, 6 lawyers, about 80 dwelling houses, and 500 inhabitants. The location and first settlement of this Village was in 1816. See OVID. The Village of *Bridgeport*, formerly called W. Cayuga, is at the W. end of the long bridge across the Cayuga Lake, and contains about 30 dwelling houses, the toll house, 1 store, 4 taverns, and about 150 inhabitants. The Ithaca steam-boat, and the Canal horse-boat, land and receive passengers at this place, which has also considerable forwarding business. In 1789, James Bennett settled at this spot, and in connexion with Col. John Harris, on the opposite side of the Lake, kept a ferry here, which was of great importance to the early settlers at the west. The first settlers at the *Portage*, now Seneca Falls V., were Horatio Jones, and Lawrence Van Clief, who fixed their residence here shortly after the Revolutionary war. Van Clief was a soldier in Sullivan's expedition, which expelled the Indians from this fine region, and a Correspondent says is yet living, at the same place, enjoying the fruits of his early enterprize and patriotism. Poor Indians! We Christians make a merit of having driven you off:—we possess your country, by right or by wrong, and are now vexed at your obstinacy in not listening to our Missionaries, and embracing our religion! Far be it from me to judge, or to be wanting in charity:—but—how do these things

appear! The Seneca turnpike runs along the river, or outlet, through each of the above Villages. The *Cayuga Bridge*, which crosses the Lake about 2 miles above the outlet at the N. end, is on the above turnpike, and is 316 rods in length. It commands a charming view of the Lake, and of the acclivities of its shores and surrounding country, speckled with farms, copses of wood, fields of cattle, grain, grass, orchards, &c. The Canandaigua outlet runs across the NE. corner of this town into the Seneca outlet, called Seneca River, after disemboguing from the Cayuga Lake. See GALEN, which has been taken from this town since the publication of the 1st edition of this Work. Population, in 1810, 2251; in 1820,* 5113: 1050 persons employed in agriculture, 26 in commerce, and 239 in manufactures; 32 free blacks; 25 slaves: taxable property, \$702405: 24 schools, 7 months in 12; \$668.51; 1362; 1244: electors, 1044; 15570 acres of improved land; 5408 cattle, 986 horses, 9157 sheep: 42978 yards of cloth: 6 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 3 fulling mills, 8 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 3 distilleries, 4 asheries. J.V.S., W.M.

K.

KAATERSKILL, or KATERSKILL, see CATSKILL, HUNTER, PINE ORCHARD, and KAATSKILL.

KAATERSKILL FALLS, see HUNTER and PINE ORCHARD.

KAATRINKILL, see CATSKILL, and KAATSKILL.

KAATSBAAN, [tennis court, or race-ground,] see SAUGERTIES.

The KAATSBERGS, or *Katsbergs*, or *Catskill Mountains*, form a prominent feature in the physical geography of this State. If considered detached from the Alleghanies, or Apalachian Mountains, a range extending from Maine to Georgia, this

* See also GALEN. The increase of population in 10 years in these 2 Towns, is 5941.

range is of but small extent, but of a lofty altitude and character, being, next to the White Mountains of New-Hampshire, and the Green Mountains of Vermont, the highest in the United States, eastward of the Mississippi.— Without pretending to decide this point, a matter of no small doubt in my mind, the Kaatsbergs may be described as rising boldly on the W. side of the Hudson River, in Greene County, to an elevation little short of 4000 feet. In the nearest approach of this range to the Hudson, W. of Saugerties, its base lying parallel to the river, and little more than 8 miles distant, it rears some summits of 3000 to 3300 feet, within about 10 miles, and here curves off NW. and W., rearing up *Round Top* to 3804 feet, and *High Peak* to 3718, determined by measurement. On this curve, it crosses the SW. part of Greene County, bearing WNW. into the S. end of Schoharie County, towards the sources of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. From the breast of this curve, the HELDERBERGS extend off more northerly, across parts of Greene, and Albany and Schoharie Counties, separately noticed. Professor Eaton, calls the Kaatsbergs a mass of graywacke; see his *Geology*, 2d edition, p. 193.— Red sand-stone occurs at an elevation of about 800 feet, on the E. face of the mountain, W. of the Village of Catskill, from which place the graywacke and red sand-stone alternate with each other 4 or 5 times in about 1000 feet, above which breccia, supported by the red sand-stone, becomes general. For more of these mountains, see HUNTER, in which are the 2 high summits above noticed, as also PINE ORCHARD, the latter separately described. See also MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS, or the Highlands of the Hudson, and SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAIN. The zeal of our young and ardent cultivators of the physical sciences, will ere long give to the public ample and minute information concerning all these mountains, their geological relations, their mineralogy, botany, &c. See *Moun-*

tains, and ALTITUDES and ELEVATIONS.

KAATSKILL, *Katskill*, or *Catskill*, a large and good mill-stream, rises in the SE. of Schoharie County, and runs SW. thro' Greene Co. to the Hudson, near the Village of Catskill. Its whole course may be 35 miles, and it receives several branches, which spread over the N. and E. parts of Greene County, collecting some waters also from the County of Albany, in the towns of Rensselaerville, Westerlo and Coeymans. See the town of CATSKILL, for some remarks on the propriety of writing this name Kaatskill, and see also CAIRO, and GREENE COUNTY, where there are so many Catskills, Towns, Villages, Creeks, and Mountains, that we have to add another word, in order to tell what is meant by the name. The *Kaaterskill*, is a main branch of this stream, coming from the mountains in Hunter, and Ulster County. See HUNTER, and PINE ORCHARD, for the Kaaterskill Falls. Kaatskill, is pure Dutch, in English, Cat's-Creek; Kaaterskill, He-Cat's-Creek, and Kaatrixkill, She-Cat's-Creek:—Kaatsberg, Cat's Mountain. They are all in Greene County, besides the Township and incorporated Village of Catskill. There are people who object to this Dutch way of writing these Dutch names, preferring rather to murder their own mother tongue. Instead of Kaatskill, they write, Catts-kill, Cautskill, and Kautskill, and Cattskill river; for Kaatsbaan, Caatsbaen; for Kaaterskill, Cauterskill; Staatsberg, (Staats Hill,) they make a City, Staatsburgh; and, to the Dutch Berg, wherever found, add an h.—Wallaboght, must be Wallabout, Cortlandt, Courtland,—and all our old Dutch names must be new-modelled to their standard, the New-England Primer! The Dutch sometimes write Kat, for Cat, but sound a broad and long, to mark which I always write, as they sometimes do, Kaat.

KAH-CHO-QUAH-NA, see WHITEHALL.

KAKIAT, see HAMPSHAD.

KANADY'S GROTTTO, see PAMELIA.

KAYADEROSSERAS* CREEK, a good mill-stream of Saratoga County, which rises in many small branches in Corinth and Greenfield, running southerly, and in the latter town unite in one stream, which thence flows through Milton, and thence easterly across a corner of Malta, and the town of Saratoga Springs, to the Saratoga Lake.— It is a very crooked stream, rather sluggish, but supplies a good many mills with water-power. In the town of Milton, it receives the *Kayawetser*,* from the W., and there are many other small tributaries. See MILTON. In the SE. corner of Milton, about 2 miles below Ballston-Spa, it turns eastward toward the Lake, in which it loses its name, has a very gentle current, and is bordered on each side by very extensive and valuable alluvial flats, the soil a rich sandy loam, warm and productive, well mixed with vegetable mold. On the Farm of James Merrill, Esq., $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Village, these flats are about 1 mile in width, and I know of no better lands in this County. The uplands along the creek are of various qualities, from spots of primitive soil and rocks, embracing gneiss, petrosilex and hard-pan, to the lightest sandy loam, and secondary formations of sand and gravel. At Weed's, there appears a knoll of a primitive ridge, which probably extends from the *Hemlock Woods*, in Ballston, to the N. of Saratoga Springs, crossing the Kayaderosseras in the range of *Finch Hill*, a little E. of Ballston-Spa, depressed every where else, and covered by alluvion, or by secondary formations. See BALLSTON. It is worthy of remark that on the intervals above noticed, and thence to the Lake, about 4 miles, those on the N. side of the creek have abundance of valuable white pine timber, while there is scarcely a tree, and some persons tell me not a single one, on the S. side.

* Names given by the Aborigines, the meanings of which, so far as I can discover, are now lost. Who can tell me what they were?

Does all this arise from the difference of exposure to the sun?

KAYADEROSSERAS MOUNTAINS, a name generally applied to an extensive range of primitive mountains, stretching NNEastward across the NW. part of Saratoga County, the E. part of Warren, and into Essex and Clinton Counties, in the latter, however, less clearly defined. I am not prepared to say whether or not the Peru mountains are connected with this range, a fact of which I have doubts, reserved for farther investigation. In the County of Saratoga, the general elevation of this range, from the adjoining plains, may be estimated at 300 to near 700 feet: farther N., as along the W. border of Lake George, some of its summits may be 1200 feet above the surface of that Lake. This range seems to terminate, or disappear, in Broadalbin, Montgomery County, a little W. of which rises the *Klips*, separately described. See also PALMERTOWN MOUNTAIN, a twin brother, and probably only another ridge of the same formation, with a dip between, ranging nearly parallel, and about 6 to 8 and 10 miles asunder. Their sides are very steep, masses of granite and gneiss, piled almost perpendicularly.

KAYADEROSSERAS PATENT, one of the many extravagant grants of the British Crown, while we were a Colony, and the lands of little value. It was granted by Queen Anne, in 1708, to 13 proprietors, covering about 400,000 acres of land, extending from near Johnstown, in Montgomery Co., to the Hudson river, near Fort Edward. It embraces nearly all of the present County of Saratoga, and has been the means of litigation enough to ruin thousands, and to satisfy the craving appetites of every body but land speculators and voracious lawyers.— These extravagant grants all ought to have been rendered invalid, by the Revolution, and the operation of the laws of the Commonwealth, a People governing themselves. In 1770, a general partition was made of this vast

domain of regal prodigality, among the representatives of the original patentees, two of whom were Rip Van Dam, and Mary Bickley. To those of the former were assigned the lands about Saratoga Springs, and those about Ballston-Spa, to the latter, under whom some claimants hold great estates. It is a fine thing to have had an ancestor, in those days, when a few *kegs of tobacco*, or *rum*.—*Indian blankets*, or *pieces of calico*, would purchase the 'Indian title' to land enough for a dukedom, or a lordship. Thanks to the wisdom of our common ancestry, we have no law of entail;—and in most cases the heirs-at-law of our would-be nobles, our *Republican Aristocracy*, are seen faintly glimmering among us, as the last rays of expiring tapers.* See ROYAL GRANTS.

KAYAWEESER CREEK, see GALWAY.
KEENE, a Post-Towship of Essex

* It would seem, however, that we must have an Aristocracy, of which we yet have too much. For, as the Family Aristocracy of a landed interest disappears, a Monied Aristocracy is rising in its place, and a question arises, Which is the worst for the country? The truth is, our laws against Usury, are no protection to the rights and interests of the poor, or if any, far from being so to the extent that they ought to be. Too many of our wealthy men, are becoming Usurers, and it is high time the fact were proclaimed, in such way as to excite public attention. I write for the public, aiming at facts and truth, and care not whom I may offend.—There are men, who, by the aid of banking and fictitious capital, cunning, legal honesty and moral knavery, have suddenly risen to great wealth, who are made Legislators, Judges, et cetera and et cetera, that are constantly employing their resources in Usury, to the ruin of thousands! And yet they escape punishment, and nobody dare expose them! If any one feel aggrieved by these remarks, let him call me to account, and the public shall see whether I trifle with things, or lightly prefer charges implicating the character of the Republic. The very men who practise these things, are, in too many instances, our legislators, or law-makers; and until public attention is aroused, every where on the alert, no remedy can be expected from legislation. When the Farmers read this, let them seriously think about bonds and mortgages, the laws, usury, and their *kind friends*, the Usurers.

County, 12 miles W. of *Elizabethtown*, 138 N. of Albany, bounded N. by *Wilmington*, (late *Danville*), and Jay, E. by *Elizabethtown*, S. by *Minerva* and *Scaroon*, W. on the W. line of *Essex County*; being about 24 miles E. and W., and 20 wide. The surface is diversified with mountains, hills, vallies and plains, though the greatest part is very broken. In the S. part, the *La Sable*, or *Sandy Mountain*, rises to a great height, rugged, and uncommonly bold, stretches across Jay, and rises into the noted *WHITEFACE*, which see. In this town are the extreme sources of the *Hudson river*; and it gives rise to some waters of *Au Sable*, and *Saranac rivers*, which enter *Lake Champlain*; as also *Racket river*, which enters the *St. Lawrence* near the N. boundary of the State. That it is high land, may be learned from these circumstances; while the roughness and rude wildness of surface, can only be faintly delineated in a brief description. There are 2 small Lakes in Keene, and several ponds: The *Saranac Lake*, on the W. line, being 15 miles in circumference, is clear, and transparent, surrounded by high hills, and contains 52 islands: *Lake Placid*, in the N. part, contains about 1700 acres, and both are well stored with fish. Streams of a good size for mills, are plentifully supplied, as are falls, some of which are very high.—The settlements in this town are principally in two parts;—that called the *Plats*, on the branch of the *Sable river*, settled in 1797; and the other the *Great Plains*, commenced in 1804, elevated and healthy. 'The *Elba Iron and Steel Company*, with a capital of 100,000 dollars, has established extensive works in this town. This company contemplate works on a large scale, for the manufacture of iron, steel, hollow-ware, nail-rods and sheet-iron.—The works are on a branch of *Sable river*, and surrounded by vast forests of wood. Charcoal is now purchased for 3 cents per bushel.' [1813.] The *Elba Iron and Steel Company* has not succeeded as well as was expected,

owing, probably, in a great degree, to a mistaken opinion that there are native ores of Steel, as well as of Iron, an opinion sometimes met with in books, but altogether unfounded.—Steel, is a carburet of Iron, and so is plumbago, and I am much mistaken if the latter be steel, or capable of being converted into it, or if the ores of Iron containing it, are even as good for making steel, as those that contain no portion of plumbago. Pot-metal, is also a carburet of iron, and by the aid of time, varying temperatures, and plenty of moisture and oxygen, is capable of being converted into iron rust, and finally into plumbago, or the substance called black-lead. Mines of Iron-ore, impregnated with plumbago, yield, from near the surface, bar-iron capable of taking temper, like steel;—but, descend below the reach of the varying temperatures of the seasons, and probably this same ore will not only not make iron that will harden, but the ore will be found refractory, and of little value on that account.—A Correspondent writes me that tho' Keene has its ores of Iron, none have been discovered which it is profitable to work, the forges being obliged to supply themselves from the ores of Jay and Peru. He also says that Lake Saranac, in this town, is very remarkable for the great size and abundance of its Trout, many having been taken weighing 40 pounds. A barrel has been filled with them in one hour, taken by the hook and line, fine sport for sportsmen. There are 2 small ponds in this town, nearly connected, which are said to 'observe the laws of the tides, and to flow alternately into each other!—What laws? I am rather incredulous on these subjects.—Dr. Morse, could make great use of a circumstance, like that stated above.—Population, 605 : 188 farmers, 8 mechanics ; 1 free black : taxable property, \$39416 : 5 schools, 5 months in 12 ; \$92.00 ; 200 ; 234 : 120 electors, 1699 acres improved land, 713 cattle, 83 horses, 1086 sheep : 4688 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 4 saw

mills, 2 iron works, 2 distilleries, 2 asheries.

G.S.,J.D.,B.D.F.,A.M.I.

KEESEVILLE, a new and thriving Post-Village, situated on both sides of the Great Au Sable, in the S. part of Peru, Clinton County, 16 miles from Plattsburgh, $3\frac{2}{3}$ W. of Port Kent, 'Anderson's Falls,' and has suddenly become a place of very considerable business. On the S. side, are a grist mill, saw mill, fulling mill, carding machine, a store, and a number of dwellings. On the N. side, a bloomery, a rolling and slitting mill, a nail factory, capable of making a ton of nails in a day, a saw mill and 2 stores, and some dwellings. A Correspondent thinks no place in the State, so young, and of no greater population, does so much business ; but he is a northern man, and probably has not lately been along the Erie Canal, or in the western towns. It is about 4 miles from the W. shore of Lake Champlain, where Port Kent is to be. The population and business of all this Iron region must increase, pretty rapidly, an increase in which every friend to the general interests of the community will feel some personal interest. At no distant day, these rudely shaped, and hitherto wild-wastes of the north, will attain a rank, in the comparative scale of estimation, far beyond our former estimates. Abounding no less in Iron-ores, of various qualities, always rich, than with forests, and mountains, and fine streams of water, falling in cascades every few rods, it has all the materials for a rich contribution to the wants of society, for which it lacks nothing but capital, and enterprize, and the lapse of time. I have seen large specimens of the mountain ores of this region, which yielded 80 per cent of bar iron, and of a quality inferior to none in the world. Our government ought to act decisively ;—in this respect more like those of other countries,—and encourage the Iron business of our own country, by every means in its power.—However enlightend and intelligent we may be as a People, there is a want

of intelligence and soundness in our legislation, at least a half century behind public opinion! If England possessed in her territories the one half of our means and facilities for the manufacture of Iron, she would soon stop the importation of that article, and probably contrive to make it contribute largely to her exports. We might do all this:—convert our iron-ore and wood and water-power and labor, into money, and spread it, like manure, to enrich our own country, saving our riches at home for the use of our own citizens, instead of impoverishing the country by enormous remittances for Iron, sent thousands of miles distant, into foreign countries, never to return. But these remarks belong to the Iron Region, Clinton and Essex, and Keeseville is in the heart of it, on the border of each County. G.S., O.K.

KEMPVILLE P. O., see WILSON.

KENSINGTON P. O., see HANOVER.

KENT,* a Post-Township of Putnam County, bounded N. by Fishkill of Dutchess County, E. by Patterson, S. by Carmel, W. by Phillipstown, and is about 6 miles square. The surface is much broken by high hills and mountains, but the intermediate vallies are of some extent, and the soil good and productive. It abounds with oak, chesnut, &c., and is well watered and healthy. It has 1 meeting-house, belonging to the Baptists. There are 3 or 4 small natural ponds, the largest called White Pond, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ wide. The water is good, on clean gravelly bottoms, and they produce a variety of pan-fish. A branch of Croton river rises in Kent, runs southerly into Carmel, and affords many excellent mill-seats. There are 7 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 2 iron works, and 2 trip hammers. Population 1801; electors, 328; acres of improved land, 12370; 1870 cattle, 249 horses, 2219 sheep: yards cloth made in family way, 13875: school-

houses, 9; children taught last year, 421: school money received, \$173.34: taxable property, \$177441. W.T., R.B.

KENT MOUNTAIN, see AMENIA.

KETCHUM'S CORNERS P. O., see STILLWATER.

KILKENNY P. O., see FOWLER.

'THE KILLS,' extend from New-York Bay W. to Newark Bay, a passage of about 4 miles in length, between Staten-Island and New-Jersey, noticed under those Bays, connected with which the Dutch have their *Kill Van Kull*, the term for a Little Creek of a Larger. There are the *Fresh Kills*, in Northfield, and the *Great Kills*, in Southfield, Richmond County, and *Kills*, the Dutch word for Creeks, all over the State, the oddest conceit of all which, is, that we Yankees have made out of these Dutch words a litter of mongrel-kittens and monsters, Cat's Kill Creek, Cat's Kill Mountains, et cetera, instead of Kaatskill, for the former, and Kaatsbergs, for the latter, pure Dutch, concise and descriptive names. I am perfectly aware that the Pedagogy of Yankee-land, the young pedants from New-England, sneer at our etymologies, and the names of places, men, and things, of this cast, because they do not, or did not, find them in Webster's Spelling-Book! They would teach our old Dutch families how to write their ancient names, dropping the *outlandish way of their ancestors*, and modernize us, in all these things, conformably to the pure idiom of New-England, where, by-the-by, their language is uncorrupted by the 'barbarisms' of a population mixed up with the natives of Holland, Germany, France, Wales, Sweden, and all the nations of the earth. This is all vastly kind, to be sure, but still I prefer our own kind of historical etymologies, to the very erudite suggestions of Yankee syntax, the rather, I confess, as I see the latter aiming at mongrelisms, or running into them, instead of purifying or improving our language. See KAATSKILL.

KINDERHOOK, a Post-Township In the NW. corner of Columbia County,

* Formerly Frederick.

10 miles N. of *Hudson*, and 20 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Rensselaer County, E. by Chatham, S. by Ghent and Hudson, W. by the river Hudson. Its extent N. and S. is 11 miles, and its medial width may be $5\frac{1}{2}$. Washed on the W. by the Hudson, it enjoys the navigation of that river, and has several landings, with stores, sloops, &c. The soil of this town is good in general, though various in quality and richness. Its surface may be called level, but in the E. are ledges of slate and lime-stone, moderately elevated, and capable of cultivation. It is an open champaign, with gentle swells, and large tracts of pine-plain, on a fine siliceous sand or gravel, tracts of clay, of shistic gravel, of loam, and of alluvion. There are few better townships for agriculture, though much of its soil appears exhausted, and timber is very scarce, owing to bad management.— But its agriculture is rapidly improving, and the use of Gypsum as a manure, with the introduction of select breeds of domestic stock, particularly sheep, have characterized a new era in agriculture, with a spirit of improvement, widely diffused. Kinderhook creek, one of the best streams for mills in the State, enters about the centre of the E. line, and runs W. and S. near 10 miles, where it meets Claverack creek, near the Hudson. In the N., it has fine alluvial flats, and the S. half winds a serpentine course in a deep gulf, apparently worn in the rocks, where are many falls and rapids. There are several small ponds, and *Fish Lake* or Pond, on the E. line, larger than all the rest, may be near 4 miles in circumference. Iron-ore is produced here, but is not wrought into iron, because of the scarcity of fuel. Lime-stone is plenty, and there are ledges of slate also, with a variety of clays. Some red oxyds of iron are found that promise future value as pigments for paints. There are a great number of mills of various kinds, and an extensive Cotton Factory at Columbia-Ville in the south. This manufactory is on the N. side of Abrams

or Factory creek, 4 miles N. of Hudson, and employs 1500 spindles.— There are 12 school-houses, 2 of which, 1 at Kinderhook Village, and 1 at the Landing, are very large and respectable, dignified with the name of Academies. In each of these are 70 scholars. Near the centre of the town, on an extensive and beautiful plain, is the Village of Kinderhook. It is situated on the W. side of the creek, on the old post-road to Albany, 12 miles N. of Hudson, and 22 from Albany. Here are 20 or 30 dwellings, several of which, in the style of country-seats, are very elegant. several stores, shops, &c., a church, and an academy. About 5 miles W. of this, is Kinderhook Landing, where are 25 dwellings, several stores, shops, &c., and the Kinderhook Landing Post-Office. Kinderhook was settled at an early period of our history, by some Dutch and Swedish families. Its name is of curious origin, and signifies Children's corner, or point; so called from the number of children belonging to a Swedish family that anciently lived on a point of land about half a mile above the present upper Landing. Several of their descendants of the 4th generation are now living, and from 70 to 90 years of age. Columbia-Ville is on the line between this town and Hudson, for which, see HUDSON. Population, 3963: persons employed in agriculture, 911; in commerce and trade, 31; in manufactures and trades, 311; 282 free blacks, 178 slaves: taxable property, \$798304: 12 schools, 11 months in 12; \$542.24; 1220; 680! 706 electors, 21965 acres improved land, 3490 cattle, 997 horses, 5741 sheep: 15476 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 3 cotton and woollen factories, 1 distillery. See the APPENDIX.

D.F.,G.G.,D.V.N.

KINDERHOOK CREEK, one of the best streams for mills in the United States, is formed of numerous branches that spread over the NE. of Columbia, and the SE. corner of Rensselaer County, which, united, run to the SW.

through the town of Kinderhook.— Here the stream takes this name, and runs southerly to Claverack creek, which it meets near the Hudson, and both lose their names for Factory, or Major Abrams creek. See COLUMBIA COUNTY, and also KINDERHOOK. Its waters are collected from a good farming country, where, with its branches, they supply abundance of mill-seats.

KINDERHOOK LANDING P. O., see KINDERHOOK, and the APPENDIX.

KINGSBOROUGH, see JOHNSTOWN.

KINGSBRIDGE, and K. MARBLE, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

KINGSBURY, a Post and half-shire Township of Washington County, on the E. side of the Hudson, 55 miles N. of Albany; bounded N. by Fort-Anne, E. by Hartford, S. by Fort-Edward, W. by Queensbury, of Warren County, and a short distance by Hudson river or the County of Saratoga. The general surface is very level, and the soil either a light sand or sandy loam, or a stiff clay, with some tracts of gravelly loam. The SW. part is sandy, and in the N. and NE. clay predominates. It is, however, a pretty good tract for farming, and is under very good cultivation. The roads are numerous, and the old post-road to Whitehall is much used. Near the centre of this town, on the road to Whitehall, and about 5 miles from Sandy-Hill, is Kingsbury Village, containing about 20 houses, some stores, and the Post-Office. And about 2 miles farther N. is the spot where Putnam was defeated by the Indians. There are fine groves of pine, which supply great quantities of boards and other lumber. In the SW. corner of this town, is the Post-Village, or Borough, of *Sandy Hill*, a half-shire of the County, 52 miles N. of Albany, incorporated in 1810. This Village is laid out into lots, upon streets which form a triangular figure, leaving an open area in the centre. The soil is a light sand, very level. It is situated close on the margin of the Hudson, immediately above Baker's Falls, on a

high precipitous bank, and enjoys a pure air, with a delightful prospect of extensively variegated scenery. There are a number of mills erected on these falls, and they may be multiplied to any desirable extent. Within the Village are about 100 houses, many of them built in a style of elegance, a court-house, several stores and inns, and about 350 inhabitants. The courts for Washington County, are held alternately here and at Salem. From this place to Glen's Falls, is 3 miles, and a beautiful road on the bank of the river, so level that both villages are in view. *Baker's Falls*, on the Hudson, 52 miles N. of Albany, between Kingsbury and Moreau, are well worthy the attention of the curious. The head of these Falls, commences just at the great bend of the river, where it turns S., and the whole descent is 76 feet within 60 rods.— There is no perpendicular cataract, but the water winds in various irregular serpentine courses, evidently *worn* in the rock, and descends with vast rapidity. Here, also, as at Glen's, are mills erected, which give a pleasing variety to the whole scenery.— The whole is seen at one view, from a projecting rock on the E. shore, below Baker's mills. The CHAMPLAIN CANAL traverses this town from NE. to SW., for which see that article.— A Feeder, from the Hudson above Glen's Falls, will, when finished, lead along the E. border of the Village of Sandy Hill, and unite with the Canal in this town. See QUEENSBURY.— Population, 2203: 307 farmers, 84 mechanics, 13 traders; 1 foreigner; 31 free blacks, 3 *slaves*: taxable property, \$276635: 11 schools, 8 months in 12; \$342.17; 638; 838: 450 electors, 14452 acres improved land, 2506 cattle, 522 horses, 5646 sheep: 18971 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, and 3 carding machines.

S.T., Z.H., J.B., J.K.H.

KINGSBURY PATENT, 1762, 10000 acres, is in Kingsbury, Washington County.

KINGS COUNTY.

Kings County, comprises a very small area of the W. end of Nassau, or Long Island, immediately opposite the City of New-York. It is bounded on the N. by the East River, E. by Jamaica Bay and Queens County, S. by the Atlantic, W. by the Bay of New-York, and the communication of the Hudson with the Atlantic Ocean. The area may be about $81\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 52160 acres. Situated between $40^{\circ} 33'$ and $40^{\circ} 44'$ N. Latitude; $02'$ W. and $09'$ E. Longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp land | Villages. Post Offices, &c. |
|-------------|---------|------|----------|--|
| Brooklyn | P.T. | 7175 | 5222 | Brooklyn V., inc. 650 h.; Wallaboght, and Navy Yard. |
| Bushwick | | 930 | 2535 | Williamsburgh V. and Ferry; Bushwick V. |
| FLATBUSH | P.T. | 1027 | 5653 | <i>Flatbush V.</i> , 100 h., 5 1-4 m. from N. Y.; Prospect Hill. |
| Flatlands | | 512 | 2883 | Flatlands V., 20 h., 6 3-4 miles from New-York. |
| Gravesend | | 534 | 2402 | Gravesend V., 20 h., 9 1-2 m. f. N. Y.; Gravesend Beach. |
| New-Utrecht | | 1009 | 3835 | New-Utrecht V., 40 h., 10 m. f. N. Y.; Bath-House. |

2 11187 22530

The County of Kings is of ancient date. In the first Colonial Assembly, April, 1691, which met at New-York, this County had 2 Delegates. About 1665, when the Duke's laws were in force, the whole district of Long-Island was called Yorkshire, and distributed into 3 Ridings, like the County of York in England. These were divisions of territory for the convenience of courts, implied in the Saxon word trythings, long since called ridings. In that division, Kings County was called the West Riding; Queens and Suffolk, the North and East Ridings. In 1731, the population of Kings County was 2150. The taxable property, as valued on the Supervisor's books for 1821, amounts to $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars; and it will be recollected that the whole area of this County does not equal that of a township of 10 miles square. The soil is of various qualities, though in general very good, and highly cultivated. It is peculiarly well adapted for gardening, light, warm, and fertile of vegetable products for the daily markets of Brooklyn and New-York, yielding an immense portion of the supplies for those markets. Barren, Coney, and one or two other small islands belong to this County. *Flatbush*, the capital, is a very pleasant village. The well known Wallaboght, the scene of immense individual suffering, and wanton tyranny, during the revolutionary war, is in this County; and which contains other ground of historic celebrity, in the annals of that eventful period of our history. Some of the town records in this County, embrace a period of two centuries; a rare instance in this State of the antiquity of a series of precise historic record. The inhabitants are entitled to a high character for moral and domestic worth; a character too, well merited in general by the whole population of the Island, though rather wanting in enterprize, and by far too fond of keeping slaves. See *Statistics*.—The United States' Navy Yard, at the Wallaboght, merits particular notice, and Brooklyn, except in contrast with New-York, is a place of very respectable size and business, and of no mean promise as to future prospects.

Statistics.—Kings elects 1 Member of the House of Assembly, and, with Richmond and Rockland, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 2d district: Towns, 6; Post-Offices, 2; Population, 11187; ratio of increase for the last 6 years, 8 per cent per annum; whites, 9426; blacks 1761; slaves, 879; persons employed in agriculture, 840; in manufactures, 713; in commerce, 81; foreigners not naturalized, 308; public money for support of agriculture, \$75; for support of common schools, yearly, \$1063.31; school districts, 17; schools kept 10 months in 12; 2515 children between 5 and 15

years of age; 662 received instruction in 1821! taxable property, personal, 765599; total, \$3,513,164: electors, 2079; acres of improved land, 22530; cattle, 4022; horses, 1814; sheep, 449: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 19950: grist mills, 15; carding machines, 1; cotton and woollen factories, 1; distilleries, 7. Compared with its free population, this County has a greater proportion of slaves than any other in the State.

KING'S FERRY P. O., see GENOA.

KING'S ROAD, see PINE ORCHARD.

KINGSTON, a Post-Township, the capital of Ulster County, on the W. shore of the Hudson, 100 miles N. of New-York, and 65 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Saugerties, E. by the Hudson, S. by Esopus, or Walkkill creek, W. by Hurley. It comprises an area of near 50 square miles, extending 10 miles along the Hudson. The soil is good, and the farms are under good old-fashioned cultivation. Almost all the houses are built of limestone, which is very plenty here, and of a good quality, and the inhabitants possess much wealth. Esopus creek runs near 15 miles in this Town, and on the boundary toward Saugerties; and Walkkill creek, along the southern boundary, has a course of about 5 miles, so that Kingston is amply supplied with mill-streams, and it has also several Landings on the Hudson, of very considerable business. Kingston Village is incorporated, and well merits separate notice; at Flatbush is a new Dutch Reformed church of stone; at Greenkills, in the SW. corner, are several corn-mills; and there are several Landings, where are vessels employed in the river-trade, as Columbus, the Strand, Twalf's kill, &c., and at Eddy's cotton factory there is a very handsome settlement. There are several bridges across Esopus creek, Saw creek, and Walkkill creek. The lands are held by right of soil.—There are several mills of various kinds, a pottery, cotton factory, and a manufactory also of snuff and tobacco. Population, 2956; taxable property, \$286626; 9 school districts; 576 electors; acres of improved land, 9476; 2126 cattle, 568 horses, 1861 sheep: yards of cloth made in families, 12941: 10 grist mills, 5 saw

mills, 2 fulling mills, 30? carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 distillery, 1 ashery. *Kingston Village* is pleasantly laid out on a handsome sandy level, considerably elevated, on the S. side of Esopus creek, 10 miles S. of its mouth in the Hudson, and 3 miles W. of the Hudson at Kingston Landing. It is 100 miles N. of New-York, and 65 S. of Albany, on the stage-road between those two places. This Village is incorporated, and contains 165 houses and stores, an academy, church, and court-house and prison for the County; the whole population in 1820 was 1163. The public buildings, and many others, are of blue lime-stone. The compact part covers about 80 acres, handsomely laid out in large lots, with gardens, &c. There are also a fire-engine-house, market, 3 printing-offices, and a public library. The flats along the Esopus creek, in front of the Village, are uncommonly rich and beautiful. The inhabitants are rich and not luxurious. Kingston was one of the earliest Dutch settlements in this State, having commenced in 1616. In 1662 it had a settled minister, and the county records commence about that period.—The Village was burnt by the British, under Vaughan, in Oct. 1777, and great quantities of stores destroyed.—It was then commonly called Esopus. These is a Lodge of Masons, and an elegant Court-House has lately been erected in Kingston, at an expense of 40000 dollars. C.T., J.B.

KINGSTON, U. C., is opposite *Cape Vincent*, of LYME.

KIP'S BAY, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

KISKADOM, see CATSKILL: there is a K. Valley.

KLINE KILL, see CHATHAM, NASSAU and GHEENT.

KLIPESE, HILL, see JOHNSTOWN.

KNAPPSBURGH P. O., (discontinued,) see GUILFORD.

KNOX, a post-Township in the NW. corner of Albany County, 20 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Duaneburgh of Schenectady County, E. by Guiderlandt, W. by Schoharie County, S. by Berne, being about 7 miles in length N. and S., 6 medial width. It was erected from the N. part of Berne, Feb. 28, 1822, subsequent to the 2 late Censuses, so that all I know of its population, is from the estimate of a well informed resident Correspondent, who computes it at 2500. See BERNE, for the numbers of the whole, before the division. This Town occupies 'the height of land between Albany and Schoharie, has no mountains, or high hills, the land all arable;' and my Correspondent says, excepting this, that the former description of Berne will apply also to Knox. *Union Village*, or *Union-street*, or *Knox V.*,* on the road from Albany to Schoharie, 21 miles W. of the former, and 14 from the Schoharie Court-house, has 20 houses, a Methodist and Presbyterian church, school-house, the post-office, and some stores, shops, &c. One of the Caverns, described in the 1st edition of this Work under BERNE, is now in Knox. The inhabitants are a mixture of Dutch and Anglo-American origin, and they have a library of about 400 volumes. There is one small mill-stream, which rises from 2 springs, and runs across this town and Berne, to Schoharie kill, large enough for mills a half mile below the springs. My Correspondents say there are 8 saw mills in this town, and 1 grist mill. This Town is in the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, owned by Stephen Van Rensselaer, and farms pay an annual rent of 10 to 14 bushels of wheat per 100 acres. E.W..R.J.M.,L.C.

KORTRIGHT, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 6 to 12 miles E.

and N. of Delhi, bounded N. by Davenport, and Otsego County, E. by Harpersfield, southerly by Stamford, W. by Delhi, Meredith, and Davenport. It has the Albany and Delaware turnpike, and a turnpike to Catskill, with other roads in plenty. It embraces parts of the *Kortright* and *Goldsborough* patents, and the land is held principally by lease, paying annually, at present, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per 100 acres. Its streams are few and small, excepting Charlotte creek, along the N. border, and there is nothing to prolong detail. The surface is hilly, or mountainous, as in Maryland, with some rich and fertile vallies, the soil a moist, brownish loam, good for grass, a strong soil, capable, with proper culture, of producing good crops of grain. Since the publication of the 1st edition of this Work, a part of the Town of Kortright, as then described, has been annexed to Davenport. For *Bloomville P. O.*, see the Table of Post-Offices, in the APPENDIX. Since the above was written, a Correspondent speaks of *S. Kortright P. O.*, just established. Population, 2548: 535 farmers, 5 traders, 75 mechanics; 101 foreigners; 9 free blacks, 4 slaves; taxable property, \$343646: 17 schools, 8 months in 12; \$368.60; 728; 741: 477 electors, 12823 acres improved land, 2457 cattle, 860 horses, 3101 sheep: 19550 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery, 3 asheries.

L.C.,N.T.,O.P.,C.G.

KORTRIGHT PATENT, see KORTRIGHT.

L.

LACKAWAXEN RIVER, of Pennsylvania, enters the Delaware R. in this State, opposite Lumberland, Sullivan County. It comes from a region of stone, or fossil coal, from which it is made navigable to the Delaware.—The coal is said to be of a good quality. See the article noting the proposed DELAWARE AND HUDSON R. CANAL. I am afraid the specula-

* This is the place called *Pucker Street*, in some publications of the day, a vile nickname.

tors have got hold of this project, and that it will turn out like the *Wire Bank*, and the thousand schemes for Incorporations, which annually send so many *Lobby Members* to Albany.

LACSACRAMENT, see LAKEGEORGE.

LA GRAS RIVIERE, see GRASS RIVER.

LAKE ERIE belongs, one half to the United States, and half to the British Possessions in Canada; the middle thereof being the line of division between the 2 countries. Its length is about 270 miles, and its width does not exceed 40, though some have supposed it to be 60 miles. It communicates with Lake Ontario, by Niagara River, through which the line is continued. About 60 miles, at the E. end of this lake, lies between this State and Canada; and the distance along the lake shore, from Buffalo to the Pennsylvania Triangle, would measure near 70 miles: *Erie, Town and Harbor*, is in this Tract, 96 miles from Buffalo. Within this distance it receives a great number of streams from NIAGARA, ERIE, CATTARAUGUS and CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES, for which see those Counties, as also for the land along its shore. It is navigated by vessels of a large size, but is rather shallow for so large a body of water. The waters of Lake Huron and the great Lakes on the N. and W., descend to the W. end of Lake Erie, through Detroit River, which opens a navigation of vast extent. This river is navigated by vessels of 8 feet draft.—Lake Erie abounds with a great variety of fish, such as sturgeon, muskallongin or muskanunge, as called by the Indians, pike, pickerel, catfish, buffalo-fish, white and black bass, perch, &c. Lake Erie is elevated 565 feet above the level of the tides at Albany, and 334 above Lake Ontario. Buffalo stands at the E. end of this Lake, at the junction of the Erie Canal, where there is something of a harbor, formed by Buffalo Creek. This Lake is deficient in natural harbors, however, and along its extent in this State, has none that can be called

tolerably good. Dunkirk, Portland, and Cattaraugus harbors, are of some use, but had Buffalo such a natural and capacious one as the Chaumont, and Black River Bays of Lake Ontario, this place would soon be second only to New-York in commercial importance. Lake Erie has some steam navigation, and will soon have many steam boats. Its navigation is connected with the Lakes St. Clair, Huron and Michigan; and the time is not distant when a canal from the S. end of the latter will connect these vast inland seas with the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. See ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, and ALTITUDES AND ELEVATIONS. The sloop and steam-boat navigation of this Lake, now embraces an extent of coast of more than 1600 miles, the depot and entrepot of which, nature has said, when she formed the Cataract of Niagara, is Buffalo. Lake Erie is ascertained to be elevated 565 feet above the tides of the Hudson at Albany, between which place and Buffalo extends the Erie Canal, 360 miles in length. In connexion with this Lake, it should be observed, that a canal of some very few miles, [already in progress, by the U. S. troops stationed at St. Mary,] around the Rapid called the *Sault de St. Mary*, 18.75 feet descent, and around the *Neebish Rapid*, below, 4 feet descent, would extend the navigation of the Lakes from Buffalo to the W. end of Lake Superior, a distance that may be estimated at 1150 miles. From Buffalo to Sandusky Bay, a good harbor; is 270 miles, or to Detroit, 20 miles up the Strait and River, 290; thence 35 to the W. side of Lake St. Clair; thence 35 through the River St. Clair to Lake Huron, and 250 across that Lake to *Point de Tour*; thence up the River Superior 45 miles to the Sault St. Mary: thence 15 miles to *Point Iroquois*, at the SE. end of Lake Superior, and westward across that Lake 480 miles, to the River *St. Louis*, and the *Fond du Lac*. The navigation of Lake Michigan is of course omitted in this view of its ex-

tent westward. That Lake is 400 miles long, extending nearly N. and S., and its southern extremity has but a very short portage to connect it with a branch of the Illinois of the Mississippi. Here will soon be a canal, and it is said the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Illinois, is only about 49 feet lower than Lake Michigan! *Lake Huron* is about 595 feet above the tide water of the Hudson at Albany, and *Lake Michigan* is of course on the same level as Huron; *Lake Superior*, has an elevation of about 648 feet: or, by another estimate, 620, allowing 25 only for the descent of the R. Superior to L. Huron. When the Erie Canal is completed, as it probably will be in 1824, a canal of 15 miles at the Sault de St. Mary, and the other rapid, would connect the navigation of the Hudson, and Lake Champlain, with the Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior, a lake shore of more than 3000 miles in extent;—and another canal of 15 miles would connect all these with the Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, and the other tributaries that swell the flood of the Mississippi! The Portages in this State, between Lake Erie and the Chautauqua and Cosdaga Lakes, are noticed under Portland and Pomfret. The Portage between Erie, in the Pennsylvania Triangle, and Waterford, (formerly Presque Isle and Le Bœuf,) is 15 miles, over a very high hill. See FRENCH CREEK, and ALLEGHANY RIVER.

LAKE GEORGE, a beautiful sheet of clear water, about 33 miles long and near 2 miles broad, principally in the Counties of Warren and Washington, which discharges northward to Lake Champlain, at Ticonderoga. The N. end approaches within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of that Lake, and the outlet is little more than 3 miles long, where it is said to descend 157 feet. Lake George is surrounded by high mountains, and is excelled in romantic beauties by no similar waters in the world. Its water is very deep, the bottom so clean that neither winds or freshets render it

turbid, and it abounds with the finest of fish for the angler. Salmon trout are taken weighing 20 pounds and upwards, with a great variety of other fish. The Lake abounds with small Islands, and the *Narrows* well merit notice. At the S. end of the Lake, near the sites of Forts William Henry and George, is the pleasant Village of CALDWELL, which see. Lake George is much resorted to in summer, in connexion with Ballston and Saratoga.— This Lake was called Lac Sacrament, by the French, on account of the purity of its waters;—and the Indians called it Canideri-oit, or the tail of the Lake. It is said there is to be a steamboat on this Lake, by 1824, the former one having been destroyed by fire. Elevation, according to Capt. Partridge, above tide water, 243 feet.

LAKE ONTARIO, and **L. ONONDAGA**, see ONTARIO L., and O. LAKE.

LAKE PLACID, see KEENE.

LAKE PLEASANT, a very large Township of Hamilton County, 20 to 75 miles N. of *Johnstown*, bounded N. by St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, E. by Wells and Hope, S. by *Johnstown* of Montgomery County, W. by Herkimer County. This town was erected from the N. end of *Johnstown*, in 1812; and in 1816, by the act [provisionally] erecting Hamilton County, all the lands lying W., to the county line, were annexed to this town, which makes it extend W. to Herkimer County, embracing all what was formerly the N. end of *Stratford*. Its extent N. and S. is 60 miles, and its medial width about 21, comprising about 2 thirds of the proposed county. It is a wild waste of mountain and swamp lands, abounding with small lakes, and sends waters to the Black River, Indian River, Racket River, and the Sacandaga. Little is known of the country, except that it is so poor in general that nobody inclines to settle in it, though I am told by people who have been on fishing parties to its Lakes, that there seems to be a good many small tracts of very tolerable land.— The Lakes are very numerous. and

produce immense quantities of very fine large trout. "Sixteen hundred might have been taken by one party, in a few days, with hooks, a winter frolic and a sleigh ride, and still it was paying 'dearly for the whistle.'" Lake Pleasant is said to be 4 miles in length, with a fine sandy beach. *Elm Lake*, has at least one house in sight of it, and I tried very hard to persuade its proprietor to give me some information about the country, a savage wilderness, of which no more need be said, than, that for ages yet to come, it will probably remain such. Population, 312: 59 farmers, 5 mechanics, 2 foreigners not naturalized, 1 *slave* and 1 free black: taxable property, \$158104: 2 schools, 6 months in 12; \$34.61; 42; 45: 63 electors; 718 acres of improved land; 267 cattle, 53 horses, 386 sheep: 2678 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 ashery.

Since the above was written, a resident Correspondent gives me some more information. See HAMILTON COUNTY. Lake Pleasant is 70 miles NNW. of Albany, and to this distance the road, which was made some years since by the State, is kept open, and has lately been much improved. This road was designed to extend to St. Lawrence County, 94 miles of it was opened, and except to L. Pleasant, is now grown up to brush. "The State ought to complete the design, and bring the public lands of this region into market." L. Pleasant is 30 miles N. of the Fish House. C.L., P.R., N.W.

LAKES, MOUNTAINS, &c., see ALTITUDES AND ELEVATIONS.

LAND OFFICES, Holland Co., see BATAVIA and ELLICOTTVILLE.

LAND SLIDE, see NUNDA.

LANDSMAN'S KILL, see RHINEBECK.

LANGDON'S IMPROVED TEAM, or Horse Ferry-Boat, see TROY and WATERVLIET.

LANSING, a Township of Tompkins County, having *Ludlowville Post-Office*, situated on the E. side, near the S. end of Cayuga Lake, 7 miles

N. of *Ithaca*, and 160 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Genoa of Cayuga Co., E. by Groton, S. by Ithaca, W. by Cayuga Lake. The soil is of the best quality, well adapted to every kind, and a great variety of agricultural products. The inhabitants are in part descendants of Germans, from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and a part are Yankees. Salmon Creek, a fine mill stream, rises in Scipio, and runs through Genoa, Cayuga Co., and across this town, and enters the Cayuga Lake about 1 mile below the flourishing and busy *Post-Village of Ludlowville*. About 3 miles northward is the village or hamlet called *Teeter-town*, or Genoa; and 2 miles SE. from Ludlowville, and 7 from Ithaca, is *Libertyville*, on a fine eminence, commanding a charming view of the Lake and surrounding country. I must here remark, as I did in the first edition of this Work, that wherever Germans, or, much the same thing, the High or Low Dutch, or Pennsylvanians, form settlements, they have a multiplicity of local names. Compare a country settled by these people, and others, of similar extent and population, by Yankees, and every person will perceive the propriety of my remarks, by no means ill-intended, but mere passing notices of national characteristics. Without prejudice, and beyond all controversy, the New-England, the Yankee plan, a central Village, with a meeting and school-house, roads laid in commanding positions, at an early period of the settlement, in right lines, E., W., N. and S. from the centre, or as nearly so as the ground and other circumstances will admit, combines the best taste with the most convenience, and rarely fails to produce a permanent central place for public business, and a pleasing ornament to the township. There are some churches, and school houses in every district. This town was erected from the S. part of Genoa, in 1817, on the erection of Tompkins County, described under Genoa, in the first edition of this Work. The Falls of

Salmon Creek, one of those numerous cascades, so common in this quarter, would be particularly noticed, but for the impracticability of describing them all. See ITHACA, and ULYSSES.— Goodwin's Point, on the Lake, has nothing to note but its name. About 1 mile from the mouth of Salmon Creek is a fall, where the chasm exhibits a fine sample of the geological structure of this country. Population, 3631; taxable property, \$286496; school districts, 20; schools kept 7 months in 12; public moneys received in 1821, \$904.50; No. of children between 5 and 15, 1206; No. taught that year, 1133: 731 electors; 20448 acres of improved land: 4775 cattle, 1053 horses, 9199 sheep: 38945 yards of cloth made in families; 9 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 12 carding machines, 12 *distilleries*, 2 asheries.

D. J., S. C.

LANSINGBURGH, a Post-Township of Rensselaer County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, opposite Waterford, 4 miles N. of Troy, and 10 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Schaghticoke, E. by Pittstown and Brunswick, S. by Troy, W. by the Hudson, or the Counties of Albany and Saratoga. Its extent has lately been enlarged by an annexation from Schaghticoke, and now is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the river, by 1 to 2 miles wide. The land along the river is flat, a gravelly old alluvion, but the uplands are pleasingly and much diversified. It is a handsome tract of land, and of a pretty good quality.— Every variety of soil may be chosen, (with a very great variety of aspect and position,) from the mountain hardpan to the richest alluvion. A bold river-hill rises in the rear of the southern part, crowned by *Diamond Rock*, and a ridge of no mean elevation on the NEastern border, deserving far more notice than seems to have been bestowed upon it. There are 2 small mill-streams, and 2 valuable grist mills, each with 2 runs of stones, 1 saw mill, 2 fulling mills and a carding machine: 3314 acres of improved land, 622 cattle, 224 horses, 1017 sheep: yards of

cloth made in families, in 1821, 2136. Taxable property, \$332163; population, 2035: 30 *slaves*, 51 free blacks: 17 foreigners not naturalized: 3 schools, 9 months in 12; \$263.68; 537; 211! The road northward from Albany, lies along the E. bank of the Hudson, through this town, and the northern turnpike, one of the best roads of the same extent in this State, diverges off north-eastward toward Vermont, from the river, in this town, at the N. end of the Village of Lansingburgh. Between this town and Waterford, there is an elegant covered toll-bridge across the Hudson, the first as we ascend from the ocean, and one of the best structures of the kind in the United States. Though Lansingburgh is rather *above* the head of sloop navigation, yet it carries on an extensive trade, and now employs 12 sloops, of 30 to 90 tons burthen, which, says a resident Correspondent, in 1822, 'navigate to the village more than one-third of the season.' Great efforts are making to remove obstructions, and enormous sums of money have been expended, to little benefit. Another effort is now making, by the erection of a dam and lock near the S. line of this town, in Troy, and very sanguine calculations are made on its success. I adhere to the opinion expressed in 1813, that the best way to improve the navigation, is to throw all the water of the Mohawk into the Hudson, at Waterford. Dams for removing obstructions in one place, are very apt to produce them in some other. There is a very extensive nursery in this town, of choice fruit and other trees and shrubs, the utility of which is beginning to be perceivable in the improved fruits of the surrounding country. Epsom Salts, are found on the clay-banks of the Hudson, and there are some ledges of stone, used in building.

The *Village of Lansingburgh*, in the SW. part of the township of the same name, ought to be denominated a Borough, for it is incorporated by act of the Legislature. It lies on the

E. bank of the Hudson, 3 miles N. of Troy, 9 from Albany, and 1 mile southerly of Waterford. It is regularly laid out in blocks, or oblong squares, 400 by 260 feet, bounded by capacious streets in right lines, and is 2 miles long and a half mile wide.— There is a Bank, with a capital of \$220,000, and a handsome banking house; 5 Churches, and a flourishing Academy, occupying 2 academical buildings, with about 200 students.— The whole number of houses and stores, including the public buildings, 330; population of the Village, 1650. Some 30 years ago, this Village began to be called the 'New City,' and its rapid growth was a subject of wonder among the Farmers of Vermont. The situation is as delightful as can be desired, on a perfectly level plain of clean gravelly alluvion, washed by the Hudson on the W., and in the rear bounded by a bold river-hill of singular beauty. There is a sort of rustiness in the appearance of the buildings, and yet Lansingburgh has a great deal of business. Upwards of 8000 beaves were slaughtered and packed here during the last year; and it is acknowledged that as a pork market, this town does more business than any other on the Hudson, N. of the City of New-York. There are 2 extensive Breweries, and their Ale and Porter have a high reputation, a pretty good evidence of which is that they sold 6000 barrels of ale last year, besides porter, &c. There are large tanneries also, and nail works, and a brush manufactory, that produces about 8 to 12,000 dollars a year. There are daily stages to Albany, Troy and Waterford. Three of the sprouts of the Mohawk enter the Hudson opposite this Village, and the Cahoes Falls may always be distinctly heard, in the stillness of night. Lansingburgh has a very respectable printing establishment, a weekly newspaper, and some bookstores.

☞ Since the above was written, the Dam, and Sloop Lock, have been completed, for which see TROY, and

CHAMPLAIN CANAL. This Dam, certainly produces a good depth of water, and seems to promise well. The little Village of *Speigletown*, on the N. turnpike, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Village of Lansingburgh, is now in this town, formerly in Schaghticoke. The Piscowen kill is on the boundary at the S. end, and Deepy kill at the N., very small streams, but valuable for their size. I suppose I must also mention *Batestown*, for it has a tavern, and if I mistake not, a few shops, quite as near half way between Troy and Lansingburgh, as is the '*Half-way-House*,' between Troy and Albany. Nor can I close this article, without a remark on the pernicious influence of a perfectly contemptible Village rivalry, which constantly excites ill-will, and degrades the character of this place, Waterford, and Troy. I know nothing of the merits of the case, and of course do not presume to adjudge, farther than to say, that such jealousies, and contests, are altogether out of character, and will prove alike injurious, ultimately, to all parties. Fair competition is honorable; but when it comes to scuffles, and scurrility, why, Gentlemen, it is almost war, a petty warfare about the profits on the sales of a few grindstones, tons of plaster, yards of tape, or cloth, or bales of goods, more or less! Nor must it be forgotten that in this scuffle for the profits of trade, Albany feels an interest all its own, while by-and-by New-York will be in the field, using its own power and exertions, the mammoth contending with fleas, each one hopping off in a different direction, teasing and biting its neighbor!

M.E., A.C., J.C.L., B.J., E.J.

LANSINGBURGH MOUNTAIN, see BRUNSWICK, PITSTOWN, and LANSINGBURGH.

LASSELSVILLE P. O. see PALATINE.

LATTINGTOWN, see MARLBOROUGH.

LAURENS, a Township of Otsego County, 12 miles SW. of *Cooperstown*, and 78 W. of Albany; bounded N. by New-Lisbon and Hartwick, E. by Milford, W. by Butternuts, S. by Ote-

go. Its area may be 42 square miles, and it has Otego creek running across it to the south. The surface is broken by hills of a moderate height, presenting an agreeable diversity of hills and vallies, with a soil of rich loam or mold, well adapted for grain and grass. An elevated ridge extends along the E. part, covered with pine, oak, chestnut, walnut, ash, &c., of great value in this country. A mineral spring, lately discovered, has attracted some notice, but I have no account of its qualities, nor why it is used by people who resort to it. The Friends or Quakers have a meeting-house, and there are 13 school-houses, with every convenience to be found among wealthy farmers. A laudable attention to improvements in the breeds of domestic stock, in agriculture, and domestic and household manufactures, has of late marked the efforts of the inhabitants of this town. 'And there is now hardly a family, or respectable person, that does not esteem it an honor to appear abroad wholly clad in cloths of household manufacture.' A very laudable pride, and an honorable distinction; and it were much to be wished that these sentiments were widely diffused, though decried by many as mean or mercenary. *Laurens Village*, on the Otego Creek, in the E. part of this town, has a small collection of houses, and is a pleasant little place. It would seem to be needless, to say that this town takes its name from a distinguished father of the American Republic, Laurens, of the southern States, and yet we occasionally see it written Lawrence.— Population, 2074 : 496 farmers, 118 mechanics, 3 traders; 8 foreigners; 2 free blacks: taxable property, \$133101 : 14 schools, 8 months in 12; \$289.26; 676; 953; good!— Electors, 402; 12077 acres of improved land; 2579 cattle, 576 horses, 5468 sheep : 24654 yards of cloth : 7 grist mills, 16 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 7 distilleries and 1 ashery.

E.W., E.C., J.P.

LAWRENCE NECK, see N. HEMPSTEAD.

LAWRENCE'S MILLS P.O., see CHAZY.

LAWYER PATENT, 1768, to Johannes Lawyer and 35 others, 36600 acres, is in Middleburgh and Schoharie.

LAWYERVILLE P.O., see COBUSKILL.

LAY'S FALLS, see MASSENA.

LEBANON, a Post-Township of Madison County, bounded N. by Eaton, E. by Hamilton, S. by Smyrna of the County of Chenango, W. by Georgetown, being township No. 5, as designated on De Witt's Maps. It lies about 110 miles W. of Albany, and 35 SW. of Utica: erected in 1807. The surface is hilly, but along the Chenango are extensive intervals, and there is very little of waste land. The Chenango, runs through the E. part of this town, and, with several branches, water the whole, and supply plenty of mill-seats. The soil is light, easy of tillage; and the timber maple, beech, birch, ash, elm, basswood, butternut, black-cherry, and some pine. The inhabitants are principally immigrants from the Eastern States; and as the soil is excellent for grazing, they send cattle, &c. to market, instead of grain. The roads are good, in this and the adjacent towns. Cattle intended for a market, are driven principally to Philadelphia. The Post-Office is 8 miles S. of *Morrisville*, at present the seat of the county buildings, 24 S. of the Erie Canal, to which the roads are pointing, and the trade. *Smith's Valley P. O.*, is 5 miles from *Morrisville*, 110 from Albany. Population in 1810, 1634; in 1820, 1940: 380 farmers, 56 mechanics, 1 trader; 2 foreigners; 16 free blacks: taxable property, \$177377: 13 schools, 8 months in 12; \$397.81; 608; 881: 382 electors, 11507 acres improved land, 2569 cattle, 482 horses, 6685 sheep: 23248 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 3 asheries.

J.K., O.E.B., J.W.B.

LEBANON CREEK, of New L. C., see COLUMBIA COUNTY.

LE BOEUF, Pa., see WATERFORD, Pa., and FRENCH CREEK.

LEE, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 8 miles N. of Rome, erected in 1811, from the W. part of Western; bounded N. by Boonville, E. by Western, S. by Rome, W. by Camden.—Its waters are some branches of Wood creek of Oneida Lake, and the East branch of Fish creek, which bounds it on the West. The land is of various qualities, though in general rather moist for grain, and there are abundance of mill-seats. The E. branch of Fish creek is one of the best streams for hydraulic works in this country, and the land is rich, suitable for grazing and meadow. The road from Rome to Turin, on the Black river, leads across the E. part of this town, and there are plenty of other roads, and plenty of mud, or there was when I travelled there. It is in contemplation to legislate some new towns into existence, by cutting up Lee, Camden, Vienna and Florence, but luckily for me this had not been done before Jan. 1823, when the descriptions of those towns were written. Bog iron-ore is *supposed* to exist in this town, but none of my Correspondents say it is yet *found*. This town has 2 churches, and 10 school-houses. Perhaps there is not in the State a better tract of land for flax, a remark, however, that applies to a larger area than that of Lee alone. See CAMDEN. Population, 2186: 620 farmers, 1 trader, 64 mechanics; 9 foreigners; 3 free blacks: taxable property, \$133099: 10 schools, 7 months in 12; \$399.10; 736; 646: 411 electors, 5913 acres improved land, 1742 cattle, 430 horses, 3053 sheep: 14435 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 1 ashery.

J.H., J.E.B., N.T.

LEHIGH COAL, see DELAWARE R. and NEWARK CANAL.

LEICESTER, a Township of Livingston County, on the W. side of Genesee River, 5 miles W. of Geneseo, bounded N. by York, E. by Geneseo,

S. by Mount Morris, W. by Genesee County. It is watered by the Genesee River on its E. boundary, and by several fine small tributaries, supplying mill-seats. It is a good township of land, and has the *Indian Reservation* called *Bigtree*, lying on the Genesee River. Fortunately for me, as I am perfectly weary of my task, there is nothing here to demand prolixity. Are *Leicester Post-Office*, and *Moscow P. O.*, which I find in the Official Post-Office Table for 1822, the same? The *Post-Village of Moscow*, is pleasantly situated on one of the small creeks, near 5 miles, a little S. of W. from Geneseo, which place it rivals in business. Population, 1831: 353 farmers, 4 traders, 58 mechanics; 24 free blacks: taxable property, \$158704: 11 schools, 8 months in 12; \$142.18; 376; 323: 223 electors, 4685 acres improved land, 1584 cattle, 198 horses, 1620 sheep: 5970 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 4 distilleries, 1 ashery. A.L.C., R.S.

LENOX, a Post-Township in the NE. extremity of Madison County,—bounded N. on Oneida Lake, E. by Oneida Creek or Oneida County, S. by Smithfield, W. by Sullivan. It is situated about 25 miles W. from Utica, and 118 from Albany. Lenox was erected in 1809; formed of the eastern part of the town of Sullivan. It was first settled about 1800. The soil is productive, and lime-stone abounds; indications of iron-ore and gypsum have given very sanguine hopes of these articles also, to the inhabitants. The Seneca turnpike, leads through this town, nearly central.—Immigrants from the Eastern States, compose about two thirds of the population;—the remainder are of German extraction. So much of the population of the Oneida Indians, as belong to Madison County, are in this town; but their principal Castle or Village, is situated on the opposite shore of Oneida creek, in the town of VERNON, Oneida County, which see. On the E., Lenox is washed by Onei-

Ma creek; and the Canasaraga or Cossawelson creek, which rises in this town and Smithfield, and spreads over a considerable part. In justice to the 1st edition of this Work, I preserve in this my former description, and subjoin the remarks of an accurate Correspondent, contributed for this edition. 'The Grand, Erie Canal, passes thro' about the centre of this town, E. and W., and near the centre, 10 rods from the Canal, a *Salt Spring* has been lately discovered, which yields water of good strength for the making of salt. *Lime-stone, iron-ore, water-lime, or water-cement, and gypsum,* are found in abundance in parallel strata, in the hills near the Canal, extending through the towns of Lenox and Sullivan.' Villages are springing up, as by enchantment, along the Canal. The *Post-Village of Canestota*, in 1819, was a forest, and now has the *Canestota P. O.*, about 20 houses, a very extensive store-house, 2 stores, 2 taverns, &c. It is 14 miles from Morrisville, 122½ from Albany. The *Lenox P. O.*, is 12 miles northerly of Morrisville; *Clockville P. O.*, 10 miles, at both which places there are small Villages; and this town is very rapidly increasing in population, as well as Sullivan, the other Canal town of this County. By-and-by, these northern towns will try their strength for a Court-House. Population, 3360: 680 farmers; 10 traders, 83 mechanics; 7 foreigners; 22 free blacks, 3 slaves: taxable property, \$393380: 15 schools, 10 months in 12; \$307.73; 917; 881: 625 electors, 10941 acres improved land, 2872 cattle, 652 horses, 5456 sheep: 22237 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 3 trip hammers, 1 distillery, 10 asheries.

J. K., O. E. B., S. S.

LE RAY, a Post-Township of Jefferson County, on the N. side of Black River, 8 miles NE. of *Watertown*, 145 NW. of Albany, and 78 northerly of Utica, bounded NE. by the new towns of Philadelphia and Alexandria, SE. by Wilna, S. by the Black River.

W. by Pamela and Orleans. Its area may be 42 square miles; surface gently uneven, the soil a clay and loam, variously intermixed, but fertile and easy, and producing good crops of all the products adapted to the climate. It is first rate wheat land. The land is arable, almost without exception, and the timber of enormous height and stature, embracing maple, beech, elm, ash, basswood, oak, and some fine groves of pine, along the Black river, and in the SE. quarter. Limestone every where underlays the soil, at various depths, occasionally rising through it in ledges. It affords good lime-stone, the cheapest and best material for building, which some of the people seem to have discovered, as there are a pretty considerable number of stone buildings already erected. The roads are indifferently good, for the country is yet new. The Black River, runs along the southern border, and affords abundance of mill seats, and in the NW. it has several miles of *Indian River*, second in size in this County, on which are mill-seats, as there are also on Pleasant, and West Creeks, near the centre. Very few Townships, of so good character as to soil, has such an abundance of water power for mills, for it is a very excellent tract of land. The settlement commenced in 1803, and it has now very little land not taken up in farms. The population of the Township here described cannot be precisely known, as Philadelphia, and a great proportion of Alexandria, have been erected from Le Ray since the late Census. Before the late division of territory, Le Ray had a population of 2944.—The inhabitants are principally immigrants from the older parts of this state, Pennsylvania, and New-England; among the number there is a very respectable settlement in the NW. part, by people from the Mohawk country, of German extraction. There is a society of Friends, who have a stone meeting-house; one of Methodists also, who are now erecting a stone meeting-house;—and there are small

societies of Baptists and Congregationalists. The great Military Road between Sacket's Harbor and Plattsburgh, leads across the NW. quarter, and the new mail route from Watertown to Ogdensburgh, will soon lie through the E. part, on a good road. There are 2 small Villages, or hamlets;—*LeRaysville*, where is the Post-Office, containing 20 houses, a store, tavern, school-house, and a grist mill and saw mill; and that called *Evan's Mills*, containing 25 houses, 2 stores, 2 taverns, a grist mill and saw mill, tannery, a clothiers' works, *distillery*, [and a school-house?] a pleasant, thriving place, surrounded by a good country, under tolerable improvement.

Population, (see above,) 2944; taxable property, \$277263; electors, 655; acres of improved land, 8260; 2818 cattle, 464 horses, 4603 sheep; 20919 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 7 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 2 trip-hammers, 3 distilleries, and 24 asheries: a Correspondent writes me that of this No., 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 distillery, 2 carding machines, and 1 fulling mill, are in the present Town of Le Ray. School districts, 15, (and several of the school-houses are of stone,) schools kept 7 months in 12; public money received, \$173.35; No. of children between 5 and 15, 669; No. of persons taught last year, 713.

A. L. R., S. C. K., M. K.

LE RAY'S IRON WORKS, see WILNA.

LE ROY, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 10 miles E. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Bergen, and Riga of Monroe County, E. by Wheatland of Monroe, and Caledonia of Livingston Co., S. by York of Livingston Co., and Stafford of Genesee. This Town was first called *Bellona*, altered to Le Roy in 1813. It is a good Township of land, watered by Allan's Creek, and fortunately has nothing to demand of me a long description.—The S. end of the Triangle is on the W. line of this Town, near which, on Allan's creek, is *Le Roy Village*, 10

miles from *Batavia*, and 17 S. of the Erie Canal, a pleasant, busy little place, thriving as fast as any thing can thrive, which is not on the '*Grand Canawl*,' toward which every body is looking and running. Le Roy is an opulent farming Town, taking rather the lead in this county. In the 1st edition of this Word, this Town, Wheatland and Caledonia, were all described under one Town, Caledonia, now so cut up, 3 Towns, in 3 Counties! If 'Solomon' had been a Gazetteer-maker, in the State of New-York, I could well appreciate his miseries in 'writing many books.' Population, 2611: 739 farmers, 2 traders, 111 mechanics; 5 foreigners; 8 free blacks, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$305636: 13 schools, 8 months in 12; \$152.90; 687; 792: 422 electors, 11250 acres improved land, 3009 cattle, 397 horses, 5171 sheep: 16441 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 2 fulling mills, 5 distilleries, 4 asheries. C. L. A., J. T., D. V.

LE ROY V., see OTSEGO, and LE ROY.

LEVANA, see SCIPIO.

LEWIS, a Post-Township of Essex County, 4 miles N. of *Elizabethtown*, 130 N. of Albany, bounded N. by Chesterfield, E. by Essex and Willsborough, S. by Elizabethtown, W. by Jay. This Town was hardly settled before 1800. Like every other part of this County, the surface is much broken by high mountains, though there are some considerable tracts of arable land. The timber is maple, beech, some oak and walnut, ash, elm, basswood, white and yellow pine, spruce, fir, &c. The usual agricultural products succeed pretty well, and apples grow abundantly. The whole is well watered and tolerably supplied with sites for mills. *Mount Discovery*, a well known cobble of great height, is in the S. part of this Town, from which the view is sublimely grand. It is supposed to be 2000 feet in height. Iron ore abounds in the mountains, and yields iron of a good quality. A valuable ore bed has lately been discovered. Population,

779 : 233 farmers, 16 mechanics, 1 trader ; 8 foreigners : taxable property, \$59458 : 7 schools, 7 months in 12 ; \$143.68 ; 247 ; 295 : 183 electors, 4523 acres improved land, 877

cattle, 154 horses, 1701 sheep : 6360 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 iron works, 1 distillery, 2 asheries.

G.S., C.J.L.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Lewis County, was erected from Oneida County, March 28, 1805, and named in honor of Morgan Lewis. It is bounded North-easterly on St. Lawrence County, East by Herkimer County, southerly by Oneida County, westerly by Oswego and Jefferson Counties. Its greatest length, N. and S., 54 miles ; greatest width, 33. The medial length may be about 36 ; medial width, 28 ;—giving an area of about 1008 square miles, or 645120 acres.— Situated between 43° 24' and 44° 14' N. Latitude ; 48' W. and 1° 52' W. Longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|--------------|-----------|------|------------|--|
| Denmark | P.T.1 | 1745 | 6696 | Copenhagen V. & P. O. ; High Falls of Deer Creek. |
| Harrisburgh | P.T. | 520 | 1896 | 65 miles N. of Rome ; 20 miles from Brownville. |
| Leyden | P.T. | 869 | 3518 | On the Black River Road, 30 miles N. of Utica. |
| Lowville | P.T. | 1943 | 7881 | Lowville V., 80 buildings, 53 miles N. of Utica. |
| MARTINSBURGH | P.T. | 1497 | 8159 | <i>Martinsburgh V.</i> , 50 h., 48 miles N. of Utica. |
| Pinckney | P.T. | 507 | 1696 | 164 miles NW. of Albany ; 13 SE. of Watertown. |
| Turin | P.T. | 1812 | 7553 | High Falls of Black R. ; 138 miles NW. of Albany. |
| Watson | | 334 | 481 | H. Falls ; Black, Beaver, and Moose Rivers ; er. 1821. |
| | | 8 | 9227 | 37880 |

The County of Lewis is situated a little W. of N. from Utica, distant 48 miles ; and about 144 NW. from Albany. It is pretty equally divided by the Black River, which runs northerly into Jefferson County. From the east, it receives Beaver and Moose Creeks in this County, and several other small streams, that rise in the wild northern regions of Herkimer County ; and Deer creek, with some other small streams water the western part and fall into Black River. In the northern part, some branches of Indian and Oswegatchie rivers spread over the country ; and Fish creek, of Wood creek, of the Oneida Lake, rises in the SWestern part ; as does also Salmon river, which runs into Lake Ontario. Black river runs about 45 miles in this County, (34 on a right line,) is deep and sluggish from the head of the Long Falls at Wilna Bridge, to the High Falls, near the southern extremity of the County ; boatable the whole distance, 45 miles, and is from 12 to 18 rods wide. And should any traveller wish to explore this river, I must take the liberty to caution him not to attempt it with a drunken Indian, in a bark canoe. Little is known of that part of this County lying E. of Black river ; but that on the W., where the settlements are, may be pronounced a good tract of country ; some hilly, but the soil is deep, warm, and generally fertile. Along the river, the alluvial flats are extensive and rich. Co-operating with the enterprize of the inhabitants, the State has granted some pretty liberal appropriations of money for opening roads in this part of the State ; and no country equally new, is better furnished with good leading roads between distant parts. *Martinsburgh*, the shire town, has a pleasant Village, on an eminence, where are the County Buildings, on the great State road from Oneida to Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, 48 miles N. of Utica. If the lands on the N. and E. of Black river are about to receive settlements, the population of this County will probably increase pretty fast. A Canal ought to be made around the LONG FALLS, or Wilna Rapids, and were this done, as it will be some time or other, the hardy sons of indus-

try and enterprize would soon disforest the wild wastes of Watson. This County has an Agricultural Society.

Statistics.—Lewis County elects 1 Member of Assembly; and in conjunction with Jefferson, Oswego and St. Lawrence, 2 Representatives to Congress, forming the 20th district: Townships, 8; Post-Offices, 8; Population, 9227: 43 free blacks; no slaves: 124 foreigners not naturalized; 1753 farmers; 312 mechanics: Public monies received in 1821, for the support of Agriculture, \$99; for common schools, \$1043.68; No. of school districts, 57; schools kept, average, 6 months in 12; whole number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 2803, 3005 received instruction in the schools that year: taxable property, \$1,508,689; electors, 1793; acres of improved land, 37880; No. of cattle, 10417; horses, 1887; sheep, 18267: yards of cloth made in families, 79200: grist mills, 14: saw mills, 40; oil mills, 2; fulling mills, 11; carding machines, 6; distilleries, 10; and asheries, 17: Ratio of increase in population, yearly, 6 per cent.

LEWIS'S LANDING, MILLS and FACTORY, see RHINEBECK.

LEWISTON, a Post-Township of Niagara County, situated on the Niagara River, 27½ miles NNW. of Buffalo, 16 W. of Lockport; bounded N. by Porter, E. by Cambria, S. by Niagara, W. by the River, or Upper Canada. Extent N. and S. 6 miles, E. and W. 9. This Township is traversed by the Mountain Ridge, extending eastward, and here is the western termination, (in this State,) of the ALLUVIAL WAY, on which is made what is called the *Ridge Road*. There is, of course, a considerable diversity of surface, but the land is tolerably good.—The vein of gypsum, in the bank of the river, noticed under NIAGARA, has also been discovered here, and is supposed to extend the whole distance, from the foot of the Falls. *Fort Gray*; of the late war, was in this Town, as are also the *Five-Mile Meadows*, where the British landed to invade and lay waste, by fire and sword, this exposed frontier, Dec. 19, 1813, a wanton ravage of war, perhaps wantonly provoked. The *Tuscarora Indians*, have a Village here, noticed below. Population, 869: 13 foreigners not naturalized, 107 persons employed in agriculture, 11 in commerce, and 23 in manufactures: slaves, 3; free blacks, 6: taxable property, \$143220; electors, 214; 3498 acres of improved land, 1143 cattle, 167 horses, 1593 sheep: yards of cloth

made in families, 4530: 3 saw mills, 2 distilleries, 2 asheries: 3 school districts, schools kept to average 4 months in 12; public money received in 1821, \$49.76: No. of children between 5 and 15, 189; No. that received instruction that year, 164. The *Post-Village of Lewiston*, is eligibly situated at the foot of the Mountain Ridge, on the E. bank of the Niagara river, 27½ miles below Buffalo, (29½ via the Falls,) 7 N. of Fort Niagara, 20 W. of Lockport, and 314 nearly W. from Albany. This Village stands nearly opposite Queenston, of Canada, at the head of navigation of Niagara river, and at the foot of the portage around the Falls. It consists of about 50 dwellings, besides stores, shops, a church and a 2 story stone school-house, in which, [until the County buildings shall have been erected at Lockport,] are held the Courts for the County. It is a place of business, has the Custom-House for the Niagara District, and has been liberally patronized by the State: a grant of lands for the support of schools, constitutes a fund of about 6000 dollars. There is a mail 3 times a week, by the way of Rochester, between Canandaigua and this place, by a line of Post-Coaches, from Rochester. There has been considerable damage sustained at this Landing, for two successive years past, by the ice in the Niagara river, damming the stream, and occasioning a sudden rise of from 15 to 20

feet. Several stores, and considerable property, have been swept away, occurrences that had never happened, or been anticipated before. This Village, and the whole line of frontier, was laid waste during the late war, every house being burnt or very much injured, including the Indian Village at Tuscarora. Lewiston was deserted by its inhabitants, from Dec. 1813, to April 1815. *Tuscarora*, an Indian Village, belonging to a remnant of this once powerful tribe, is situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of the Village of Lewiston, on a tract of 1 by 3 miles of land given them many years since by the Senecas. This tribe came from N. Carolina, about 1712, and joined the Confederacy of the Five Nations, themselves making the Sixth. They still hold an interest in a very large and valuable tract of land in N. Carolina, which will not be extinct before A. D. 1911. They hold also, in this State, 4328 acres of land, deeded to them by the Holland Company. As a nation, or tribe, they are rich, and many of them, as individuals. They have among them a Presbyterian clergyman, and a worthy young woman, who keeps an English school. "The priest has, till the last summer, resided on the *Missionary Farm*, adjoining the Village, he and the Instructress being supported by the Society in New-York." They had a Meeting-House, which was burnt during the late war, Dec. 19, 1813, but is now nearly rebuilt. What is called the '*Pagan Party*,' has lately left the Village, and removed to the Grand River, in Upper Canada, and settled among the Mohawks. They do not seem very unwilling to receive instruction, but are rather averse to '*religious improvement*,' in the doctrines of the *Missionary Farm*. A plan is now in agitation for making a Canal around the Falls of Niagara, extending from Gill Creek, near the Fort Schlosser Landing, to Lewiston V., noticed under NIAGARA, but I do not learn whether it is likely soon to be put in execution.

G. H. B., A., B. C., A. P., J. H.

LEXINGTON, a Post-Township of Greene County, W. and S. of the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill Mountains; bounded N. by Windham, E. by Hunter, S. by Ulster County, W. by Windham and Delaware County. Its extent is about 11 by 12 miles, area, (so says a resident Correspondent,) 67000 acres. It was erected from the S. part of Windham, Jan. 27, 1813, and first called New-Goshen, named Lexington, [by special act of the Legislature.] March 19, 1813. It is a rough, broken Township of the great Hardenburgh Patent, one third of which is so mountainous as not to admit of cultivation, and one third or a half of the rest is only fit for grazing, for which it is pretty good, and for apples. It is watered by the Schoharie and Albion Creeks, both from Hunter, and by several other mill-streams; and in the SW. has the sources of the Papachton branch of the Delaware river. The settlements are about 34 years old, the first inhabitants being Yankees, from Connecticut. There are 2 churches, for Baptists and Presbyterians, and a young Academy, in flourishing circumstances. The small Village of *Lexington Heights*, has a Post-Office of the same name, 28 miles from Catskill; the other P. O. is 32 miles from Catskill, and 45 from Albany, or 65 by the mail route. A great amount of leather is made at 2 very extensive tanneries in this Town. The land is held partly in fee simple, and partly by lease, paying about 20 bushels of wheat annually for 100 acres. There are some good flats along the Schoharie Kill, which is so rapid as to afford a mill-seat every 40 rods, for a distance of 30 or 40 miles from its head. See HUNTER. The dairy of this region is in high repute. Esopus creek receives some waters from the S. part of this high region. In Oct. 1822, this Town had 2 taverns, 4 stores, 5 pot asheries, 4 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, a small woollen factory, 2 tanneries, noticed above, and an oil mill. Population in 1820, 2798: 477 farmers, 1

trader, 45 mechanics; 4 foreigners; 2 free blacks: taxable property, \$255559: no report as to schools, but my Correspondents say there are 9 common schools, more important than 'academies:' 387 electors, 11568 acres improved land, 2716 cattle, 389 horses, 3270 sheep: 14294 yards of cloth.

H.G.,J.B.

LEXINGTON HEIGHTS P. O. and V., see LEXINGTON.

LEYDEN, a large Post-Township, at the southern extremity of Lewis County, with a Post-Office, 115 miles NW. of Albany, 33 N. of Utica, 501 from Washington. It was erected in 1801, then in Oneida County, and is bounded NW. by Turin, E. by Watson, or the Black river, and S. by Oneida County. The settlements are included within about 6 miles N. and S., by about 9 E. and W. The surface is considerably uneven, the soil better adapted for grass than grain, and well watered by small springs.—The inhabitants came principally from Connecticut, and are characterized by all the industry and perseverance of Connecticut farmers. Roads are opened, and well wrought. Nearly central, in the settlement, is the Post-Office, and several of the mills. Limestone abounds, and quarries tolerably well. There is one Baptist, and one Methodist congregation, who hold their meetings in school-houses, of which there are 6 in this Town. Watson was erected from that part of this town lying E. of Black river, in 1821.—Population,* 869: no slaves; 2 free blacks; 262 farmers, 31 mechanics, 2 foreigners not naturalized: taxable property, \$133122; 6 school districts, schools kept 7 months; \$134.50 public monies; 276 children; 385 were taught in the schools in 1821: 209 electors, 3518 acres of improved land, 1510 cattle, 232 horses, 2059 sheep: 10779 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 6 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries, and 1 ashery. The roads from Oneida to

Jefferson County, lead across this Town.

B.J.S.,A.C.,B.D.M.

LIBERTY, a large Township in the NW. corner of Sullivan County, erected in 1807, then in Ulster County; bounded N. by Rockland, E. by the Mongaup, or the town of Thompson, S. by Bethel, W. by the Delaware River, or the State of Pennsylvania; NW. by Delaware County. Its form is irregular; the area, 105240 acres. The principal streams are the Mongaup and the Collakoon, with their branches. The settlements are mostly along the Delaware, and the other streams. Liberty is wholly within great lots No. 2, 3, and 4, of Hardenburgh Patent; length about 22, breadth 12 miles. Timber beech, maple, ash, hemlock, and some pine. The centre of this Town is about 22 miles NW. of Monticello. Population, 851: 227 farmers, 30 mechanics, 2 traders; 13 foreigners; 5 slaves: taxable property, \$156290: 6 schools, 6 months in 12; \$98.72; 241; 280: 163 electors, 3305 acres improved land, 912 cattle, 130 horses, 1278 sheep: 6039 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 3 carding machines.

A.C.,L.B.

LIBERTYVILLE, see LANSING.

LIMA, a Post-Township in the NE. part of Livingston County, 13 miles NE. of Geneseo, 18 W. of Canandaigua, and 226 westward from Albany; bounded N. by Mendon of Monroe County, E. by Bloomfield of Ontario County, S. by Livonia, W. by Avon. It is bounded on the E. by Honeoye creek, is in length N. and S. about 5 miles, and has a medial width of $4\frac{1}{4}$. This Town was called *Charleston*, from 1801, to 1808, when it received its present name. The inhabitants are principally of Yankee origin.—The soil is good, almost without exception, and its inhabitants possess much of wealth. The great road from Albany, and the E. line of the State, to Buffalo, leads centrally across Lima E. and W.;—and perhaps no part of the whole distance presents to the eye of the traveller so many pleasing and interesting objects, and such delightful

* See WATSON.

scenery, as this road through Bloomfield, Lima and Avon. The Village of the same name has considerable business, and is increasing in wealth and population. The farmers of this town, in common with those of the opulent farming towns adjoining, are making rapid advances in household manufactures, and in agriculture, with every department of domestic economy.—Lima was formerly in Ontario County. See LIVINGSTON COUNTY. Population in 1820, 1963 : 389 farmers, 101 mechanics, 9 traders ; 1 foreigner ; 4 free blacks : taxable property, \$234121 : 9 schools, 8 months in 12 ; \$268.76 ; 628 ; 663 : 283 electors, 8073 acres improved land, 1679 cattle, 299 horses, 3270 sheep : 12655 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, 3 carding machines, 2 distilleries.

A.C., N.T., J.C.S.

LIMESTONE POND, see YORKSHIRE.

LINDLEYTOWN P. O., see PAINTED POST.

LINKLAEN T., see the APPENDIX.

LINKLAEN LAKE, see CAZENOVIA.

LINLITHGOW, see TAGHKANICK.

LINLY, survey township, see CAMDEN.

LISBON, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, with a Post-Office, 530 miles from Washington, and 220 NW. of Albany ; bounded NW. on the St. Lawrence, NE. by Madrid, SE. by Canton, SW. by Oswegatchie, being about 10 miles square. The soil is very excellent, mostly a chocolate coloured loam. A rapid, (Galet on the ancient maps,) the first that obstructs the navigation, descending from Lake Ontario, lies opposite Lisbon, and on which the proprietors of the town have erected very valuable mills. There are several islands in the St. Lawrence, opposite this town, the soil of which is very excellent. On one of these, *Stony Island*, was a strong fortress for those times, erected by the French ; taken and demolished by General Amherst in 1760. In this town, about 3 miles below Ogdensburgh, is an Indian village of 23 Indian houses, built for the Oswegatchie tribe

by the British Government, after the Revolution ; and when, of course, that government had no title to the land. The Indians remained here several years after the settlement of the country by the present proprietors, and were removed by order of the government of New-York, on the complaint of the inhabitants. These Indians, driven from New-Johnstown, in Upper Canada, received this spot, and improvements, in exchange—from which, driven by our Government, they became destitute of a 'local habitation and a name,' and the Oswegatchie tribe no longer exists, though a few individuals remain, scattered amongst the surrounding tribes. Lisbon is one of the original 10 townships, purchased of the State in 1786. The Parishville turnpike leads across the SE. corner of this town, and the road from Ogdensburgh, NEastward, runs centrally through it, parallel with the river. The *Gallop Islands*, in the St. Lawrence, lie opposite this town, and divide the river into 2 main and very rapid currents, the bottom being a smooth shistose limestone. Population, in 1810, 820 ; in 1820, 930 : 319 farmers, 5 mechanics, 1 trader ; 50 foreigners not naturalized : taxable property, \$106496 : no report as to schools : 163 electors ; 3153 acres improved land ; 1116 cattle, 208 horses, 1939 sheep : 6999 yards of cloth : 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 4 asheries.

C.A., J.S.C., A.L.

LISLE, a Post-Township of Broome County, 18 miles N. of *Chenango Point*, and 130 from Albany ; bounded N. by Cortlandt County, E. by Chenango County, S. by Chenango and Union, W. by Berkshire, now of Tioga County. It is about 12 miles square, and has Tioughnioga Creek running from the centre of the N. line to the SE. corner. This stream receives Otselic Creek and some others ; and Nanticoke Creek heads here and runs S. to the Susquehanna. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats, and the larger one floats rafts into the Susquehanna. The soil is

generally good, but the surface is uneven. The inhabitants came principally from the Eastern States, and the settlements commenced about 1792.—A marsh of calcareous marl, which covers about 3 acres, abounds with resemblances of small shells, which burn to good lime. The getting of lumber occupies too large a portion of the time of the inhabitants, and the soil is necessarily neglected, with the business of the farm, though less now than formerly. There is a small village, Lisle, near the centre of this town, and some 20 houses, stores, &c. *Chenango Forks P. O.*, is in the SE. part of Lisle, on the road from Chenango Point, or Binghamton, to Oxford, 11 miles from the former and 21 from the latter place, at the junction of the Tioughnioga, or Onondaga R., as it is called, with the Chenango River. It being the corner of 3 towns, the inhabitants propose a new town here, by the name of Chenango Forks, to be taken from the 3 towns, and the new one to be annexed to Broome County. See SPENCER. Why call the new town Chenango Forks? *Triangle P. O.*, is in this town, 7 miles from Lisle P. O., 8 from Greene, between the Onondaga and Chenango Rivers, on the tract called the Triangle. Population, 3083: 686 farmers, 8 traders, 98 mechanics; 1 foreigner; 6 free blacks: taxable property, \$367982: 29 schools, 11 months in 12; \$385.22; 904; 1050: 639 electors, 15407 acres improved land, 4170 cattle, 568 horses, 6668 sheep: 29133 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 19 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 5 distilleries, 3 asheries. G.L.S., J.B.R.,

A.C., J.W., E.C., J.K.E., \$1.50.

LISPENARD PATENT, 9200 acres, granted in 1770, to Lisperard and 13 others, is in the town of Plainfield, Otsego County.

LITCHFIELD, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Herkimer County, 11 miles SW. of Herkimer, 11 S. of Utica, and 88 a little N. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Frankfort, E. by Columbia, S. by Winfield, W.

by Oneida County. Its situation is elevated, and it gives rise to the Unadilla of the Susquehanna, and some small streams that run N. 7 or 8 miles to the Mohawk. For the general character of its surface, soil and products, see WARREN. The 3d Great Western turnpike, from Cherry-Valley to Manlius, leads across the S. end, and there are many other roads. Its inhabitants are practical farmers, of domestic habits, enjoying much of the blessings of farming industry. There is a furnace in the N. part of this town, but my Correspondent does not inform me where it gets a supply of ore. Population, 1729; taxable property, \$230150; electors, 329; 10110 acres of improved land; 2489 cattle, 496 horses, 4995 sheep: 17218 yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821; 3 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries, and 2 asheries: 11 school districts; schools kept 8 months in 12; \$262.93, public monies; 587 children between 5 and 15; 686 received instruction in 1821. The Post-Office is near the centre, 11 miles SW. of Herkimer Village. There are 2 churches, 'erected by Presbyterians and others.'

D.H.

LITTLE AU SABLE R., see JAY, and SABLE RIVER.

LITTLE BRITAIN, see NEW-WINDSOR.

LITTLE CHAZY, see CHAZY, and C. RIVER.

LITTLE DELAWARE R., see DELHI, and STAMFORD.

LITTLE FALLS CREEK, or VALLETJES KILL, see NASSAU.

The LITTLE FALLS, of the Mohawk,—little, compared with the Cahoon Falls of the same River,—are formed by a range of hills, or mountains, of very considerable pretensions to the latter character, which extends here across this stream, seemingly connected with the Kaatsbergs, stretching off northward and spreading into a kind of table-land. At the Little Falls, the rock is principally granite, and

limestone, curiously disposed, and the vale of the River is hardly a half mile in width, crowned on each side by the rocky summits of the mountain, 300 to 400, and 500 feet in height. *Fall Hill*, on the S. side, rising abruptly from the River and the Erie Canal, is 518 feet above the latter, according to the Engineers, which would make it 712 feet above tide-water, 292 feet higher than the Rome summit level of the Canal, and 147 above the surface of Lake Erie! The water is confined to narrow, zig-zag defiles, in some places hardly 20 yards in width, precipitated in cascades, in fine style, 42 feet: the Canal descends 40 feet in 1 mile. I could never discover the sublime features of mountain grandeur and magnificence, hereabouts, which some persons seem to have seen,—nothing to inspire poetic ideas, Ossa on Pelion, and all that kind of prosaic poesy; yet the Falls are wild, furious, and picturesque, deep in a dismal dell, made smiling by the efforts of industry and a busy population, for here is the *Village of Little Falls*, noticed under HERKIMER, and ERIE CANAL. The curious geologist, may find many things here to interest, if not to instruct him, and it is a fine spot for the indulgence of speculative ideas and notions about ancient lakes, barriers, disruptions and avulsions, et cetera. There are many lapideous excavations, some of them very large, evidently made by the agitation of stones, occasioned by the force of water, 10, 20, to near 50 feet above the present current of the River, which may be well noticed by the curious. The *Klipse*, separately described, belongs to the range of hills that forms these Falls, all that I shall say about this range at present, only that I strongly suspect the height of its hills is over-rated. See MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS, ANTHONY'S NOSE, of the Mohawk country, and the KLIPSE.

LITTLE FALLS V. and P. O., see HERKIMER, and ERIE CANAL.

LITTLE HOG-NECK ISLAND, see SOUTHDOLD.

LITTLE HOOSAC C., see HOOSAC R., HOOSAC, BERLIN, and PETERSBURGH.

LITTLE ISLAND, see GOSHEN.

LITTLE LAKE, see TYRONE, and PERRY.

LITTLE LAKES, see WARREN.

LITTLE NECK BAY, see N. HEMPSTEAD, and FLUSHING.

LITTLE NINE PARTNERS, see NINE P., LITTLE.

LITTLE PLAINS, see HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, and JAMAICA.

LITTLE SALMON CREEK, is a southern branch of Salmon Creek, of Franklin County.

LITTLE SANDY CREEK, see RICHLAND.

LITTLE WHITE CREEK, and L. W. C. V., see WHITE CREEK.

LITTLE VALLEY, a very large Township in the SW. corner of Cattaraugus County, the centre of which is 12 miles, in right line, SW. of *Ellicottville*; bounded N. by Perrysburgh, E. by Ellicottville and Great Valley, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Chautauqua County. Its extent N. and S. is 24 miles, E. and W. 18; comprising 12 townships of the surveys of that country, each being 6 miles square. The Alleghany River winds across the SE. corner, and receives many small creeks and streams, and along this river extends the Indian Reservation, noticed under GREAT VALLEY. The land is generally of a superior quality, moderately uneven, timbered with hickory, oak, chesnut, black-walnut, butternut, beech and maple. The NW. part sends some small streams to Connewongo Creek, a stream that is boatable, and enters the Alleghany River at Warren, in Pennsylvania, 70 miles below Olean. There is less pine in this town, than in any other of this county, embracing the Alleghany, and a large proportion of good land. Population, 484; taxable property, \$515624; 153 electors; 810 acres of improved land; 403 cattle, 23 horses, 345 sheep; 2176 yards of cloth; 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, and 1 ashery: no returns as to schools, &c. C.H.S., W.J.W., J.A.B.

LIVERPOOL V. and P.O., see SALINA.

LIVINGSTON, a Post-Township of Columbia County, 12 miles S. of Hudson, 42 S. of Albany, bounded N. by Hudson and Claverack, E. by Taghkanick and Ancram, S. by Ancram and Clermont, W. by Clermont and the Hudson River. The SW. is washed by Ancram, or Roelef Jansen's creek, and Claverack creek runs 2 miles across the NE. corner, leaving the central part without mill-streams, though there are some small brooks. Its general description is found in the adjoining towns, and to save dull repetitions, see CLERMONT, CLAVERACK, &c.—This is one of the townships of LIVINGSTON'S MANOR, which see.—It has the E. post-road, between New-York and Albany, and a turnpike leading from Salisbury in Connecticut, to the Hudson opposite Catskill. The surface has a pleasing diversity, and a

great variety of soils, well adapted for farming and a great variety of crops, and, generally is of an excellent quality. The little *Village of Johnstown*, is pleasantly situated on a handsome plain, 10 miles S. of Hudson, near the geographical centre; and *Oak-Hill*, opposite Catskill, is a handsome country seat of one of the Proprietors of the Manor. Lands are held by leases, of various duration, but generally for the term of one life. Population, 1938 : 542 farmers, 8 traders, 88 mechanics ; 27 foreigners ; 33 free blacks, 73 slaves : taxable property, \$374698 : 8 schools, 10 months in 12 ; \$440.31 ; 582 : 405 : 383 electors, 18587 acres improved land, 2123 cattle, 892 horses, 3113 sheep : 19673 yards cloth : 4 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 4 fulling mills, 7 carding machines, 2 cotton and woolen factories, 3 iron works.

A.C.L.; N.T.; G.G., A.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, is situated on the Genesee River, 26 miles above Rochester, 27 W. of Canandaigua, and 235 westward of Albany. It is bounded N. by Genesee and Monroe Counties, E. by Monroe and Ontario Counties, S. by Steuben and Allegany Counties, W. by the Counties of Allegany and Genesee : situated between 42° 30' and 42° 54' N. latitude, and 3° 22' and 4° 03' W. longitude from New-York. Area, 460 square miles, or 294400 acres.


| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Im. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|--------------|-----------|------|-----------|--|
| Avon | P.T. | 2633 | 12033 | 10 miles NE. of Genesee, 20 S. of Rochester ; Avon V. |
| Caledonia | P.T. | 1323 | 8205 | Caledonia V. ; Big Spring ; Genesee R. ; 12 m. N. of Genesee. |
| Freeport | P.T. | 1223 | 3611 | 10 miles SE. of Genesee ; Canesus, and Hemlock Lakes. |
| GENESEO | P.T. | 1598 | 6286 | <i>Genesee V. & P.O.</i> , 27 m. SSW. of Roch. ; Wadsworth F. & F. |
| Groveland | P.T. 1 | 1273 | 5301 | Williamsburgh V. & P.O. ; Canasara C. ; 6 m. S. of Genesee. |
| Leicester | P.O. 1 | 1331 | 4635 | Moscow V. & P.O., 5 m. W. of Genesee ; Bigtree R. ; Genes. R. |
| Lima | P.T. | 1963 | 8073 | 13 m. NE. of Genesee, 18 W. of Canandaigua ; Honeoye C. |
| Livonia | P.T. | 2427 | 10915 | 8 miles E. of Genesee ; Canesus, and Hemlock Lakes. |
| Mount Morris | P.T. | 1002 | 2500 | Mt. Morris V. ; Genesee R. ; Cashque C. ; Hon. Creditor's T. |
| Sparta | P.T. 1 | 1475 | 6229 | 13 m. S. of Genesee ; Dansville V. & P.O. ; Canasara C. Creek. |
| Springwater | | 1154 | 2790 | 18 m. SE. of Genesee ; head of Conhocton River. |
| York | P.T. | 1729 | 7609 | 7 m. NNW. of Genesee ; Canasara Reservation ; Ge- |
| | | 13 | 19196 | 78237 [nesee River. |

The County of Livingston has the Genesee River running northerly from near its SW. corner to about the centre of its N. boundary, the stream being very crooked, and bordered by rich alluvial flats. Besides this, it has Canasara and Cashque Creeks, in the S., the Honeoye Creek on its E. and N. boundary, and many smaller streams tributary to those, or to the small Lakes, while the SE. town sends off some waters through Conhocton River to the Susquehanna. Canesus Lake, is wholly in this County, with its Outlet, a good mill-stream that enters the Genesee River in Avon : Hemlock Lake, is on the

E. border. The surface of this County has a pleasing variety; in some parts rather hilly, in others quite level, or gently uneven, agreeably diversified. For the 'Genesee Country,' it is well supplied with springs, brooks, and mill-streams. Limestone, and clay-slate are the most abundant. The soil embraces a good variety, from the richest river alluvion, through all varieties of gravelly loam and calcareous and argillaceous mold, while some of the hills have a hardpan rather near the surface. Iron-ore, the argillaceous oxide termed *bog-ore*, is found almost every where, not in beds, or strata, but promiscuously disseminated, lying in lumps in the soil or subsoil. By means of the Feeder at Rochester, the navigation of the Genesee River is connected with that of the Erie Canal, from which circumstance this County will derive very important advantages. See **GENESEE RIVER**.

Livingston County was erected at the same time with Monroe, the adjoining County on the N., Feb. 23, 1821, being the next Session of our Legislature subsequently to the late Census of the United States. It was erected from the 2 Counties of Ontario and Genesee, 8 towns from the former and 4 from the latter, by which 2 towns were subdivided, leaving to conjecture an estimate of the respective loss and gain. See **AVON**, and **CALEDONIA**. And, in 1822, Sparta, in this County, received an accession from Dansville, of Steuben Co., of the NW. quarter of that township, but how many inhabitants, I have no means of knowing. See **DANSVILLE**, and **SPARTA**. We have too much legislation! This County has been so recently organized, that it has less to demand minute notice, than many others of the same magnitude, importance and population.

Statistics.—Livingston elects 2 Members of Assembly; and, with Monroe, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 27th district: Townships, 12; Post-Offices 13: Population, 19196: ratio of increase per annum, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent: [*for analytical view of population, see ONTARIO and GENESEE COUNTIES:**] school districts, 113; schools kept, average, 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$1740.85; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 5391; No. taught that year, 5110: No. of electors, 3556; acres of improved land, 78237; cattle, 20720; horses, 3505; sheep, 38279: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 127262: grist mills, 27; saw mills, 38; oil mills, 2; fulling mills, 18; carding machines, 17; cotton and woollen factories, 1; iron works, 1; trip hammers, 2; distilleries, 29; asheries, 26.

 In the Abstract from the 4th Census of Inhabitants of the United States, made by the Secretary of this State, Feb. 6, 1822, published in the Journals of the Legislature of that year, the *name* of York, one of the towns of this County, is omitted, but the aggregate population is correctly stated.

LIVINGSTON'S MANOR, continuing to be known as such, and frequently used as a general appellation for an extensive tract of land in Columbia County, requires for it a separate description. The Manor, or Lordship of Livingston, was granted by the government of England, while America was a British Colony, to Robert Livingston, who had been some years settled in this country, and who was a member of the British King's Council. This consisted of several distinct grants, made in the years 1684, 1685, and 1686. In the year 1710, agreeably to an arrangement with Queen Anne of England, the Proprietor conveyed a tract of 6000 acres adjoining the Hudson, from the SEastern part of the Manor, to a number of Palatines, who had served in her armies, and were now driven from Germany by the French army. This tract constitutes the township of **GERMANTOWN**,

* The numbers are stated in the respective towns, which see.

which see, and is bounded on 3 sides by the town of Clermont. In the year 1714, a new grant, or grant and confirmation, was made of the Manor to the original Proprietor, and erected into a Lordship, with the usual privileges and royalties at that day annexed to Baronies. He was authorized to constitute a Court-Baron, to appoint the officers thereof; and the Manortenants were entitled to elect a Member to the Legislative Assembly, for the Manor, and without losing their votes in the County elections, which privilege they exercised till the late Revolution. This tract, inclusive of Germantown, is bounded on the N. by Hudson, Claverack and Hillsdale; E. by the State of Massachusetts, and the N. end of the Oblong attached to Dutchess Co.; S. by Dutchess County, and W. by the Hudson. Its extent on the Hudson is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the E. line 14; and the medial length E. and W. about $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is now owned by several heirs of the original Proprietor, with the exception of Germantown, and constitutes 5 towns, in the civil divisions of this State:—Clermont, Livingston, Taghkanick, Ancram, and Germantown. The soil of this tract is diversified, but commonly of a good quality, and but moderately uneven, though there are some high hills in the E. part, as Tauconic, partly in this State, and some others. It is well watered by Ancram, or Roelef Jansen's, and Claverack creeks, and many small rivulets. The iron of Ancram has a high celebrity, excelled by none in America. The soil is better adapted for pasturage and meadow than grain, but the habits of the inhabitants follow a blind guide, no unusual effect of ancestral prejudices. The general agriculture of this district is very inferior to that of the adjacent towns in Columbia and Dutchess Counties; and the comparative domestic economy of families is marked by a diversity of character that would seem to indicate ages very remote, in the scale of progressive improvement, though there are many honorable exceptions.

LIVINGSTONVILLE P. O., see BROOME.

LIVONIA, a Post-Township of Livingston County, 8 miles E. of Geneseo, bounded N. by Avon and Lima, E. by Richmond of Ontario County, S. by Freeport, W. by Geneseo. It is township 9, range 6, has Canesus Lake on the W., the N. end and outlet of Hemlock Lake in the SE., and presents little for local detail. In the first edition of this Work, it comprised also what is now FREEPORT, which see. The land is pretty good, and there are some very small streams, that enter the waters above noticed.—Population, 2427: 557 farmers, 91 mechanics, 2 traders; 1 foreigner; 2 free blacks: taxable property, \$232754: 12 schools, 9 months in 12; \$215.50; 587; 665: 451 electors, 10915 acres improved land, 2656 cattle, 557 horses, 6287 sheep: 19482 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 trip hammers, 4 distilleries, 1 ashery. A.C., N.T., J.C.S.

LLOYD'S NECK, see OYSTER BAY.

LOCKE, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Cayuga County, 21 miles SSE. of Auburn, 152 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Sempronius, E. by Homer of Cortlandt County, S. by Groton of Tompkins County, W. by Genoa and Scipio. It is 5 miles N. and S. by 10 E. and W., the N. half of the Military township of Locke, the S. half forming Groton, thus divided on the erection of Tompkins County. It is a very excellent township of land, the soil a medium loam, well adapted to a succession of crops, grain, grass, roots, handsomely diversified with easy swells, hill and dale, and extensive alluvial flats, and well watered by springs and brooks. *Locke Pond*, or *Lake*, in the NE. part of this town, 3 miles long N. and S. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, is a pretty little sheet of water, well stocked with salmon trout, perch, bass, &c., from which issues *Fall Creek*, one of the finest mill-streams in this country, separately described. The Owasco Inlet, rises on the S. border of this town, in Groton, and runs N. to Owas-

co Lake, supplying, also, many mill-seats, and flowing through a rich and beautiful vale of loamy alluvion. The turnpike from Albany, via Coopers-town and Homer, to Cayuga Lake, leads through this town, on which, at the crossing of the Owasco Inlet, there is a pleasant little Village of 100 inhabitants, a meeting-house, school-house, and 6 mills, a trip hammer, nail factory, pottery, and some stores and inns. It is in the W. part of the town, and I am puzzled to know what to call it, having before me letters proposing *Milan*,* and several other names: it has the Locke Post-Office, and why not call it *Locke*, the name of the town? There is a little Village in the E. part, on the same turnpike, 7 miles W. of Homer, for which *Belleisle*, and *Summer-Hill*, have been proposed as its name, the latter the last, and at the request of the inhabitants. The Presbyterians, and Methodists, have each a church in this town, and there are 13 school-houses. Population, 2559: 410 farmers, 1 trader, 32 mechanics; 3 foreigners: taxable property, \$104781: 13 schools, 6 months in 12; \$300.65; 851; 937: 477 electors, 7458 acres improved land, 2170 cattle, 506 horses, 4543 sheep: 26045 yards cloth; 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 5 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 5 distilleries, 4 asheries, a trip hammer, nail factory and pottery. J.M.,H.M.,D.J.S.

LOCKPORT V., one of the creations of the Erie Canal, a *Post-Village*, capital of Niagara County, on the E. line of Cambria and the W. line of Royalton, 31 miles, by the Canal, NE. from Buffalo, at the eastern extremity of the Buffalo level. The Canal here descends the terrace called the Mountain Ridge, or Ontario Heights, by 5 double combined Locks, each of 12 feet descent, to the Genesee level. These double Locks are so construct-

* As there is a town of this name, I hope the Locke people, for whose wishes I feel a due regard, will either yield to my suggestion, or propose some name not liable to the same objection.

ed that one line of boats may be descending and another ascending at the same time: and it is worthy of remark that the Genesee level, extending eastward from this place, is about 65 miles in length, or the two levels, united at Lockport, embrace an extent of 96 miles, from Lake Erie, to the east of the Genesee River. A Correspondent writes me that the Canal line at *Lockport*, was only located in the autumn of 1821; that place was made the County Town of Niagara County, in June, 1822;—and had a Post-Office, at the close of that year, with all the bustle of a trading place of no small business. Near this place is a deep cutting, through rock, averaging 20 feet for about 3 miles, and for $7\frac{1}{2}$, after leaving the Tonnewanta Creek, it is *deep cutting*, so termed by the Engineers, to this place. Lockport is situated on what is called the W. transit or meridian line of the Holland Company, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of the Ridge Road, 7 SE. of Cambria P. O., by the roads, 16 E. of Tuscarora V., about 20 E. of Lewiston, 63 W. of Rochester, and 33 NW. of Batavia. According to the Post-Master's distances, it is 288 miles from Albany, or, according to another, 299, or 300, probably computing by different routes. There is a Basin, made of a ravine, by a dam, into which the water is conducted by a waste weir, [*weir?*] so as to feed the Canal, in its long level eastward, with a steady stream of water. Here are sites for mills, on the 'Mountain Ridge,' and 60 feet descent of the water, from which great expectations are formed. The Village is about 80 feet above the Genesee level of the Canal, and the excavation through it 20 feet, a '*Big Ditch*,' in good earnest. In May, 1821, there were but 2 buildings in what is now the Post-Village of Lockport. On the 1st of Jan. 1823, the era of this Work, it had 1200 inhabitants, and 250 to 300 buildings, a printing-office and a weekly newspaper, 12 stores, 24 mechanics' shops, 5 law-offices, 8 physicians, 8 inns, 4 schools, 1 meeting-house, [*for Friends,*]

and had preparations making for a Baptist church. In June, 1823, the actual population, exclusive of laborers on the Canal, was 1458; 400 buildings.

B.W.,D.,T.,B.C.,G.H.B.

LODI, see SALINA.

LOG CITY P. O., see EATON.

LONG FALLS, of *Black River*.—After this Work was prepared for the press, I succeeded in getting more particular information, which is here inserted. These Falls commence immediately below the Wilna, or Carthage Bridge, 16 miles E. of Watertown, 160 from Albany, with a descent of about 60 feet in the first half mile, below which the water is navigable for 4 miles, below which it descends about 100 feet in 2 miles, thence navigable 4 miles, to the *Great Bend*, between Le Ray and Champion, thence rapids with few exceptions to Watertown, 10, and to Brownville, 4 miles, whence there are rapids, improved by Locks and Dams, navigable, 2 miles, to the head of Black River Bay, an arm of Chaumont Bay. See WILNA, and CARTHAGE VILLAGE.

LONG FALLS V., see CHAMPION.

LONG, or NASSAU ISLAND, belongs wholly to the State of New-York, and extends eastward from the Narrows about 8 miles below New-York, a distance of 115 miles, terminating in Montauk Point. Its greatest width is near 20 miles, and its medial width may be about 10 miles. On the S., it is bounded on the Atlantic Ocean, and is separated from the Continent on the N., by *Long-Island Sound*, and *East River*, contracting toward the W. and mingling with the waters of the Hudson in New-York Bay, at the City of New-York. The Sound, which spreads between Long-Island and the State of Connecticut, is of various widths, the greatest being about 22 miles; at the mouth of Connecticut River, about 7. East River, at New-York, is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide.

Long-Island is divided into 3 Counties; Kings, at the W. end, Queens and Suffolk, the last of which comprises more than two thirds of the whole

Island. It is much indented by numerous bays; and Gardiner's Bay, with several others, occupy an extent of near 30 miles, from near the E. end. These bays also encompass many islands, several of which are of very considerable extent. See the Map, and see also the above Counties, with their several towns, very minutely described. There is a rocky ridge, denominated the Spine of Long-Island, which extends from the W. end to Riverhead. This ridge presents some summits of considerable elevation, with broken ground, that form Brooklyn and other Heights, known in the History of the Revolutionary War. But the highest point is supposed to be *Harbor-Hill*, in the town of N. Hempstead, Queens County, and this is found to have an elevation of 319 feet above the level of the tides. The land on the N. of this is much more uneven than that on the S., which is very level and sandy, but with a gentle slope to the south. *Hempstead Plain*, on the S. side of this ridge, is separately described, as are the most of the prominent features of this Island. The waters are stored with a vast abundance and variety of fish, and Long-Island has long been celebrated for its wild fowl and various forest game.—Much of the land in the E. is a light sand, still clothed with vast forests of pine; and in these are found some wild deer. See KINGS COUNTY.

I have said that *East River* communicates with the Hudson in the bay of New-York, and that it is formed by the diminishing width of Long-Island Sound, which opens with a broad mouth at the east, and receives a strong impulse from the tides in the Atlantic. As the Sound contracts, to the W. of the broad expanse in front of New-Haven, and forms what is called East River, the Oceanic currents act with a force that increases with the diminishing width of the stream: And this causes higher tides here than at any other place around the Island. Arriving at New-York about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour earlier than those

by the Narrows, this current drives upward along the E. shore of the Hudson, many miles in advance of the other on the W.; and thus the Hudson has two tides, which hardly unite their action till they have passed Tappan and Haverstraw bays. See ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. *Horll-Gatt, Hell-Gate, or Hurl-Gate*, a dangerous and very crooked strait in East River, 8 miles NE. of New-York, is separately noticed.

LONG-ISLAND SOUND, see LONG-ISLAND.

LONG LEVEL, of the Erie Canal, $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles without a Lock, extends from *Salina*, Onondaga County, to *Frankfort*, Herkimer County. The other, little less remarkable, is 65 miles, stretching from Lockport, Niagara County, at the foot of the Mountain Ridge, across the Genesee River at Rochester, to the foot of Mount Hor, in Brighton, Monroe County: and there is another of 31 miles, from Buffalo to Lockport. Much as I know of the make of the country, and have seen of the Canals, and the skill of the Engineers, yet these long levels astonish me, and strike my senses with a sort of wonder, like the marvellous things of romance. They are grand features of this stupendous work, and must have cost the Engineers a vast deal of anxiety and labor. See UTICA. Who located the 65 mile level?

LONG SAULT, and L. S. ISLAND, see MADRID.

LONG WHARF, or *De Wint's Landing*, see FISHKILL, T.

LOOMIS'S CORNERS P.O., now Central Square, see CONSTANTIA.

'LOOMIS' P. O., in Sheldon,' see SHELDON.

LOONENBURGH, see ATHENS.

LOON LAKE, see CHESTER, and DANVILLE.

L'ORIENT, PORT, see ITHACA.


LORILLARD'S MILLS, see WEST-CHESTER.

LORRAINE, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Jefferson County, 16 miles SW. of *Watertown*, 150 WNW. of Albany, and 9 E. of Lake Ontario;

bounded N. by Adams, Rodman, and a part of Lewis County; E. by Lewis County, S. by Oswego County, W. by Ellisburgh. It contains 2 townships, *Atticus* and *Penelon*, on De Witt's Maps. The first settlers were, Elijah Fox, jun., James M'Kee, and a Mr. Balcam. The town is healthy, watered by a number of small creeks, of a tolerable size for mill-streams, and a great variety of small springs and rivulets. The products are those common to the NWestern parts of the State, and in good abundance. The soil is held in fee simple, and improved accordingly. The streams run W. through Ellisburgh to Lake Ontario. A large portion of the land is yet unimproved. Population, 1112; taxable property, \$81436; electors, 203; 3156 acres of improved land, which is $19\frac{1}{4}$ to each male inhabitant over 21 years of age; 1288 cattle, 243 horses, 2355 sheep: yards cloth made in families in 1821, 9156; 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

W.S., E.F., E.B., P.H.

LOUISVILLE, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, situated on that river, 30 miles below *Ogdensburgh*, bounded NW. by Canada, or the St. Lawrence River, E. by Massena, S. by Stockholm, W. by Madrid. It is 10 miles square, one of the original 10 townships, incorporated into one, by the name of Lisbon, March 6, 1801. Louisville was first settled about 1803, by immigrants from various parts of New-York, and the Eastern States.—The soil is a rich loam, but gently uneven, and well watered. Racket, and Grass Rivers, run through this town, and afford many conveniences for mills, and navigation, with rich alluvial flats. There are about 800 inhabitants, but they neglect their farms for the forests. The lumber trade, however, is yet profitable, and the forest growths of pine, cedar, &c., are immense. The *Village of Louisville*, (formerly called Racketon,) at the Falls of Racket River, is pleasantly situated, and slowly increasing in po-

pulation and business. It stands at the head of batteau navigation, 24 miles from the mouth of this stream, in the St. Lawrence. The fall is about 15 feet, a fine situation for mills, and for factories by-and-by, when the lumber-getting generation passes away, and is succeeded by a better husbandry and a larger surplus. Williamsburgh, of Canada, where the battle of Williamsburgh, of Nov. 11, 1813, was fought, the finale of the farce of that year, lies opposite this town. Population, 831: 256 farmers, 16 mechanics, 3 traders; 43 foreigners not naturalized: taxable property, \$115100: 10 schools, 7 months in 12; \$37.89; 209; 189: 216 electors; 2003 acres improved land; 905 cattle, 105 horses, 1031 sheep: 345 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 3 carding machines, 1 distillery, 16 asheries.—The Post-Office is at the Village above noticed, 30 miles from Ogdensburgh, and 200 from Albany. Baxter's Island is annexed to this town.— Louisville P. O. is said to be changed to Norfolk! See the *Table of Post Offices*. C.B.R., S.R.

LOUISVILLE V., see BUTTERNUTS.

LOWER REDHOOK V. and LANDINGS, see REDHOOK.

LOW POINT V., or CARTHAGE, see FISHKILL.

LOWVILLE, a Post-Township of Lewis County, named in honor of Nicholas Low, Esq. of New-York, the original proprietor and a liberal patron; bounded N. by Denmark, E. by Black River, S. by Martinsburgh; being the Township of *Lowville*, on De Witt's Maps. Lowville is the wealthiest and most populous town of Lewis County. It has a Post-Office, 520 miles from Washington, 150 miles from Albany, and 53 N. of Utica.—This town was first settled in 1797, and its early inhabitants possessed a spirit of enterprize and of industry, happily adapted for opening the way into the forest, and which has given a very honorable character to the manners and habits of the people. The main road from Utica to Sacket's Har-

bor and the St. Lawrence country, lies through this town. The upland, in general, is tolerably good, and the intervalles along Black River are very rich. A small but durable mill-stream, runs NEastward across this town and a corner of Martinsburgh, into Black River. At the crossing of the road above mentioned, is a considerable descent in the bed of this stream; where are erected 2 grain mills, 5 saw mills, an oil mill, carding machine, clothiery, and a small air furnace.—And immediately N. of these, on a wide street and a spacious plain, is situated the *Village of Lowville*, handsomely laid out in squares. Here are about 80 houses, stores, inns, and mechanics' shops, and a flourishing academy, erected by private subscription. The hotel, is an elegant and spacious building, honorable to the proprietor, and worthy of the public spirit of the inhabitants. The lands on the E. side of Black River, opposite this town, seem to be of a quality for settlement, but have hitherto been lying in forest. A Correspondent in Jefferson County, writes me they are about to receive some settlers, and that some mills are either built or about to be erected.—The River is here very gentle, navigable both above and below the *Land-ing*, in this town, for about 20 to 25 miles. Population, 1943: 324 farmers, and 122 mechanics; 16 foreigners not naturalized; 24 free blacks; no slaves: taxable property, \$190132; 10 school districts, in which schools are kept 5 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$247.72; 626 children between 5 and 15; 679 attended school that year: electors, 367; 7881 acres of improved land; 2226 cattle, 486 horses, 4420 sheep: 15289 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 4 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery and 4 asheries.

C., J.S., O.W., M.W.W.

LUDLOWVILLE P. O., see LANSING.

LUMBERLAND, a large Township of Sullivan County, bounded N. by Bethel, E. by the Mongaup, or Thomp-

son and Deerpark, S. and W. by the Delaware River, or the State of Pennsylvania. Its form is an irregular triangle, and the area may be about 85,000 acres. The principal streams are *Ten-Mile*, *Grassy-Swamp-Brook*, *Beaver-Brook*, and a few others, with names almost as long as the streams themselves. The most of the mills are on the Delaware River, as are the settlements; the largest of which is at the mouth of *Ten-Mile*, where there is a handsome house of worship, several dwellings, a grain mill, and some saw mills. This town comprises from No. 1, to 30, and part of 31 to 40 inclusive, of the 7th division of the Minisink Patent: No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9; parts of 6, 7, 8, of the 1st division of said Patent; and 71 and 72, of great lot No. 1, of the Hardenburgh Patent. *Ten-Mile*, is becoming a busy place, and claims the name of a Village, as does *Narrowsburgh*, on the Delaware River. The centre of this town is about 14 miles SW. of *Monticello*, and it is well named Lumberland. Its trade is by the Delaware River, with Philadelphia. The Lackawaxen R., enters the Delaware opposite this town, and comes from a coal region. Population, 569: 126 farmers, 13 mechanics, 1 trader; 2 free blacks, 1 slave: taxable property, \$120911: no returns as to schools: 184 electors, 2587 acres improved land, 782 cattle, 120 horses, 1004 sheep: 4312 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 24 saw mills, 1 fulling mill. See DELAWARE AND HUDSON RIVER CANAL. C.A.,L.B.

LURENKILL, see WAWARSING.

LUZERNE, a Post-Township in the southern extremity of Warren County, 12 miles SW. of *Caldwell*, bounded N. by *Athol*, E. by *Queensbury*, S. and W. by the Hudson, or the County of *Saratoga*. This town was first settled about 1770, formed a part of *Queensbury* from 1788, to April 10, 1792, when erected into *Fairfield*, and the name changed to *Luzerne*, April 6, 1808. Adjoining the river, the soil is pretty good, and the surface smooth, but becomes barren and broken as we

retire from the Hudson. White pine forests abound, and *lumbering*, or the getting of lumber, such as boards, plank, shingles, &c., forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants, though some spars are also furnished. Most of the lands are held by possession, or lease. The possession lands are the property of the State, and the timber is too wastefully destroyed.— See PLATTSBURGH. The Luzerne Post-Office is on the Hudson, at the Hadley Falls, 12 miles W. of *Glen's Falls*, from 5 miles below which the river is navigable to the Feeder, noticed under *QUEENSBURY*. The 'Luzerne Mountain,' is of no mean pretensions to notice, but I only know it by name. Is it not the *Palmertown Mountain*, from *Corinth*? Luzerne P. O., is 23 miles N. of *Ballston Spa*, a ride I recommend to visitants at the Springs. Population, 1430: 361 farmers, 36 mechanics, 4 traders; 6 free blacks: taxable property, \$159283: no returns as to schools: nor any under the Census of 1821.

N.H.,D.D.W.,W.R.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, AND CABINET, see TROY. There are several *Lyceums*, on the same plan, in this State, as in New-York, Catskill, Albany, and Hudson.

LYME, a Township of Jefferson County, erected in 1818, from *Brownville*; it is a large township, and is bounded NWesterly by the River *St. Lawrence*, E. by *Orleans* and *Brownville*, S. by *Chaumont Bay*, W. by *Lake Ontario*, embracing several islands that lie opposite this town.— Along the river, the shore is indented by many bays and curvatures, and its extreme length, NNE. to SSW. is about 20 miles,—greatest breadth 14, giving an area of about 80,000 acres. The surface is diversified by extensive levels and moderate undulations. The predominant soil is clay or marle, with spots of sandy loam, generally good for the culture of grass or grain. Timber, a lofty growth, consisting of white pine, white oak, beech, sugar maple, hickory, elm, bass-wood, &c. Its

streams of water are inconsiderable in size, and not durable, so that it is nearly destitute of good mill-seats. Limestone probably underlays the whole, as it is seen abundantly spread over the parts that have been examined. Population, 1724; taxable property, \$124994; electors, 397; acres of improved land, 3629; 1034 cattle, 129 horses, 1082 sheep: 2873 yards of cloth made in families; 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 22 asheries: 6 school districts, in which schools are kept 6 months in 12; \$151.99 public monies received in 1821; No. children between 5 and 15, 226; No. taught that year, 183. This town extends from *Cape Vincent*, on Lake Ontario, so far N. as to include a part of the *Thousand Islands*, (principally attached to Alexandria,) with all the Islands opposite, in the River and the Lake, among the largest of which are *Grenadier* and *Fox Islands*, in L. Ontario, and *Carleton Island*, in the River, with a great many others, E. of the main channel. There are 3 Post Offices in this township, 2 on the main, and 1 on Carleton Island, noticed below. There are 2 villages growing up in this town; *Cape Vincent*, on the Cape of that name, on the bank of the St. Lawrence, directly opposite Kingston of Upper Canada, where is a Post-Office of the same name, and some stores, boats, and considerable business. It is situated at the foot of Lake Ontario, and is a place of no mean promise for an increase of business: there is a very good turnpike road from this Village to Brownville, made and owned by M. Le Ray, 21 miles in length. The other Village is *Chaumont*, at the head of Chaumont Bay, where is *Chaumont Post-Office*, and a considerable and increasing business, 10 miles from Brownville, and 11 from Cape Vincent. The fisheries of this Bay are of great importance to this country: upwards of 3000 barrels of the white fish, and those called siscoes, are put up yearly in this town, sold at the Bay, on an average, at about 3 dollars a barrel, salted and

inspected. There is a law of the State to regulate the packing and inspection of these fish, and it is well if it duly provide for sustaining their reputation according to merit. The siscoe, in my judgment, is not excelled in richness and flavour by any fish I ever saw. Put up in pickle, undressed, it may be saved, just corned in salt, in fine order for the table, from fall to spring. This fishery will create a demand and supply all over the western part of the State. But fish, for summer keeping, ought to be packed in coarse salt, and I hope the time is not remote, when our Onondaga Salt Springs will supply abundance of it. The distance from Cape Vincent to Kingston, in a right line, is 8 miles. *Carleton Island P. O.*, is on Carleton Island, separately described, attached to this town.

☞ *La Grande Isle*, or *Wolfe Island*, belongs to Canada, a Township of the latter name, attached to Kingston, U. C., and is erroneously said to have been formerly attached to this Town. See GRAND ISLE, of the *St. Lawrence R.*, and CARLETON ISLAND. The error was not discovered until those articles were in print.

R. M. E., J. C. K., C. S.

LYONS, a Post-Township of Ontario County, erected in 1811, from the S. end of Sodus; 16 miles N. of Geneva, 205 from Albany; bounded N. by Sodus, E. by Seneca County, S. by Phelps, W. by Palmyra and a part of Williamson. It is 8 miles E. and W., and 7 N. and S.; and comprises township No. 12, in the 1st range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, 2 miles of the S. end of No. 13, with the *gore* of land E. of them to Seneca County. The soil is good, and it has abundance of mill-seats. *Mud Creek* runs easterly across the S. part, and is from 3 to 6 rods wide. There are several mills erected upon it, with locks in the dams, for the passing of boats, carrying 100 to 150 barrels. This stream enters Canandaigua Creek in this town.—Salmon Creek rises in the N. part, and runs N. into Sodus Bay. This town has the Erie Canal, on a very devious course, along Mud Creek, and

of course will now think little of the navigation of that little stream, once so useful in this way. The Canandaigua Outlet meets Mud Creek in the SE. corner, and united, bear away eastward toward Seneca River. See **ERIE CANAL**. The population and business of this town are rapidly increasing, particularly about the Village of Lyons, through which the Canal runs, creating a new era in all sorts of business. For a Line of Packets, see **PALMYRA**, with eyes asquint on the remarks upon prospective civil divisions. *Lyons V.*, is about 15 miles E. of Palmyra, by the Canal, 9 W. of Clyde V., 11 W. of Galen, 17 E. of Macedon, [a new town from the W. half of Palmyra,] 18 ESE. of Ontario, 11 ESE. of Williamson, 12 SSE. of Sodus, and 12 SSW. of Wolcott. It is becoming a place of commanding importance, has a rapidly increasing population, and will be more particularly noticed in the **APPENDIX**. See also **CIVIL DIVISIONS**. Population, 3972: 968 persons employed in agriculture, 120 in manufactures, and 16 in commerce; 5 foreigners not naturalized; 12 free blacks; no slaves: taxable property, \$250908; school districts, 20; schools kept 7 months; public monies received in 1821, \$322.91; 1257 children; 1066 taught in the schools that year: electors, 786; 8853 acres of improved land; 3200 cattle, 641 horses, 6428 sheep: 28764 yards of cloth; 2 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 distillery, 1 ashery. See the **APPENDIX**. O.H., B.W., S.I.C.

LYSANDER, a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Onondaga County, 15 miles NNW. of Onondaga, 24 SSE. of Oswego; bounded N. by Granby of Oswego Co., E. by Cicero, S. by Camillus, W. by Cato of Cayuga County, being the Military Township of Lysander. The Seneca River winds eastward across this town, and it has a part of Fish and Cross Lakes, and some small mill streams. Before the Erie Canal was made navigable, the

navigation of its waters was an object of great importance. This town has fine groves of white pine, much wanted in the adjacent country. There are roads in various directions, and 2 bridges across the Seneca River. Lysander Post-Office is kept in the NW. part, and *Baldwinsville P. O.*, at a small Village of that name, on the Seneca River, where are mills, locks, and there was lately a toll-bridge. It has about 20 houses. Cicero, and Hannibal, the latter now of Oswego Co., were at first included within the bounds of Lysander. See **CICERO**. Population, 1723; of which number 256 are farmers, 38 mechanics, and 4 traders; 3 slaves, 3 free blacks: taxable property, personal, 700; total, \$134400; 332 electors; 4551 acres of improved land; 1272 cattle, 201 horses, 2570 sheep: 26656 yards of cloth made in families; 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, [one of which has 7 saws,] 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 iron works, 5 distilleries, 6 asheries: 10 school districts; schools kept 6 months in 12; \$142.26 public moneys received in 1821; 498 children between 5 and 15; 487 received instruction in the schools that year.

J.M.A., C.

M.

M'CLURE'S SETTLEMENT, see **ISCHUA**.

MACDONOUGH, named in honor of Com. Macdonough, of the Navy, a Township of Chenango County, 11 miles W. of Norwich, bounded N. by Pharsalia, E. by Preston, S. by Smithville, W. by German. It is 6 miles square, being the 13th of the '20 townships,' and was erected in 1816, from Preston. The land is tolerably uneven, a good soil, elevated, and better adapted for grass than grain, heavily timbered with maple, beech, basswood, elm, white ash, &c., and well supplied with springs and brooks. A branch of the Chenango runs S. across the W. part, supplying mill-seats.— Its population is yet but thinly spread

over it, but it is settling pretty fast.— Population, 789 : 139 farmers, 7 mechanics ; no blacks : taxable property, \$65000 : 6 schools, kept 4 months ; \$130.53 ; 240 ; 221 : 155 electors ; 2555 acres of improved land ; 747 cattle, 92 horses, 961 sheep : 6279 yards of cloth : 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, and 1 ashery. A.C.,L.C.

MACEDON, see the APPENDIX.

MCINTYRE'S SPRING, see PORTLAND.

M'KEE'S PATENT, 40000 acres, granted in 1770 to Alexander M'Kee and many others, then in Albany County, now in Otsego County.

MADISON, a Post-Township of Madison County, 6 miles E. of *Morrisville*, 94 from Albany ; bounded N. by Augusta of Oneida County, E. by Sangerfield of Oneida Co., and a small part of Brookfield, S. by Hamilton, W. by Eaton. Madison, is township No. 3, erected in 1807, from part of Hamilton, and named in honor of James Madison. It is 20 miles SW. of Utica. The soil is most natural for grass, rather moist, well watered by springs, and is rather hilly than uneven. The Oriskany* creek, rises

in this Town, as do some branches of the Chenango river. Trout, abound in these streams. This Town was first settled about 1793, principally by Yankees ; and like the other Towns in this vicinity, a good character belongs to its inhabitants. The 3d Great Western turnpike leads through Madison, near its centre. The Congregationalists have a handsome church in Madison Village ; and there is also one for the Baptists. There are a few Quakers, and some Methodists.— The Masons have a Lodge, and there are 16 school-houses. *Madison Village*, stands on a branch of the Chenango river, and contains about 45 houses, stores, &c. The Post-Office is at Madison Village, 7 miles from Morrisville, 95 from Albany, and this Village also is incorporated. Population, 2420 : 455 farmers, 6 traders, 93 mechanics ; 2 foreigners ; 24 free blacks : taxable property, \$311346 : 16 schools, 7 months in 12 ; \$403.41 ; 740 ; 930 : 427 electors, 11411 acres improved land ; 2660 cattle, 566 horses, 5593 sheep : 27605 yards cloth : 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery, 2 asheries. J.K.,O.E.B.,A.W.F.

MADISON COUNTY.

MADISON COUNTY, is situated about 108 miles WNW. of Albany, 30 SW. of Utica, and is bounded N. and NEasterly by Oneida Lake and County, E. by about 10 miles of Otsego Co., S. by Chenango Co., W. by about 4 miles on Cortlandt Co., and 27 on Onondaga County. The area is 616 square miles, or 394240 acres. Situated between 42° 43' and 43° 12' N. Latitude ; 1° 16' W. and 2° 02' W. Longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | P.Off. | Pop. | Imp. land | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|------------|--------|------|-----------|---|
| Brookfield | P.T.1 | 4240 | 16127 | 25 m. SE. of Morrisville ; Beaver Creek P.O., 31 m., 95 f. A. |
| Cazenovia | P.T.1 | 3909 | 12479 | Cazenovia V., 113 m. WNW. of A. ; New Woodstock P.O. |
| DeRuyter | P.T. | 1214 | 3585 | 21 m. WSW. of Morrisville, 123 f. Albany ; Tioughnioga. |
| EATON | P.T.1 | 3021 | 12316 | <i>Morrisville V. & P.O.</i> , 102 m. WNW. of A. ; Eaton V. |
| Georgetown | P.T. | 824 | 2055 | 13 miles SW. of M., 106 from Albany ; Otselic Creek. |
| Hamilton | P.T.1 | 2681 | 10040 | Hamilton V. & P.O., 8 m. SSE. of M., 96 f. A. ; Forks P.O. |
| Lebanon | P.T.1 | 1940 | 11307 | 3 m. S. of M., 110 f. A. ; Chenango R. ; Smith's Valley P.O. |
| Lenox | P.T.2 | 3360 | 10941 | Lenox V. ; Clockville V & P.O. ; Canestota V & P.O. ; 14 m. f. M. |
| Madison | P.T. | 2420 | 11411 | Madison V., 7 m. f. M., 95 from Albany ; Oriskany Creek. |
| Nelson | P.T.1 | 2329 | 11805 | 6 miles W. of M., 109 f. A. ; Erieville P.O. ; Height of land. |
| Smithfield | P.O.1 | 3338 | 15963 | Peterboro' V. & P.O. ; Oneida & New-Stockbridge Resery. |
| Sullivan | P.T.2 | 2932 | 10232 | Sullivan V. ; Chitteningo V. & P.O. ; Perryville V. & P.O. |

22 32208 128261

* Anglicised from Oh-risk, nettles, in the language of the Oneidas and Onondagas.

The County of Madison has the Erie Canal across its 2 northern Towns, Sullivan and Lenox, along which are found immense masses of gypsum, water lime or water cement, common lime-stone, with iron ore, and at least one saline or salt spring, an opulence of mineralogical productions no where exceeded in the western Counties. The middle and southern Towns have a diversified surface, lie pretty well elevated, on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Oneida Lake and the Susquehanna, but have a good soil for grazing and dairy farming, though rather cold, wet and frosty. The soil of the northern part is warmer, better for grain, more uneven, in part, and also more level, having hills and plains, richly diversified, and every part is well watered.—The N. part of Madison County bounds on *Oneida Lake*; the NE. is washed by *Oneida Creek*; the E. by *Unadilla River*, on both which it is bounded; and the *Chitteningo*, forms its boundary for a few miles at the NW. extremity. *Cowasselon*, *Chitteningo*, and *Canasaraga creeks*, spread over the northern and western parts; and *Chenango River* rises from many small streams spread over the central and southern part. *Otselic Creek*, and some small head streams of *Tioughnioga*, water the SWestern part. *Linkluen Lake*, lies in Cazenovia: it receives *Lime-stone Creek*, and discharges the Chitteningo.—The inhabitants are principally Yankees, a large proportion of whom are husbandmen, sober, temperate, industrious, good citizens. Much of the clothing is made in the families of the farmers, and at a much cheaper rate than it could be purchased from any large manufactories, domestic or foreign. This County includes the largest part of the New-Petersburgh tract of land, and of the New-Stockbridge Reservation; and no humane and benevolent American can fail to remember that this is a part of the favorite land of the Aborigines, now thinly scattered over the United States. The numerous turnpikes and great leading roads that traverse this County, sufficiently indicate the importance of its geographical position. Its agriculture is productive, and yet the farmers had better send some of their sons to Stephentown, for instruction in the dairy business. Madison has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$125 a year from the treasury. *Morrisville*, the capital of this County, is a pleasant Post-Village, situated on Morris's Flats, 102 miles about WNW. of Albany, for which see EATON. Cazenovia, late the County Town, has the largest population and most business of any Village in this County, if we except Chitteningo.

Statistics.—Madison elects 3 Members of Assembly, and, with Cortlandt, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 22d District: Townships, 12; Post-Offices, 22: Population, 32208: ratio of increase per annum, 4 per cent: whites, 32016; free blacks 182; *slaves*, 10; foreigners not naturalized, 67; persons employed in agriculture, 5884; in manufactures and trades, 1085; in trade and commerce, 77: school districts, 172; schools kept, average, 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$4848.29; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 9851; No. taught that year, 11600: taxable property, \$3,726,230: electors, 5829; acres of improved land, 128261; No. of neat cattle, 30953; horses, 6577; sheep, 71737; grist mills, 48; saw mills, 111; oil mills, 6; fulling mills, 31; carding machines, 29; cotton and woollen factories, 3; iron works, 1; trip hammers, 8; distilleries, 29; asheries, 64.

MADISON V., see CATSKILL.

MADRAS, PORT, see ROSSIE.

MADRID, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, bounded N. on the St. Lawrence, E. by Louisville, S. by

Potsdam, W. by Lisbon, being 10 miles square. It is about 110 miles above Montreal, 60 below Kingston, and 250 on the post-route, about NW. from Albany. The land is level, fer-

tile, and well watered by *La Grass*, or the Grass river, and some smaller streams. The surface is gently undulated, the timber beech, maple, ash, pine, oak, elm, butternut, and some cedar, with very little waste ground. The usual agricultural products are wheat, maize, pease, oats, barley, flax, &c., in good crops, and fruit succeeds extremely well. Madrid was owned by J. Waddington. D. A. and T. L. Ogden, of New-York; men, (say the inhabitants,) 'of benevolent dispositions, well calculated to settle a new country, and who have used every possible means to promote the interest and prosperity of the settlers.' The Village of *Waddington*, formerly called *Hamilton*, is pleasantly situated on the St. Lawrence, opposite a fine Island, and contains about 70 houses, an academy, a number of mills, and some elegant seats of the proprietors of this Town. One owned by Mr. Ogden is highly spoken of, as well as the Village in general, by my Correspondents. Waddington is 18 miles from Ogdensburgh. The mills are owned by the proprietors of the town, and stand on a branch of the St. Lawrence, separated from the main stream by Ogden's Island. The dam extends to the Island, and cost more than \$3000. A bridge is also thrown across this channel, here about 200 yards broad. Immediately opposite this Village, is the rapid called *Le petit Sault*, which materially injures the navigation of the St. Lawrence.—Locks are contemplated here. The Rapid called the *Long Sault*, is a little farther down the river, with the Long Sault Islands. The principal trade of this country has been with Canada, and late events have shown that it is very difficult, by prohibitory laws, to prevent its flowing in the easiest channels. The completion of our Canals will probably divert the trade southward, whenever the markets that way are better than at the north, more than was effected by embargo and non-intercourse laws, or even by war. Madrid is advancing well in population,

wealth and business. It would seem by the Post-Office Books, now before me, that the P. O. at Waddington is yet called *Hamilton*, but it will probably soon be changed to the name of the Village. *Columbia P. O.*, is in the Village of *Columbia*, or *Columbus*, on the Grass river, a pleasant, busy little place, 8 miles from Waddington, and 25 from Ogdensburgh. Population, in 1810, 1420; in 1820, 1930: 555 farmers, 52 mechanics, 1 trader; 258 foreigners not naturalized: taxable property, \$144339: 13 schools, 7 months in 12; \$194.33; 549; 574: 326 electors; 7117 acres improved land; 2330 cattle, 413 horses, 4531 sheep: 14226 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 cotton and woolen factory, 2 asheries. C., S. C., J. S. C.

MAHOPACK POND, see CARMEL.

MALARY'S SETTLEMENT, see CATHARINES.

MALONE, a Post-Township, the capital of Franklin County, bounded N. by Constable, E. by Chateaugay and Essex County, S. by Essex County, W. by Bangor. It comprises Townships 6, 9, 12, 15 and 18, in great tract No. 1 of Macomb's Purchase, and is 24 miles in length N. and S., by 6 miles in width. The settlements are all on No. 6, and a part of No. 9, in which the soil is a sandy loam, timbered with beech, maple, bass, elm, some hemlock, cedar, a small quantity of ash and cherry, and considerable pine. The principal streams are Salmon and Trout rivers, [so they call them,] and these, with many ponds in the unsettled parts, abound with excellent trout, a fish, indeed, always excellent, where it attains any size. There is a chalybeate Spring in No. 6, but that is all I know about it. There is a settled minister, of the Congregational order, and the schools are in a flourishing condition, there being 7 school districts; schools kept 9 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$170.25; 346 children, and 364 received instruction. Malone has an 'academy, but not now in operation.'

Besides school-houses, there are 3 public buildings;—the Court-House, an Arsenal, and a fire-proof Clerk's Office. The *Village of Malone*, is finely situated on both sides of Salmon river, over which is a stone bridge, of one arch, the chord of which is 80 feet, 65 feet above the surface of the water, supported by abutments of masonry, based on the solid rock, that forms the bank of the stream. Besides the public buildings, the Village contains about 50 houses and stores, and has a printing-office, and the Post-Office, 220 miles, on the post-routes, N. of Albany, about 50* WNW. of Plattsburgh, and 57 ENE. of Ogdensburgh. There are roads, said, now, to be good, to Clinton, St. Lawrence, and Jefferson Counties. Population, 1130: 20 foreigners not naturalized; 310 farmers, 10 traders, and 58 mechanics: taxable property, real, \$150000;—total, \$151175: electors, 268; 4937 acres of improved land; 1120 cattle, 242 horses, 2070 sheep: 9853 yards of cloth made in families: 4 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 carding machine, 1 fulling mill, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries, 1 paper mill, 3 tanneries, and 6 asheries. The former name of this town was *Ezrville*, changed to Malone in June, 1812.

F.L.H., A.W.

MALTA, a Township of Saratoga County, 4 miles SE. of *Ballston Spa*, and 25 N. of Albany.; bounded N. by Saratoga Springs, E. by Saratoga Lake and Stillwater, S. by Halfmoon, W. by Ballston and a small corner of Milton. This Town has *Dunning Street Post-Office*, and is 6½ miles N. and S., with a medial width of 3 miles. There are 3 churches, 2 for Methodists, and 1 for Presbyterians, and 7 school-houses. Ballston creek, the outlet of Ballston or Long Lake, runs

* So say some Correspondents, and others more, or less, but the Post-Master at that place, though repeatedly applied to, says nothing, while a resident Correspondent writes me, 'the distance to Plattsburgh is 52 miles.' Some have stated this much higher, and I guess it is known only by guess.

E. across the S. end, to Round Lake in the SE. corner; and Saratoga Lake forms 3 miles of the boundary at the NE. corner. Mill-seats are scarce. The soil of the W. half is principally a stiff loam, and the surface agreeably undulated;—of the E. part, a light sand, and either quite level, or curiously broken by irregular hills and vallies. In the W., the timber partakes of a great variety of deciduous trees, while the E. has extensive groves of pine. An intermediate range of mold, or a sandy loam, presents an easy soil of light arable lands, equally well adapted for grain and grass, and is probably the most durable farming land in this Town. The roads are laid on parallel lines that bound surveys, intersected by others at right angles, similar to those of Ballston. And *Dunning Street*, so called, from an early inhabitant who settled here in 1771, extends 2 miles eastward from the W. line to the centre, where is a small Village, at the intersection of the N. and S. road. Here is a handsome open area, on a beautiful sandy plain, where are held the Town-meetings. The inhabitants are, almost without exception, farmers, and their agriculture and domestic economy, very respectable. The Round Lake is about 4 miles in circumference, and discharges Anthony's Kill eastward to the Hudson. Around this Lake is a hard stony soil, curiously tossed into hillocks, where is another hamlet or small Village, *Slab City*, and some mills. The best route for a good road, from Waterford to the Springs, is by 'the Borough,' the Anthony's Kill, the Round Lake and Dunning-Street, and though in bad order, it is now principally travelled. There ought to be a turnpike, on this route, and I am told there soon will be one. The ground is rough, but firm, free of sand, which makes our roads in this quarter so heavy. In noticing this road, I must repeat my admonition to the farmers along it, to destroy, while they can, the patches of the *Canada Thistle*, now suffered to flourish along it.

Many of the remarks under MILTON, as to the destruction of timber, apply equally well to this Town, and indeed to the whole County. The planting of groves of wood, on some of the out lots and waste fields, to be found on almost every farm, ought to be resorted to by every judicious farmer. The rock that underlays the soil, at various depths, but generally throughout this Town, is argillite, or a soft crumbly slate stone, very properly termed a clay-slate. In some of the tracts of hard soil, a pretty stiff argillaceous loam, especially on lands rather too wet for grain and the plough, and having a northern aspect, this formation is increasing, in wet seasons, a fact that every observing farmer, living on such lands, must have noticed.—Where this is forming, the land is of little value, and it ought to be prevented by trench-ploughing, or throwing the land into ridges, and forming a thorough drain of the soil. Population, 1518: 306 persons engaged in agriculture, 161 in manufactures, and 8 in commerce and trade: 9 foreigners not naturalized; 10 free blacks, 2 slaves: taxable property, \$246514; 269 electors; 10878 acres of improved land; 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, and 1 distillery: 1300 head of cattle, 339 horses, 2803 sheep: 12048 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: school districts, 7; schools kept 10 months in 12; \$210.44 public monies; 483 children between 5 and 15; 489 taught in the schools.

S. S., T. C., M. L., A. A., J. H.

MAMAKATING, a Post-Township of Sullivan County, lying in the SE. corner, bounded northerly by Wawarsing of Ulster County, easterly and southerly by Orange Co., W. by Thompson. Its medial length is about 15 miles, and its medial width about 7 or 8;—an irregular trapezium. The Shawangunk mountain extends from SW. to NE. through this town, being a continuation of the same ridge which stretches across Pennsylvania, under the name of the Blue hills. Its width

here, is about 2 miles, and the eastern side admits of cultivation quite to its summit, while the western is much more broken and ledgy. The surface is much diversified, and the soil various, from the very best, through every possible grade to the very poorest: the rich plain and the barren marsh; the alluvial flat and the mountain precipice. It is well watered by several small streams and springs, and contains one small pond. A large part of Mamakating is yet in a state of nature, clothed with lofty growths of white pine on the low lands, and the common varieties on the uplands.—There are ledges of lime-stone and slate, of a good quality. The Shawangunk kill or creek, which forms the eastern boundary, is the largest, and much the best mill-stream; and most of the mills are erected upon it, and on the eastern shore, though owned in Sullivan County. Mamakating, or *Basler's* kill, or creek, rises near the N. end of this town, and runs a S. course of about 16 miles, into the Navasink creek or river, at Deerpark.—These streams afford excellent trout and pike, in abundance. This town was first settled more than 100 years ago, and the inhabitants are a mixture of all nations, now computed at 2800 souls. Lands held partly in fee, and partly by leases; some durable, some for lives. It contains a Presbyterian, and a Baptist meeting-house. The *Post-Village of Bloomingburgh*, in the SE. part of the town, is the principal village, situated on the Shawangunk creek, at the crossing of the Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike, $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Newburgh. The situation is delightful, healthy, and it is a place of considerable trade, and has a printing-office. *Burlingham*, 4 miles N. of Bloomingburgh, on the Kingston road, is a pleasant little place also, of some business; and Mamakating Village, or *Rome!* must be named, at least. A Correspondent says, fossil coal, of good quality, has been discovered in this town, and I wish it may prove so, and in great quantity, though

still I have my doubts. See WOODSTOCK, and DELAWARE R. AND HUDSON CANAL, and LACKAWAXEN RIVER. Population, 2702: 371 farmers, 126 mechanics, 13 traders; 67 foreigners; 12 free blacks, 31 *slaves*: taxable property, \$313471: 11 schools, 8 months in 12; \$361.20; 691; 483: 519 electors, 8317 acres of improved land, 2357 cattle, 416 horses, 2602 sheep: 15478 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 15 saw mills, 1 carding machine, 1 trip hammer.

C.A.,L.B.,S.R.B.

MAMARONECK, a Post-Township of Westchester County, 23 miles NE. of New-York, and about 142 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Scarsdale, E. by Harrison and Rye, S. by Long-Island Sound, W. by New-Rochelle. Its length N. and S. is 3 miles, and its medial width $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The situation is pleasant, and there has lately been erected an extensive cotton factory, which promises a considerable increase of population and business. The buildings are of brick, and pronounced very elegant by my Correspondents. Mamaroneck creek, in the E., and Shelldrake creek in the centre, supply mill-seats, on which are erected 1 grain mill, 2 saw mills, and 2 factories. A handsome bay forms a harbor for vessels of 100 tons, and the turnpike to New-York is very excellent. The Post-Office was established in 1812. The Quakers have a Monthly meeting here, and the Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics, have also congregations and stated preaching. The lands are good, and held in fee. The cotton factory is intended to be one of the most extensive in the United States. The Village of Mamaroneck has 15 houses. A Correspondent says, 'your description of Mamaroneck is correct, except that the factories have dwindled into insignificance, which you will have to notice in the second edition of your Gazetteer.'—About the time of receiving this information, I saw persons removing the

gine and machinery from the defunct factory at Ballston Spa, and learned it was going to Mamaroneck, about to substitute steam for water power, all I could learn from the workmen. In order to inform my readers correctly, I have written to Mamaroneck, but got no reply, and after delaying this article as long as practicable, add this note of explanation. The Census returns 2 'cotton and woollen factories,' in this Town, in 1821. Population, 878: 89 farmers, 82 mechanics, and 12 persons engaged in commerce and trade; 28 foreigners not naturalized; no *slaves*; 40 free blacks: taxable property, \$164688: electors, 174; 3571 acres of improved land; 389 cattle, 99 horses, 158 sheep: 709 yards of cloth made in families: no returns as to schools, &c. S.M.,D.R.,S.D.

MANCHANOC, see GARDINER'S ISLAND.

MANCHESTER, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 10 miles N. of *Canandaigua*, [that is, its centre is 10 miles N. of Canandaigua Village,] bounded N. by Palmyra, E. by Phelps, S. by Hopewell, W. by Farmington, being T. 11, in the 2d Range, 6 miles square. In the 1st edition of this Work, this was the easternmost of the 2 townships that then constituted the Town of Farmington. It was erected into a separate Town in 1821, and called *Burt*; and in April, 1822, received its present name, by another act of legislation. The surface is gently uneven or waving, and the soil good, without exception, with good proportions of arable and meadow land. It is all thickly settled, divided into small farms, owned in fee simple by their occupants. The Canandaigua outlet, as it is here called, runs SW. to NE. across this Town, forming many valuable mill-seats, well improved. The Ontario Manufacturing Co., had their works on this stream, and the loss of them is much regretted by the inhabitants. They were destroyed by fire, in the winter of 1821-2. *Manchester Village*, in the W. part, on the W. side of the C. outlet, [or

the *Clyde*, or any thing that is *short*,] has some manufactures, a small collection of houses, the Post-Office, 'and an elegant stone Church, with a bell.' This Village is on the post-road from Canandaigua to Palmyra, Williamson, &c., 8 miles from Canandaigua.— About 1 mile southerly, or up-stream, is the Village called *Shortsville*, where there are mills of various kinds, a paper mill, furnace, and a great deal of business. It is 7 miles from Canandaigua. The Sulphurous Fountains in the SE. corner of this Town, have very justly attracted considerable notice. They are situated about 10 miles NE. of Canandaigua, and 12 NW. of Geneva, and have somehow obtained the name of *Clifton Springs*. The principal issues are in 3 large springs, and the rocks are calcareous, filled with impressions generally imputed to petrification of testaceous shells; and, as I apprehend, very erroneously in most instances. The waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur, at first perfectly transparent, becoming opaque, and changing to a yellowish cream color, as the precipitates form, which consist of a carbonate of lime, and of sulphur, in the state of brimstone. In this state they emit great quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen, which diffuses the scent to very considerable distances. Yet plants grow in these springs, though covered with the deposition of sulphurous and calcareous matter, as are the stones also, and every other body resting in the water; and cattle drink freely of them without injury, or any perceptible effects. Where one of these springs rises, is a spot of 5 or 6 rods diameter, completely covered with these mineral precipitates, principally sulphur, which is found to be in some places near 6 feet deep: and cart-loads of it may be collected in a few minutes, though mixed with every substance which chance has thrown into the mass. And yet abundant as it is, I do not learn that any attempts have been made to cleanse or manufacture any of it for use. The rocks

of this region partake very abundantly of that peculiar fetor, noticed under MINERALOGY. These Springs have become places of considerable resort, especially by persons afflicted with scrofulous affections, in which the use of these waters has been found highly beneficial. The Clifton Hotel has a small library, with good accommodations for visitants. For the number of inhabitants, &c., see FARMINGTON, less than half of which are supposed to be in this Town, which was *unfortunately* erected just *after* the 2 late Censuses, and before any of the returns as to schools, &c., now in my possession, were made. W.V.D., O.H.

MANCHESTER V. and P. O., see PARIS.

MANCHESTER V. and P. O., see NIAGARA.

MANHATTAN ISLAND, see NEW-YORK.

MANHATTANVILLE, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

MANHEIM, a Post-Township of Herkimer County, 11 miles ENE. of *Herkimer*, 69 WNW. of Albany; bounded N. by Salisbury, E. by E. Canada creek, or the town of Oppenheim of Montgomery County, S. by the Mohawk river, W. by Fairfield and Herkimer, being about 6 miles square.— Except along the Mohawk, there are no intervalles, but the upland is of superior quality, and it probably yields as much wheat as any town of the same size in the County. Its situation is high, it is well watered, and healthy:—has no mountains, lakes or ponds, nor metals, yet discovered. The inhabitants are principally farmers, tho' with a competent number of mechanics, and there are 200 families principally of Dutch extract. There are 2 Dutch Reformed churches, and 9 school-houses and schools: 6 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, and 2 carding machines. The first settlements commenced about the year 1770, but the inhabitants were driven off during the Revolutionary war, and returned with the peace. The Post-Office is near the SE. corner,

on the river-road, 14 miles E. of Herkimer Court-House. Population, 1777; 329 electors, 8809 acres of improved land; 1542 cattle, 615 horses, 2577 sheep: 13842 yards cloth made in the household way in 1821. This town was formerly in Montgomery County, and was attached to Herkimer in 1817, with *Salisbury* and *Danube*.

D.H., C.F., J.M.

MANLIUS, a Post-Township of Onondaga County, 10 miles E. of *Onondaga*, and 137 miles a little N. of W. from Albany, on the great road to Niagara; bounded N. by Cicero, E. by Madison County, S. by Pompey, W. by Onondaga and Salina. It is nearly 10 miles square, Manlius of the Military tract. The S. part is moderately uneven or hilly, the N. more level, and the soil of the whole is very fertile of grain, grass, fruit, &c. In this town are abundance of mill-seats, on Limestone, Chitteningo and Butternut creeks, and a great number of mills. About 1 mile S. of Manlius Village, on the 2 branches of Limestone creek, are remarkably high falls; on the W. branch 100 feet, on the E. about 50. Between these branches is a Sulphur spring, strongly impregnated, and which, in common with several other springs in this vicinity, has a powerful petrifactive action on bodies immersed in its waters. The inhabitants are immigrant Yankees, or German and Dutch, from the Mohawk river, industrious and prosperous. The Erie Canal crosses this town, near its centre. There are 4 *Post-Offices*, and 5 'Villages,' known by local names. *Manlius*, a Post-Borough, [or incorporated Village, with a Post-Office of the same name,] is situated on Limestone creek, at the junction of 3 or 4 turnpikes, 12 miles E. of *Onondaga*, and 40 W. of Utica. It contains 100 dwellings, and about 200 buildings of all descriptions, 3 churches, 1 of which is for Methodists, 1 for Presbyterians and 1 for Episcopalians, a Masonic Lodge, [the Post-Office, indicated above,] a printing-office, and a cotton factory, and has a great deal of hydraulic, mecha-

nical and trading business. The *Post-Village of Fayetteville*, 2 miles N. of Manlius, on the N. branch of the Seneca turnpike, has 25 houses. The *Post-Village of Orrville*, 5 miles NW. of Manlius, on the same turnpike, has about 20 houses, a church, and a side cut to the Erie Canal. *Eagleville*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Manlius, near the E. line, has about 20 houses. The *Post-Village of Jamesville*, 5 miles W. of Manlius, is on Butternut creek, and has mills and about 35 houses. Near this is an extraordinary cavern in the earth, discovered by digging a well, which opened into a cavity that has been traced 30 rods under ground.— Within 2 miles of Manlius Village, above described, which is on the border of a deep gulf through which flows Limestone creek, are 4 grain mills, 5 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 nail factories, an oil mill, and a cotton and woollen factory.— *Green Pond*, is a curiosity; its surface being near 200 feet below the common level of its shores, precipitous and rocky. Unlike the surface of a smooth water on alpine heights, where the reflection of light shows a ruddy splendor, like burnished gold, this has a mirror of deep green; and it merits alike the attention of the scientific philosopher, and the merely curious tourist. It is known to be 200 feet deep, and the water at the bottom has a strong smell of sulphur. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in width. Population, 5872: 833 farmers, 185 mechanics, and 23 traders, or 'persons engaged in commerce; 5 foreigners not naturalized: 13 slaves; 30 free blacks: school districts, 24; schools kept 8 months in 12; 1629 children between 5 and 15; 1590 taught in the schools in 1821; public monies received that year, \$918.66: taxable property, personal, 14600; total, \$416940: electors, 1303; 12713 acres of improved land; 2516 cattle, 739 horses, 11066 sheep: 22128 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 14 grist mills, 15 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 4 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1

cotton and woollen factory, 1 iron works, 3 trip hammers, and 2 asheries.

J.M.A., S.L.E., J.O.W., S.M.S.

MANNING'S ISLAND, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

MANOR-HOUSE, see CLERMONT, and RENSSELAERWYCK.

MAN-OF-THE-GROUND, see AVON.

I should have said, in my notice of this singular production, that some of the roots, which have been sent me by Correspondents, very nearly resembled, in form, the human figure, a sort of dwarf-man, grown in the ground, like a potatoe,—a good subject for popular superstition. If found in a Roman Catholic Country, we Protestants would expect the Priests to make use of it, in the way of 'pious frauds.'

MANSION-HOUSE, of the 'Patroon,' see WATERVLIET.

MAPLETOWN, see HOOSAC, and CANAJOHARIE.

MAPLETOWN PATENT, 1762, 10000 acres, is in Hoosac.

MARBLETOWN, a large and valuable Post-Township of Ulster County, near 10 miles SW. of Kingston; bounded NEasterly and E. by Hurley and New-Paltz, Southerly by Rochester, W. by Shandakan. Esopus creek runs SE. in the N., toward the E. corner, where it turns NW. across Hurley, and passes Kingston Village, in the town of Kingston. Rondout creek runs SE. across the S. angle, and these streams, with their branches, supply abundance of mill-seats, and are bordered by fine alluvial lands, long since known by the name of Esopus flats. The Rondout has one fall of 25 feet. Marble, of a superior quality, finely clouded, and which quarries well and receives a high polish, is found here in great abundance, and from which this town takes its name. Near *Stone ridge*, a small settlement, there is a large stone church, the front of unpolished marble; there is another at *Shokan*, local names for small districts, as is also *Tangore*, where is a bloomery and a manufactory of mill-irons. The two churches are of the

Dutch Reformed order, and there is also a Methodist church. There are near 20 schools, (in winter,) and several also are continued through the year. The Patented lands held in common in this town, have very recently been divided; and lands are held almost universally in fee-simple. The Navasink turnpike leads through this town, and the common roads are numerous and good. On the Rondout Falls are several grain, saw and fulling mills, and a valuable factory of fine woollen cloth. Population, 3809; taxable property, \$271816; electors, 660; acres of improved land, 18096; 3486 cattle, 820 horses, 4152 sheep; yards of cloth made in families, 28832: 13 grist mills, 28 saw mills, 6 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 3 distilleries, and 1 ashery. C.T.

MARCELLUS, a Post-Township of Onondaga County, 10 miles W. of Onondaga, 60 miles W. of Utica, and 157 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Camillus, E. by Onondaga and Otisco, S. by Spafford, and by Sempronius of the County of Cayuga, W. by Owasco and Brutus of Cayuga County. Its extent N. and S. is 11 miles, and 9½ E. and W.—This town embraces about half the length of Skaneateles and Otisco Lakes, which discharge northward, in streams of a good size for mills, and abounding with fine sites. The surface is gently undulated with swells of a moderate elevation, and the soil is rich and fertile. There are ledges of fine blue limestone, of an excellent quality.—Skaneateles creek drives 4 grain mills, 4 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, an oil mill, and 2 trip hammers, in this town. On the Otisco creek, which runs N. from Otisco Lake, through the E. part of Marcellus into Camillus, there are 19 mills and 1 furnace. The land is held by right of soil, and well cultivated. The Seneca turnpike, a part of the grand chain of good roads from Albany to Niagara, leads across this town.—The inhabitants manufacture much of

their clothing in the household way. Near the N. line of this town, a considerable proportion of the waters of Skaneateles creek disappear, and are lost in the chasms of the limestone ledges: In the next valley E. of this, flows the Otisco creek, lying considerably lower than the Skaneateles; and in this creek are very large springs, near the E. line of Marcellus, supposed to be fed by the subterranean passage from the larger stream. However this may be, the waters of the Otisco, for a short distance below these springs, possess strong petrifactive qualities, not observable above. The limestone of this country abounds with petrifications. There are 4 Post-Offices in this town, and 2 considerable Villages. *Marcellus*, on the Otisco, formerly called Nine Mile Creek, 6 miles E. of Skaneateles, has a church, school-house, and 40 houses, with the Marcellus Post-Office. *Skaneateles*, a handsome Post-Village, on the outlet of the lake of the same name, 145 miles a little N. of W. from Albany, has 100 houses, stores, offices, &c., a handsome Presbyterian church, a library, several mills, and a good deal of business. It stands on the Seneca turnpike, as does Marcellus V., and here also terminates a turnpike, of 80 miles in length, from Richfield in Otsego County. They will shortly be intersected here by a turnpike from Homer, in Cortlandt County, to Elbridge, in Camillus. On the W. shore of the Lake, near this place, is a Friends' Boarding School, of some celebrity. Its situation is pleasant and healthy. *Clintonville P. O.*, is on the Hamilton and Skaneateles turnpike, near the centre of the town, 4 miles E. of Skaneateles. *Borodino P. O.*, is on the E. shore of Skaneateles Lake, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. of Skaneateles, on the road to Spafford and Homer. In some of the Post-Office Tables, 'Marietta, Oneida Co., N. Y.,' appears, but there is no such Post-Office at this time. The place so called, is in this town, 2 miles from Amber P. O., in Otisco, and only deserves this expla-

natory notice. Population, 6503: farmers, 1044; 267 mechanics; 10 traders: 30 foreigners not naturalized: 8 slaves, 26 free blacks: taxable property, \$480,000: school districts, 33; schools kept 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$819.50; No. of children between 5 and 15, 2181; No. that received instruction in the schools that year, 2219: electors, 1161; 26894 acres of improved land; 6878 cattle, 1420 horses, 16628 sheep: 68432 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 13 grist mills, 15 saw mills, 3 oil mills, 10 fulling mills, 24 carding machines, 3 cotton and woollen factories, 1 trip hammer, 9 distilleries, and 3 asheries. J.M.A.

MARENGO P. O., see GALEN.

MARIA LAKE, see DUANESBURGH.

MARINE HOSPITAL, see CASTLETOWN.

MARLBOROUGH, a small Township in the SE. corner of Ulster County, on the W. shore of the Hudson, 23 miles S. of Kingston; bounded N. by New-Paltz, E. by the Hudson, S. by Newburgh of the County of Orange, W. by Plattekill. Its medial extent N. and S. is about 6 miles, and it may be 3 miles wide; the area about 18 square miles. The land is under good cultivation, and is productive of all the common agricultural products of this region. The inhabitants consist of a larger proportion of English families, than in most other towns of this County. The road of the Farmers' turnpike and bridge company, terminates in this town. There are a good many Friends in this town, who have 1 meeting-house, and there is also 1 for Presbyterians. There is a small hamlet called *Milton*;—a neighborhood called *Lattingtown*, besides some river Landings and places of some business. The lands are held by right of soil. Population, 2248: taxable property, \$108172; electors, 364; acres of improved land, 9436; 1665 cattle, 424 horses, 2092 sheep: 10887 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 7 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1

cotton and woollen factory, and 1 distillery.

C.T.

MARTINSBURGH, a Post-Township, the capital of Lewis County, established as such in 1805; bounded N. by Lowville, E. by Black River, S. and W. by Turin. It consists of 2 townships, *Cornelia* and *Porcia*, on De Witt's Maps, or Nos. 4 and 5, on Lay's Map. The first settlements commenced in 1801, by General Walter Martin and others, and the progress of its improvements was very rapid. Gen. Martin purchased *Porcia*, containing about 8000 acres, and almost every lot is now under improvements, owned by actual settlers. Husbandry and the business of agriculture, occupy a large share of the inhabitants of the Western Country; and in no part so new as this, is it more respectable, or pursued with better effect. The surface is moderately uneven, though feasible almost without exception, with a gentle descent to the E.—the soil is a rich mold. *Roaring brook*, a good mill-stream, runs eastward into Black river, and affords good mill-seats.—There is 1 Presbyterian church, and 10 school-houses. There is 1 grain mill, 6 saw mills, a paper mill, 2 carding machines, 2 fulling mills, and 2 distilleries. The settlements, and the population of this town, are almost exclusively confined to that part denominated *Porcia*, on the Map—the other part being reserved by the heirs of Wm. Constable.* Limestone, which quarries well, is plenty, and easily procured; a specimen of which is seen in the house of Gen. Martin.—Near the centre of this town, on a healthy and pleasant eminence, the Village of *Martinsburgh* is seen to great advantage. Here are about 50 houses, a Mark lodge, the county buildings, consisting of a court-house and jail, a Presbyterian meeting-house, 2 distilleries, a saw mill, grain mill, paper mill, fulling mill and carding machine—several taverns and stores, and the Post-Office, 142 miles from Al-

bany. *Martinsburgh* lies 48 miles about N. from *Utica*, and 34 SE. from *Brownville*, on the main roads from *Johnstown*, *Utica* and *Rome*, into the Black river country, and the County of *St. Lawrence*. Population, 1497: 281 farmers, and 57 mechanics; 4 foreigners not naturalized; 2 free blacks, no slaves: taxable property, \$160194; 10 school districts; schools kept 6 months in 12; \$137.84 public monies; 471 children; 515 taught in the schools in 1821: electors, 308; 8159 acres of improved land; 1528 cattle, 272 horses, 2501 sheep: 12442 yards of cloth made in families in 1821.

B.Y., E.B., W.M.

MARYLAND, a Township of Otsego County, 16 miles S. of *Copperstown*, erected in 1808 from the SW. corner of *Worcester*; bounded N. by *Westford*, E. by *Worcester*, Southerly by *Charlotte creek*, or the County of *Delaware*, W. by *Milford*, or the *Susquehanna*. *Shenevas creek* runs SWesterly through this town to the *Susquehanna*. The surface is hilly;—but with rich intervening vallies, it has good lands for grain and grass, though in general better adapted for grass than grain. It is a good grazing country, well watered by springs and brooks. A barren, wild tract of very considerable extent in this town, has the name of *Cromhorn mountains*. The State owns about 10,000 acres here, principally on this tract, and which has very few inhabitants. There is a small pond on the top of the *Cromhorn** mountains, said to be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and to afford small fish for the angler. This pond, of course, must be called a Lake, because that sounds larger, as mountains are larger than hills,—and the legislature calls those lands the *Cromhorn Mountain Tract*, and the State is selling the lands to individuals. So then, 'according to law,' *Cromhorn Lake* is on the top of the '*Cromhorn Mountain Tract*,' on the top of *Maryland*, near the top of the *Susquehanna*, and of

* See PIERREPONT'S LANDS.

* See *Crom Elbow*.

the County of Otsego. The public buildings are a Presbyterian and a Baptist Church, and 7 school-houses. Population, in 1810, 1106; in 1820, 1439: 357 farmers, 49 mechanics, 4 traders; 6 foreigners not naturalized; 3 free blacks; 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$133101: 7 schools, kept 7 months in 12; \$165.16; 467; 491: 275 electors; 7322 acres of improved land; 1496 cattle, 284 horses, 2755 sheep: 12618 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 19 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 3 carding machines, 3 distilleries and 3 asheries. A.C.T.,E.W.,B.G.,E.P.

MARY'S LAKE, see MEXICO.

MASONVILLE, a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Delaware County, 24 miles W. of *Delhi*, bounded N. and NE. by Sidney, southerly by Tompkins, W. by Sandford and Bainbridge, of Broome and Chenango Counties. It is situated between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, and the land is elevated and hilly, having small streams that run to each of those rivers. There are tracts of rich arable land in the vallies, but it is a country for grazing and grass, and not for Dutch, or grain farming, though grain is raised for home consumption. It has a turnpike eastward from Bainbridge Village, formerly Jericho Bridge, from which it is distant 8 miles, E., and 14 W. of Walton. Population, 719: 132 farmers, 17 mechanics, 1 trader; 1 foreigner; 7 free blacks; taxable property, \$112310: 4 schools, 7 months in 12; \$92.94; 216; 258: 165 electors, 3103 acres improved land, 2943 cattle, 106 horses, 1660 sheep: 7451 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 9 saw mills.

A.C.,N.T.,O.P.,C.G.

MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS, in the State of New-York.—The original Charter of Massachusetts, extended the Grant to that Colony, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, as did the Charters of Connecticut, and Virginia, so ignorant were our ancestors in the 'Father-land,' of the geography of this great Continent. Hence have arisen many disputes, about territorial limits and rights, between the several States. The Charter of Massachusetts, being older than that of New-

York, suggested to the people of this State the necessity of a compromise, on such terms as could be had of the people of '*the Bay State*,' as Massachusetts used to be called, long since my remembrance. After various abortive attempts at an amicable compromise, and appeals to the Old Congress of the Confederation, or Thirteen United Colonies, acts were passed by New-York and Massachusetts, referring the adjustment of all differences, to Commissioners, named on the part of each. These Commissioners met at Hartford, Ct., and on the 16th of Dec. 1786, duly executed an agreement, in behalf of their respective governments, finally adjusting all claims and differences.

By this agreement, Massachusetts confirmed to New-York all lands claimed by that State within the present limits of the State of New-York: and New-York ceded to Massachusetts, "the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians," to the following great tracts of land, reserving to itself the rights of political sovereignty, or government, in the territory so ceded. First, to 230400 acres, equal to 10 townships of 6 miles square, between the Owego and Chenango Rivers, the '*Massachusetts' Ten Townships*;' and second, all the lands now in this State lying W. of a line running due N. from the 82d mile-stone, on the N. boundary of Pennsylvania, to the British possessions in Canada, excepting 1 mile along the E. side of Niagara River. This line commences in N. lat. 42°, 82 miles W. of the NE. corner of Pennsylvania, is called the '*Pre-emption Line*,' runs through Geneva, and Sodus Bay, and proves to be the meridian of the City of Washington.

Shortly after this cession, Massachusetts sold its right to the 10 townships, to Samuel Brown, and 59 associates, for \$3333.33 +, £1000, 'lawful money' of 'New-England,' as Dr. Morse would say. And in 1783, for 1 million of dollars, sold all the rest to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, who appointed the *Reverend* Samuel Kirkland, to extinguish the Indian title, which was soon effected, excepting to the Indian Reserves, noticed below. The lands were now surveyed, into Ranges, and Townships, designated by numbers, numerically, commencing with range 1, township 1, at the SE. corner, and sold in parcels to speculators, and actual settlers, and among the earliest of the latter was Jeremiah Wadsworth, at *Wadsworth Farm*, from which I refer the reader to CANANDAIGUA. The E. line of this cession is about 83 miles in length, and the S. 137, for the area and population of which, see the several Counties, into which it is subdivided.

In 1797, Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, purchased the Tract, now the *Holland Company Purchase*, of Phelps and Gorham,

2,100,000 acres, for less than 6 cents an acre, and shortly afterwards sold it to Wilhem Willink, and 11 associates, in Holland, the *Holland Land Company*. This Tract is bounded on the E. by a transit meridian line, due N. from Lat. 42°, embracing the 2 western Ranges of the County of Allegany, and with an offset W. of 2 1-4 miles in Stafford, extends N. to Lake Ontario, on the W. line of Murray, embracing the Counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie, Niagara, and the W. two-fifths of Allegany County, and nearly the W. four-fifths of the County of Genesee. It is surveyed into Ranges, and Townships, as above, commencing at the SE. corner, also, Ranges 1 to 15, each range embracing from 16, down to 3 townships. This Company has Agents, and Land Offices, at Batavia, Ellicottville, and other places, noticed in the Topography. The same Company did own a large portion of NW. Pennsylvania, contracted to certain speculators, some 6 or 7 years since, of some of whom, I know by experience, it is not safe to purchase.

The *Pulleney Estate*, of which Robert Troup, Esq., of Geneva, is the Agent, comprises, with some exceptions, the eastern part of the Massachusetts Lands, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by the Pre-emption Line, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by a transit meridian line, due N. from Lat. 42° to the Genesee River, at the mouth of the CANASARAGA of Steuben County, thence by that River to the S. line of Caledonia, thence W. 12 miles, and thence NEasterly, by the E. line of the *Triangle*, 12 miles W. of the Genesee R., to Lake Ontario. It comprises nearly all of Steuben and Ontario Counties, the E. range of townships of Allegany Co., and the E. and principal parts of the Counties of Livingston and Monroe, and was also purchased of Phelps and Gorham. This great estate, as also that of the Holland Company, are owned by foreigners, the former in Great Britain, the proprietors of which are specially authorised by law to hold and convey lands in this State. The titles to their lands are perfectly good, and they have yet vast quantities of wild lands, for actual settlers, on easy and equitable terms. See the above Counties, and their Towns, rivers, creeks, &c., all minutely described, though the Agents of these immense Estates, enjoying fat places themselves, have only *helped to hinder me*, in the very lean gleanings of my avocation, a Work of immense labor and difficulty, not even cheered by a shadow of hope of adequate compensation.

The *Reserves*, or *Indian Reservations*, within the Massachusetts' Lands, were, the *Canadea*, *Gardeau*, and *Big Tree*, on the Genesee River, the *Tonnewanta*, *Tuscarora*, *Buffalo Creek Reservation*, the *Oil Spring R.*, one at *Cattaraugus Creek*, and one of 1

mile wide, 20 miles along both sides of the *Alleghany River*, commencing 20 miles below Olean. The Indians extend a like Reservation along the same River, for a considerable distance into Pennsylvania, where the Chief of this band or tribe resides, *Corn-Planter*, noticed in another place.

The cession of this great tract of land, as above, to Massachusetts, has operated favorably, in all respects, though the measure has been pretty liberally condemned, among some of our speculators in great Patents.—It has been the means of making a great many absolute freeholds, and of excluding from that part of our State, the Lease system of a landed aristocracy, a result highly creditable to the Holland Company, and other large Proprietorships, remarks casually dropped, but to which I may invite very serious attention. See KAYADEROSSERAS PATENT, JOHNSTOWN, and ROYAL GRANTS.

MASSENA, a Post-Township in the NE. extremity of St. Lawrence County, 43 miles ENE. of *Ogdensburgh*, bounded N. by lat. 45°, E. by Franklin County, S. by Hopkinton, westerly by Stockholm and Louisville. The soil of this township is very excellent, the surface gently uneven; the timber along the rivers mostly white pine; on the uplands, beech, maple, linden or basswood, &c. Grass, and Racket Rivers run through this town, nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence, and are from one to two miles apart. The Racket is the largest, and here about 16 rods wide. Near *Lay's Falls*, is a sulphur spring, of some repute in cutaneous complaints. There are some mills yet standing, which have been erected about 30 years, and the above streams furnish good mill-seats. The pine timber is very good, and spars are taken from these woods to Quebec, 80 to 100 feet in length. The St. Regis Reservation indents the NE. corner of this town, and these sons of the soil claim as their right the many and beautiful Islands in the St. Lawrence, which right they have sold to D. A. Ogden, of Madrid. Barnhardt's Island is attached to this town. *Chesterfield Post-Office*,* is in the S. part,

* If there be such an one? I find it on my List from the Gen. Post-Office, but 2 of my Correspondents, Post-Masters in that County, doubt there being any such at present.

and this town presents little to demand a long article. The pleasant Village of Cornwall, the capital of Dundas County, Upper Canada, stands opposite this town, and makes a pretty appearance. Population in 1810, 955; in 1820, 944: 210 farmers, 2 traders, 11 mechanics; 157 foreigners not naturalised: taxable property, \$134460: 7 schools, 7 months in 12; \$56.48; 187; 213: 223 electors; 2497 acres improved land; 1313 cattle, 153 horses, 1480 sheep: 4113 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 2 carding machines, 9 asheries. A.C., C.A.L.

MATTATUC P. O., see SOUTHOLD.

MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS, or the HIGHLANDS, of the HUDSON, HIGHLANDS, of NEW-YORK, FISHKILL MOUNTAINS,—for they are called by all these names, and locally, by a multiplicity noticed below. They were called Matteawan, by the aborigines, the country of Good Fur, their name also for the Creek, that we now call the Vis-Kill, or Fishkill, a Dutch name, old enough to be legitimate, but not half so old, or appropriate, for a range of mountains, as Matteawan. The Matteawan Mountains extend in a NE. and SW. direction across the Hudson, in the Counties of Rockland and Orange, and Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess, 53 miles above New-York, occupy a space of about 16 to 18 and 20 miles in width. They seem to be connected with the Alleghanies, to the SW., for the range is of the same geological character, and the ridges more or less continuous, but their connection with the Kaatsbergs, of Greene County, is rather equivocal, unless through the medium of the Shawangunk Mountain, a puzzling question for geologists. They are composed, principally, of granite and gneiss, imbedding loose nodules and fixed veins of magnetic iron ores, the latter of superior richness, comprising the native carburet of iron, plumbago, (but none yet found of good quality,) with other minerals of the same class. It is a primitive chain, unequivocally, and in the early ages

must have opposed a barrier to the passage of the waters, and caused a vast Lake, covering the present Valley of the Hudson, extending northward to, if not over *Lake Champlain*, eastward to the *Taghkanick Mountain*, and the Highlands along the W. border of Massachusetts, westward to the *Kayaderoseras Mountain*, and the *Klipse*, if not to the sources of the Mohawk, and to the *Helderbergs*, the *Kaatsbergs*, and the *Shawangunk Mountain*. Such must have been, in former days, the *Ancient Lake of the Upper Valley of the Hudson*, indicated by the levels and surveys of the present day, and by an examination of the geological structure and alluvial formations of this valley. See ANTHONY'S NOSE, of the Mohawk country. Many of the highest summits of this range, along the Hudson, are known by local names, separately noticed. See BEACON HILL, GRAND SACHEM, BREAK NECK, BULL HILL, BUTTER HILL, CROW'S NEST, BARE MOUNTAIN, ANTHONY'S NOSE, the SUGAR LOAF, and VERDRIETEGE HOOK? with WEST POINT in the midst, and FORT PUTNAM. The altitudes of these summits above the Hudson, are from 1100 to 1685 feet, for the highest of which, see New Beacon, or Grand Sachem, under BEACON HILL. The range extends north-eastward across Dutchess County, noticed under its towns, along the E. border, but I know only what is said under AMENIA, NORTH-EAST, and BEEKMAN.

MATTEAWAN V. and COTTON FACTORY, in the Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, seems to require a separate article, the rather as the establishment is the most extensive of the kind in this State, meriting a detailed and minute description. It is situated on the Fishkill, a fine stream, 1 mile from the Landing, and 4 from the Village of Fishkill. The Factory was founded in 1814, commenced spinning in June 1815, with 600 spindles, and has been gradually enlarged to 2000, its present number. It is owned by the Matteawan Company, the joint pro-

prietors of which are P. A. Schenck, A. H. Schenck, P. H. Schenck, and Wm. B. Leonard. A busy little Village has grown up here, which now comprises 21 dwelling-houses, occupied by the proprietors of the works, the managers, workmen, &c., and several more are about to be erected, all owned by the Company. The Factory is a stone building of 40 by 80 feet, 4 stories and an attic, finished throughout, containing 2000 spindles and 50 water-power looms, together with warping, dressing, &c. machinery, on the same scale. About 60 hand-loomers are also employed, in shops, and in the neighborhood. A building has just been erected, 36 by 72 feet, of brick, 3 stories besides an attic, the basement of stone, a part of which is appropriated to the making of machinery for the cotton business, in a style of superior excellence, at which about 20 hands are now constantly employed. The Company has also a brick ware-house and store, of 30 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the whole, 3 stories and an attic, all of which buildings are completely finished, besides dye-houses, smiths', carpenters' shops, &c. &c. This Factory consumes about 450 bags of cotton per annum, and produces about 500,000 yards of cloth, such as shirting, sheeting, stripes, plaids, ginghams, bed-ticking, &c., and of a quality no where surpassed. This company is no less distinguished for wealth than for enterprise, perseverance and liberality. From 10 to 15000 dollars have been expended in alterations, experiments and improvements. About 150 yards from the Factory, is situated A. H. Schenck's very excellent and extensive grain mill, where 50000 bushels of wheat were manufactured last year, producing the flour so well known in N. York, as 'Schenck's double brand.' Matteawan, is the old Indian name of this spot, and signifies Good Fur.—Tradition says the Indians applied the same name to the creek, now called the Fishkill, and the surrounding country. The Messrs. Schenck, have done

well in reviving it. I hope we shall hear no more of the Fishkill Mountains, in preference to so good an Indian name. The Matteawan Factory is about 2 miles from the summit of *Beacon Hill* and the *New Beacon*, the highest of the 'Highlands,' and the Sachems of the Matteawan Mountains. The *Glenham Woollen Factory*, is situated on the same stream, 2 miles above Matteawan Village, and 3 from the Landing, on the road from Fishkill Landing to the Village of Fishkill. It was built in 1813, and called the Fishkill Woollen Factory, but has been purchased by Peter H. Schenck, of New-York, a large proprietor of the Matteawan Company. The main building is of stone, 3 stories in height, 40 by 60 feet, and has been thoroughly repaired in the summer of 1822. Adjoining this is a brick building of 3 stories, 36 by 44 feet, and a brick dye-house of 25 by 50 feet, erected in 1822. There are 10 dwelling-houses, 4 of which have just been erected.—'This Factory will be in partial operation by Jan. 1823, and in full operation by the succeeding summer.' It is intended to be exclusively employed in the making superfine blue and black cloths, to an extent that will work up about 500 lbs. of wool every week. The Upper Landing, of Fishkill, is also principally owned by the proprietors of the Matteawan Company, and the buildings are appropriated to the Factory business. See FISHKILL, T. Public opinion has long been divided, and even distracted, on subjects connected with *Domestic Manufactures*. But let us observe the effects on the surrounding population, of such an establishment as that at Matteawan, and we may the better understand and appreciate their general effects on the country at large. A market is here made, to a certain extent, for the surplus productions of the surrounding country, profitable alike to those who make that market, and those who supply it, and to an extent, in its influence, exactly proportioned to that of the establishment itself. It is making

a market at home, at the very door of those who have a surplus of products for such market, where raw materials, manual labor, water-power, and the labor of ingenious machinery, are all converted into money, or the representatives of money value, giving to the country about it the immediate benefit of the increased circulation, and the profits on all these operations. It does much more: for besides all this, it saves the money of that neighborhood at home, which otherwise would go abroad to pay for the very articles that are here made, to such great and reciprocal advantage. A landlord could well afford to sell manure to his tenant at a reduced price, knowing that it was to be spread on his own land: and the people about Matteawan could better afford to pay the British prices of the same articles, and an impost of 25 per cent duty to the government, than to send their money every year across the Atlantic, to enrich foreign merchants and British manufacturers. But, we need not pay *higher* prices, for American than for British goods, because we can make as good, at a *lower* price, and still make profit enough, and the case is only stated for the sake of illustration. Now,—what is true as to the effects of the Matteawan establishment, on its immediate neighborhood, is equally true as to all others, and so of the effects of one to many, and of all, on the country at large, and the nation. If these truths are not self-evident to us, as a people, they are so to British capitalists,—to the manufacturers, the merchants, and the ministry, and sooner or later will be, it is to be hoped, even to our statesmen and legislators, and be embraced as sound principles in our legislation.

MAYFIELD, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, 8 miles NE. of *Johnstown*, and 40 miles NW. of Albany; bounded N. by Hope, E. by Northampton and Broadalbin, S. by Amsterdam, W. by Johnstown. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and 10 long N. and south. In 1805, Wells was erect-

ed from the N. end of Mayfield and Northampton. The soil is productive, and well adapted for grain or grass; and it has an agreeable diversity of surface, except in the northern part, which is mountainous. The mill-streams are Cranberry Creek, and Mayfield and Fonda's Creeks, waters of the Sacandaga. There are 2 *Post Offices*, Mayfield, near the centre, and *Cranberry Creek*, at a small hamlet in the NE. part of the town. The public houses are, 2 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Friends' Meeting-House, and 12 school houses. Population, 2025; taxable property, \$178325; electors, 416; 9691 acres of improved land, 1857 cattle, 561 horses, 3533 sheep; 17243 yds. of cloth made in families; 6 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 1 small furnace, 1 rake manufactory, and 2 asheries. Mayfield Mountain, as it is here called, extends in a continuous ridge to the Mohawk, but with a moderate elevation, and seems to be connected with the Klipse.—Cranberry Creek P. O., is 14 miles NE. of Johnstown, 5 from the Fish House.

S.A.G., A.M., N.B.

MAYVILLE P. O. and V., see CHAUTAUQUA.

MEADVILLE, Pa., see FRENCH CREEK.

MECHANIC TOWN, see WALLKILL.

MECHANIC VILLAGE, see WASHINGTON.

MECHANICVILLE P. O., see STILLWATER.

MEETINGS OF FRIENDS, or QUAKERS. Under the head, MEETINGS, I intended to embrace, in this edition, at least the number of Worshipping Assemblies, of every order, if practicable, in this State. Not that I would make this Work a sort of *Topographical Record of Ecclesiastical History and Biography*.—Topography has enough to do without that,—but that immigrants coming among us, might learn from it where to find religious fellowship, or religionists of their own order. With this view, I form this article, not having the necessary information to extend it beyond the numbers of a single Sect. Hereafter, should I live to make other editions, it will afford me pleasure to be equally minute with all others, or, at least, to do equal justice to every one.

The *Yearly Meeting* of Friends, for the 'State of New-York and parts adjacent,' is held in the City of New-York, and consists of 10 *Quarterly*, and 42 *Monthly Meetings*, exclusive of those of Canada, belonging to this yearly meeting: The M. Meetings are composed of 145 *Meetings for Worship*, held twice a week, each constituting a *Preparative Meeting*, for the transaction of business, relating to discipline, &c. Of the latter, 19 are not in this State, 15 being in Vermont, and 4 in Connecticut; and it may be proper to add, that there is a *Half Yearly Meeting*, in Upper Canada, composed of 4 *Monthly*, and 16 *Preparative Meetings*. Total, New-York Y. M., 1; H. Y., 1; Q. M., 10; M. M., 46; P. M., 161.

The *Quarterly Meetings* in this State, are, Westbury, Purchase, Nine Partners, Cornwall, Stanford, Easton, Peru, Saratoga, Duaneburgh, and Farmington: and the *Monthly Meetings*, New-York, Flushing, Westbury, Jericho, Purchase, Shapauqua or Chappaqua, Amawalk, Nine Partners, Oblong, Oswego, Cornwall, Marlborough, Plains, Creek, Stanford, Hudson, Chatham, Easton, Granville, Hoosac, Troy, Peru, Saratoga, Milton, Queensbury, Galway, and Le Ray. The *Preparative Meetings*, in the *old* parts of the State, need not be here named, but those in the *new*, the field for immigrants, are, Le Ray, Indian River, Lowville, Chaumont, Lee, Western, Peru, Chester, Queensbury, Butternuts, Farmington, Palmyra, Rochester, Riga, Scipio, Union Springs, Hector, De Ruyter, Junius, Galen, Milo, Eden, Willink, Hartland, Royalton, Batavia, Shelby, Hamburg, Concord, and others indicated by the names of the *Monthly meetings*.

☞ Since the above was written, Mr. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, has favored me with some data, of his collection, for what follows: He says there are, in the United States, belonging to the Presbyterians, 1400 churches, 900 clergymen, or priests, 135 licentiates, 147 candidates, 3 theological seminaries, and 100,000 members. The Baptists have 2300 churches, and 3 seminaries. The Methodists have 2500 churches, 4100 preachers, or priests; and the Episcopalians have 10 bishoprics, 350 clergymen, 700 churches, and 1 theological seminary. The Congregationalists are said to have 700 churches, in the 'New-England States,' and nearly that number of clergymen. Universalists, 128 preachers, and 200 societies. Roman Catholics, a metropolitan see, 10 bishoprics, 80 to 100 churches, 160 clergymen, several colleges, &c. He reckons, in the United States, 8000 churches, or places of worship, and 5000 ecclesiastics, with 12 theological seminaries, and many religious houses.

MENDON, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of the County of Monroe, 15 miles S. of Rochester; bounded N. by Pittsford, E. by Victor of Ontario County, S. by Ontario and Livingston Counties, W. by Rush. Its area is about 49 square miles. The Honeoye Outlet runs along the SW. corner, and some streamlets pass eastward to Mud creek, so that this town is tolerably well supplied with mill-seats and mills.—The land is good, a part of it rather grass than grain land, with a handsome surface. At the crossing of 4 roads, near the centre, a plan that combines a correct taste with many conveniences, there is a pleasant hamlet or village, where is the Post-Office, and the seat of town business. There are 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 3 distilleries and 4 asheries. Taxable property, \$172684; school districts, 10; schools 8 months in 12; public moneys received in 1821, \$312.37; children between 5 and 15, 632; No. taught in 1821, 677. Population, 2012: farmers, 401; mechanics, 68; 2 store keepers, and 1 foreigner not naturalized: 2 free blacks, and no slaves.

A.R.

MENTZ, a Post-Township of Cayuga County, formerly called Jefferson, 8 miles NNW. of Auburn, 170 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Conquest, or by Seneca River, E. by Brutus, S. by Aurelius, W. by Seneca River, or Junius and Galen. Washed on the W. and N. by Seneca River, it enjoys good advantages for navigation; the Outlet of Owasco Lake runs N. the whole length of the town, through the E. part, and this, with another small stream, supply some mill-seats. The surface is moderately uneven, with gentle swells and vallies, and the soil is very rich and productive, and pretty well watered by small springs and brooks. A road leading from Auburn to Montezuma, is the most travelled, but the other roads are pretty good, and conveniently disposed. The Erie Canal runs E. and W. across the N. part of this town, on which are, the Post Villages of *Montezuma*, and

Bucksville, 11 and 8 miles from *Auburn*, and 9 and 4 W. of *Weedspport*, of *Brutus*. *Montezuma Village*, has a Post-Office of the same name, a small collection of houses, some salt springs, and it had a manufactory of salt, but I believe little is now done here in this way. It is 11 miles NW. of *Auburn*, and about 80 rods N. of the point where the *Erie Canal* enters the *Seneca River*. The *Mentz Post-Office* is kept at *Bucksville*, near the centre of the town, on the *Owasco Outlet*, and the *Erie Canal*. *Throopsville P. O.*, is on the *Owasco Outlet*, 3 miles N. of *Auburn*. *Hickory Island*, the largest in the *Seneca River*, is on the W. border of this county, between *Mentz* and *Conquest*. *Moscheto Point*, at the mouth of the *Owasco Outlet*, on the N. boundary of *Mentz*, is well named.— There is a very large hollow *Buttonwood Tree*, in this town, in which ‘*Elder Smith*, preached’ to 35 persons, at a time, and says the tree could have held 15 more: he says its circumference, 3 feet from the ground, is 33 feet; and a Correspondent informs me it measures ‘more than 17 feet diameter.’ For other large Trees, see *HANOVER*, *READING*, and *OSWEGO*. Population, 3010: 673 farmers, 11 traders, &c., 186 mechanics; 36 foreigners not naturalized; 14 free blacks: taxable property, \$133688: 13 schools, 8 months in 12; \$349.65; 910; 827: 503 electors, 8642 acres improved land, 2746 cattle, 500 horses, 6079 sheep: 27767 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 4 distilleries, 2 asheries.

J.W.M., R.P., J.W.

MEREDITH, a Post-Township of *Delaware County*, 8 miles N. of *Delhi*, 66 W. of *Catskill*, and 69 SW. of *Albany*; bounded N. by *Franklin* and *Davenport*, E. by *Kortright*, S. by *Kortright* and *Delhi*, W. by *Delhi* and *Franklin*. The *Susquehanna turnpike*, from *Catskill*, runs W. through this town, and it has other common roads. It gives rise to *Ouleout Creek* of the *Susquehanna River*, and some small streams that run S. to the *Del-*

ware, in *Delhi*. The land is hilly, but arable, or good for meadow or grazing, and is owned by actual farmers, and well cultivated. The inhabitants are principally *Yankees*, or immigrants from the *Eastern States*. It lies about midway between the *Susquehanna* and *Delaware Rivers*, on the height of land, and is 9 miles long and 6 wide. The soil is principally a red or chocolate colored loam, moist and natural for grass. Population, 1375: 306 farmers, 40 mechanics; 14 foreigners; 1 slave: taxable property, \$186487: 9 schools, 7 months in 12; \$120.90; 424: 479: 266 electors, 7455 acres improved land, 1556 cattle, 280 horses, 2732 sheep: 12542 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries, 1 ashery.

C.A., O.P., C.G., N.T.

MERRIL FARM and *FLATS*, see *KAYADEROSSERAS CREEK*.

MEXICO, a Post-Township of *Oswego County*, 20 miles E. of *Oswego*, 10 S. of *Pulaski*, bounded NW. on *Lake Ontario*, northerly by *Richland*, easterly by *Richland* and *Williamstown*, southerly by *Constantia* and *Volney*, W. by *New-Haven*. Its form is rather awkward, comprising survey townships 20 and 23, and the S. part of 21, of *Scriba's Patent*. The face of the country is moderately uneven, the soil good, but rather better adapted for grain than grass, though good crops of wheat, and other grain, are produced on the new grounds. It is abundantly irrigated with small streams, which afford many mill-seats, and abound with a great variety of fish, the much admired salmon, and salmon-trout, being among the number. There are many springs, some of which, report says, possess medicinal qualities, but of what kind, I do not learn. On a pleasant and eligible position, at the mouth of *Salmon Creek*, in this town, and immediately on the shore of *Lake Ontario*, a town is laid out, and called *Mexico-Point*, which seems likely to become a place of business, though at present inconsiderable, and with but few buildings. *Mexico-Point*, is in N.

Latitude 43° 31', W. Longitude 2° 17' from New-York, about 13 miles from Oswego, and 60 from Kingston, U. Canada. A bed of iron-ore has lately been discovered; and a Correspondent writes me from Constantia, that a salt-spring, which yields 8 per cent, has lately been found near the S. line of Mexico. The principal stream is Salmon creek, or Little Salmon river, separately described. It is in contemplation to erect a new Town, of the 23rd township, in which a Correspondent writes me there is lately established *Juliana Post-Office*, on the N. branch of the Little Salmon river, near *Mary's lake*. This beautiful little lake, about 3 miles in circumference, lies on the Rome summit level, distant 10 miles from Ontario and Oneida lakes, of both which it commands a view. A settlement is forming at this spot, and the land is good, at least for grass. The state road from Salina to Sacket's Harbor, and the road from Rome to Oswego, lie through this town, crossing each other nearly at right angles, in the SE. part of the 20th township, where was lately *Four Corner's Post-Office*, now *Colosse P. O.* and *Village*, 20 miles E. of Oswego, 10 S. of Pulaski, 25 N. of Salina, 40 S. of Sacket's Harbor, and 55 from Utica. The Village contains a meeting house for Baptists, a school house, a number of dwellings, mechanics' shops, &c., a busy, thriving little place. Mexico P. O. is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of this, in Mexico V., where are some 12 or 15 houses, and 2 or 3 mills, on Cat Fish creek. Population, 1590; 464 farmers, 5 traders, 61 mechanics; 3 foreigners; 1 free black: taxable property, \$156690: 9 schools, 7 months in 12; \$156.17; 529; 604; 345 electors; 5663 acres of improved land; 1419 cattle, 271 horses, 2580 sheep: 17283 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, a card manufactory, 3 distilleries, 3 tanneries, and 3 asheries.

R.T., J.E.B., N.S., I.G., P.D.

MEXICO POINT, see MEXICO.—
am told that some persons, in

that country, apply the name of *Mexico Bay*, to the whole coast of L. Ontario, from this place to Grenadier Island, embracing the large Bays about Sacket's Harbor, designating the latter *Naples Bay*, *Hungry Bay*, *Chaumont Bay*, *Black River Bay*, &c. Why Mexico Bay? and why not CHAUMONT BAY? which see.

MICHIGAN LAKE, see LAKE ERIE.

MIDDLEBURGH, a large Post-Township of Schoharie County, 10 miles S. of Schoharie, and 35 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Schoharie, E. by Albany County, S. by Broome and Blenheim, W. by Cobuskill. Its area may be 120 square miles. Schoharie creek holds its course northward through this Town, about 12 miles, nearly central between the E. and W. extremities; and along this stream are extensive and very rich alluvial flats. This stream holds a course in this County of about 40 miles, including its windings, along which are flats of superior richness and fertility. But, the ample and minute details under the Town of Schoharie, may supersede the necessity of repetition. The Helderbergs also pervade this Town, and they occupy a large share of its surface, with hills of various altitudes, and multifarious description. They are calcareous, abound with resemblances of petrified shells, and afford large springs of water, with some natural caverns. The soil is good, commonly a calcareous loam, variously intermixed with vegetable mold; but there is a large proportion of waste land. Schoharie creek receives in this Town, some other small streams. A turnpike from Athens to Cherry-Valley, crosses Schoharie creek near the centre of this Town; and the Albany and Delaware turnpike extends W. near the S. line. The inhabitants are principally of Dutch or German origin; and there are in this Town, with Schoharie, Sharon, and Cobuskill, 9 churches, in 6 of which the service is in the German language.—But this seems rather the effect of a kind of prejudice; for the ordinary business is principally transacted in Eng-

fish, and books are almost unknown in any other language. The regularity and order of the Dutch and German habits, are well known; but their agriculture is susceptible of much improvement. Wheat is every where their first object in agriculture: and these people employ too many horses on the farm, in general, which are full fed, while their cows are much neglected, and oxen are almost unknown. *West Middleburgh Post Office*, is 4 miles from Middleburgh P. O., and 9 from the Village of *Schoharie*, or the court house. The P. O. of the name of the Town is kept at the Middleburgh bridge, 5 miles from Schoharie, where there is a hamlet, extending nearly to Middleburgh Village, both which may have 60 houses. There is a large swamp, or *Vlaie*, as the Dutch call it, in this Town, about 1 mile in length, near a half mile in width, in which is the extreme northern source of the Kaatskill, a dreary black-ash swamp, flowed every spring, which by-and-by may become a rich alluvial vale for the culture of hemp, corn and potatoes. There are mills at its outlet. Population 3782: 876 farmers, 127 mechanics, 4 traders; 9 foreigners; 16 free blacks, 96 slaves: taxable property, \$564779: 15 schools, 10 months in 12; \$489.92; 1047; 859: 739 electors, 20121 acres improved land, 3328 cattle, 1061 horses, 4934 sheep: 27335 yards of cloth: 9 grist mills, 24 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 distilleries, 2 asheries.

Z.C., A.C., N.T., E.H., I.H.T.

MIDDLEBURY, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 15 miles S. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Bethany, E. by Covington, S. by Warsaw, W. by Attica. It is Township 10, range 1, of the Holland Purchase, the W. part watered by a branch of Tonnewanta creek, having Allan's creek across the S. E. corner. The land lies very handsomely, level enough, yet gently undulated, a good tract for farming, excellent for wheat when new, and when old will make good stock farms, yielding grain enough for home con-

sumption. It is a very handsome Township; and this country excels for fair fruit, from the apple, pear and plum tree. *Middlebury Village*, on Black creek, has a small collection of houses, stores, shops, &c., and is a place of considerable business. Population, 1782: 474 farmers, 87 mechanics: taxable property, \$219632: 11 schools, 6 months in 12; \$128.84; 362; 481: 399 electors, 7957 acres improved land, 1700 cattle, 318 horses, 3342 sheep: 16819 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 5 distilleries, 5 asheries. N.C., I.T., L.A.

MIDDLEBUSH, see FISHKILL.

MIDDLEFIELD, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 3 miles E. of *Cooperstown*, 35 SE. of Utica, and 63 W. of Albany, being about 12 miles long, and its medial breadth 5 miles. It is an irregular trapezium, bounded by Lake Otsego and the Susquehanna river on the W., Milford on the S.; S. E. and E., by Maryland and Westford, N. and N. W., by Cherry-Valley and Springfield. The road of the Second Company of the Great Western Turnpike, from Cherry-Valley to Cooperstown, lies through this Town, about 10 miles. The face of the country is hilly, in general, but the soil is good, and produces plentiful crops of grain and grass. Middlefield has 1 house for public worship, and 13 common school-houses and schools. The inhabitants are principally clad in the manufactures of the domestic roof, in which they are making great improvements, as also in every particular of domestic economy. The dairy of this country has a high reputation. There is a very small Village in this Town, called *Clarksville*, 7 miles from Cooperstown. Population, 2579: 589 farmers, 135 mechanics, 4 traders; 11 foreigners not naturalized; 15 free blacks: taxable property, \$277888: 13 schools, 7 months in 12; \$336.56; 841; 902: 458 electors; 12898 acres of improved land; 2266 cattle, 576 horses, 4483 sheep: 21546 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 4

fulling mills, 2 carding machines, '1 cotton and woollen factory,' 3 distilleries, and 2 asheries. C., B. G., E. P.

MIDDLE ISLAND P. O., see BROOKHAVEN.

MIDDLESEX, a Post-Township in the S. part of Ontario County, 13 miles S. of *Canandaigua*, 9 W.N.W. of Penn-Yan, bounded N. by Canandaigua and Gorham, E. by Benton, S. by Jerusalem and Italy, W. by Bristol, or the Canandaigua lake. Extent N. and S. 6 miles, E. and W. about 9, comprising Township No. 8 in the 2d range, and that part of No. 8 in the 3rd range which lies E. of the above lake. The surface is somewhat broken, but there is a large proportion of arable land, though 'hardly so good as Gorham,' and yet my Correspondents say it is a fine farming country. It is but indifferently supplied with streams, the largest being Flint creek, and the streams in this country are by no means durable. The Post Office is kept in the S. part, 4 miles W. of the E. line, in what is called *Williams's Settlement*, around which a spirit of business and enterprize is diffusing improvements, with a vigorous rapidity. Few people are aware how much new countries are commonly indebted to the exertions of a few individuals. The Village of *Rushville*, noticed under *Gorham*, is on the N. bounds of this Town, near the centre of the line from E. to W. A new mail route, from Canandaigua to Penn-Yan, will pass through this Town and Gorham, on the Canandaigua and Bath turnpike. This is one of the few towns, in the western country, which has not been divided or altered in its boundaries, since the publication of this Work in 1813. This Town is 9 miles WNW. of Penn-Yan, around which the projectors contemplate a new Co., in order that this Village may have a court house, and the public have to support another set of County officers. See PELHAM. Population, 2718: persons engaged in agriculture, 721, and 49 in manufactures; 5 foreigners not naturalized; 9 free blacks, no slaves: tax-

able property, \$216491; 14 school districts, in which schools are kept 7 months in 12; \$193.91 public monies in 1821; 800 children between 5 and 15; 739 received instruction: electors, 465; 10476 acres of improved land; 2488 cattle, 541 horses, 5153 sheep: 18505 yards of cloth made in 1821; 1 grist mill, 7 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 3 distilleries and 2 asheries. See the APPENDIX.

L. C. A., O. H., J. C. S.

MIDDLETOWN, a Post-Township in the SE. angle of Delaware County, 20 miles SE. of *Delhi*, 68 SW. of Albany, 43 WNW. of Kingston; bounded NW. by Bovina and Andes, NE. by Roxbury, and Greene Co., southerly by Shandaken of Ulster Co., W. by Bovina. In 1819, Andes was erected from this Town, and shortly after, during the same year, Bovina, from parts of Middletown, Delhi and Stamford. The present town of Middletown is therefore much less than when described in the 1st edition of this Work; but even resident lawyers, and surveyors, would be puzzled to tell *how much*, or to describe its limits and boundaries. It is still a large Township, watered by the Papachton, or E. branch of the Delaware river, and its numerous tributaries, which supply abundance of mill seats. The surface is mountainous or hilly, but there are deep intervening vallies of arable and productive lands, while the hills and slopes have good grazing lands. It has some turnpikes, and pretty good common roads. The lands are held by lease, principally, but some by fee-simple, though in the great Hardenburgh patent. Some few families were here prior to the Revolutionary war, but they were then driven off. The present inhabitants are composed of immigrants from the Eastern States, and of Irish, Scotch, and some Dutch and German families. There is a local designation of a part of this Town, by the name of *Pakatakan*, little used. Population, 1949: 453 farmers, 2 traders, 39 mechanics; 60 foreigners; 2 slaves: taxable proper-

ty, \$203469 : 11 schools, 6 months in 12; \$195.92; 539; 443 : 388 electors, 10107 acres improved land, 2230 cattle, 393 horses, 3639 sheep : 11539 yards cloth : 7 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 4 carding machines, 2 distilleries.

A.L.C., J.G., C.G., O.P.

MIDDLETOWN, see NEWBURGH.

MIDDLETOWN P.O., see WALLKILL.

MIDDLETOWN V. and P. O., see HALFMOON.

MIDDLEVILLE P. O. and V., see NEWPORT and FAIRFIELD.

MILAN, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, 22 miles NNE. of *Poughkeepsie*, bounded N. by Columbia County, E. by North East, S. by Clinton. W. by Rhinebeck and Redhook. This Town was erected from the W. part of North East in 1818, described under that town in the first edition of this Work. Its medial length N. and S. is about 8 miles, and its width near 6, with an area of 22710 acres. It is a good Township of land, though considerably uneven, but with rich arable swells, hills and ridges, and some flats. The soil is principally a warm productive loam. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and there are no villages, as yet, to demand the application of a microscope, or tire a Topographer's patience. Its streams are some small head branches of Wappinger's Creek, and a short distance of Ancram Creek, with a branch that puts into it, but the town is well supplied with mills. There are plenty of roads. The centre, always meant, when I speak of distances in this way, is about 8 miles E. of the Hudson, at Redhook. The *Little Nine Partners*, is in this town and North East. Population, 1797; 358 farmers, 77 mechanics, 3 traders; 49 free blacks; 18 slaves: taxable property, \$370794: 11 schools, 10 months in 12; \$250.90: 592; 469: 348 electors; 15392 acres of improved land; 1834 cattle, 679 horses, 3618 sheep: 17866 yards of cloth; 7 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 trip hammer, and 1 distillery. CL., J.R.

MILAN V., see LOCKE.

MILFORD, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 10 miles S. of *Coopers-town*, and 76 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Hartwick, E. by Middlefield and Maryland, S. by Susquehanna river, or the county of Delaware, W. by Otego and Laurens. Its extent, N. and S., along the Susquehanna, is about 10 miles, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ along the Susquehanna on the S., with an area of 46 square miles. The surface of this Town is hilly, and its hills and vallies have much of a rich soil, suitable for grain and grass. Like the other Towns in this County, its pasturage is very fine, and its dairy excellent. Along the streams, are some alluvial lands, but the flats are narrow, and the hills rise in broken and rugged steep. Its agriculture is respectable and improving, with every part of domestic economy; and its household manufactures keep pace with the improved breeds of domestic stock. There is one Presbyterian meeting-house, and fourteen school-houses. *Millfordville Post Office*, is at a hamlet of the same name, 71 miles from Albany, according to the books of the General Post Office. Population, 2505: 599 farmers, 5 traders, 127 mechanics; 6 foreigners; 5 free blacks: taxable property, \$267141: 14 schools, 9 months in 12: \$346.40; 827; 821; 454 electors; 10715 acres improved land; 1786 cattle, 4271 sheep: 485 horses; 16934 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 fulling mills, 1 trip hammer, 5 distilleries and 1 ashery.

E.W., J.P., E.P.

MILFORDVILLE P. O., see MILFORD.

MILFORD, Pa., see MINISINK.

MILITARY ACADEMY, U. STATES, see WEST POINT.

The MILITARY TRACT, of this State, often named in this Work, embraces a great extent of country, second to none in richness, fertility, geographical importance, or natural resources. It is bounded northerly on Lake Ontario, and by the Oswego and Oneida Rivers and the Oneida Lake, E. by the Counties of Madison and Chenango, S. by Broome and Tioga Counties, W. by the Seneca lake, and in part by the *Pre-emption line*, being

the E. boundary of the MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS. In 1782, this tract was appropriated, by act of the Legislature, 'for the use of the troops of this State, who had served in the Revolutionary armies of the United States,' *provided* the Indian title, thereto, could be extinguished. This was effected in 1788, 1789, by treaties of purchase and cession, with the *Six Nations*; and in 1789, the Legislature directed the survey of the same, by the Surveyor-General. It was accordingly surveyed into 28 townships, each embracing 100 lots of 600 acres, [exclusive of the Reservations,] an area of land equal to 1,680,000 acres, now forming the Counties of Onondaga, Cortlandt, Tompkins, Cayuga and Seneca, and parts of Oswego, and the new County of Wayne, for which see the APPENDIX. This great Tract embraces the Cayuga, Onondaga, Skaneateles, Owasco, Otisco, and Cross Lakes, several smaller Lakes or Ponds, part of Seneca Lake, the whole length of Seneca River, parts of the lakes and streams on its boundaries, and a multitude of other streams, of great value, noticed in the Topography, as are its soil, products, and the singular and unrivalled opulence of its mineralogy,—salt, gypsum, marle, lime, water-lime, iron-ore, &c. &c.—See ONONDAGA COUNTY, SALINA, CAMILLUS, &c., SULLIVAN, LENOX, and the Town of ONONDAGA, not forgetting to pay a visit to the Indigenes, at the Onondaga Castle, a fine spot for dreaming philosophers, statesmen, divines, religionists of all sorts, and moralists, to indulge in the luxury of day-dreams,—and for thinking and reasoning ones, to take some lessons in matters-of-fact and common sense.

The 'OLD MILITARY TRACT,' occasionally noticed in the Topography of the northern Counties, embraces 12 survey townships, each 10 miles square, an area of 1200 square miles, or 768000 acres, situated in the Counties of Clinton, Franklin and Essex, numbered 1 to 12, on De Witt's Maps. In 1786, when there seemed little prospect of soon extinguishing the Indian title to the 'Onondaga Country,' which had been pledged, as above, to the pay of the troops of this State, the Legislature of New-York appropriated these 12 townships, from its public lands, to the use of the said troops, for satisfying the claims of such as were growing impatient. In 1789, as above noticed, the *Western Military Tract*, under a law of the State, and the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office, was duly appropriated, and soon apportioned among the soldiers of the Revolution, many of whom, in spite of the speculators, are now enjoying the reward of their toils and arduous services, in the cause of the Republic.

It is worthy of remark, at the close of this

article, that prior to 1788, though there was a law, [as there has been ever since,] prohibiting individual 'purchases' of Indian lands, yet certain great speculators contrived to get Indian 'leases,' of these 'Onondaga Lands,' long leases, for the exclusive benefit of themselves and heirs, and to sell their speculation to the State! In exchange, I believe, for No. 3, of the Old Military Tract, now the W. part of Peru.

MILL CREEK, see GREENBUSH, HOUNSFIELD, &c.

MILL CREEK, or PATROON'S CREEK, a small stream of some 3 or 4 miles in length, which enters the Hudson in the SE. corner of Watervliet, 1 mile N. of Albany, supplying water power for the Patroon's Mills, and Caldwell's Factory. It is fed by durable springs, and is far the more valuable, because mill streams are hereabouts so scarce. Albany is supplied with water, by an aqueduct from these hills, traversing this stream.

MILLER'S PLACE, see BROOKHAVEN.

MILLS'S ISLAND, see BETHLEHEM and ALBANY.

MILLS'S POND, see SMITHTOWN.

MILO, a Township in the SE. corner of Ontario County, lately erected from the S. end of Benton, embracing *Penn-Yan Post Office*, 25 miles SE. of *Canandaigua*; bounded N. by Benton, E. by the Seneca Lake, or the Co. of Seneca, S. by Reading and Wayne, of Steuben Co., W. by Crooked Lake and Jerusalem. It is about 6 miles square, a good township of land, under a pretty good and improving husbandry. The outlet of the Crooked Lake, a fine mill stream, courses along its northern boundary, on which are erected a great number of hydraulic works. The main road from Geneva to Bath, leads through this town, and there are many other roads, in good order. The soil is a rich argillaceous loam, with some alluvion, and some fine swells of a warm and dry gravel, such as in Benton, which see. Timber, oak, many species, chesnut, and some few evergreens. The first settlement of Jemima Wilkinson, was in the territory now included in this town, near the Seneca Lake, where are now some ve-

ly wealthy and worthy families, formerly of her order. The place is still called the Friend's Settlement. See JERUSALEM. Milo has 7 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 2 trip hammers, (and these by-the-by are among the most useful mechanical establishments of our country,) 6 distilleries, [I wish I could say so of these,] and 3 asheries. There are 12 school districts, in which schools are kept 5 months in 12; public moneys received in 1821, \$242.92; 715 children, between 5 and 15 years of age; and 633 received instruction that year: taxable property, \$224617. Population 2612: 544 farmers, 142 mechanics, 8 traders: 3 foreigners not naturalized; 7 free blacks; no slaves: 448 electors; 12973 acres of improved land; 2661 cattle, 648 horses, 6130 sheep: 17239 yards of cloth made in families in 1821. The *Post-Village of Penn-Yan*, is situated on the stream above mentioned, in the NW. corner of this Town, about a half mile below the foot of the E. arm of the Crooked Lake, and is a very busy place, with an active population. A small part of this village is in the town of Benton. If any sound moralist has doubts of the fatal influence of 'whiskey-mills,' small grain distilleries, on the morals and habits of the people, he would do well to spend a few days in this section of country. There is a strange want of soundness in our legislation, as respects these establishments, and the enormous attachment to strong drink, every where found around them. Penn-Yan, was settled by about equal numbers of Pennsylvanians and Yankees, from which circumstance its very odd name is derived, a sort of fantastical compound, for the land of whiskey, and the land of pumpkin-pie. The village now contains about 70 dwelling houses, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, a trip hammer, 4 stores, a printing, and post office, 2 school houses, and 3 inns. About 20 of the buildings are in the town of Benton. There is a small society of Friends, and a Presbyterian Clergy-

man is settled in the village, but my Correspondents omit to say whether or not he has a church. The main road from Geneva to Olean, leads through this village, and thus far it was a good road, when I travelled it, in 1817. Penn-Yan is 21 miles SE. of Canandaigua, 16 S. of Geneva, and 30 N. of Bath. See the APPENDIX.

G. V., A., C., O. H.

MILTON, an opulent Township, the capital of Saratoga County, the centre of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW. of *Ballston Spa*, and $29\frac{1}{2}$ NNW. of Albany; bounded N. by Greenfield, E. by Saratoga Springs, S. by Ballston, W. by Galway. It is about 6 miles square, and has Ballston Springs, and the Post-Borough, or Village, of *Ballston Spa*, the seat of the County buildings, in the SE. corner. The surface is but gently undulated, or quite level, and the soil is principally a stiff loam, with some tracts of sandy loam, except on the E. border, where it is principally pine plains, and a light sand. It is traversed from NW. to SE. by the Kayaderosseras creek, a good mill stream, on a course so devious, that traversing this Township in that direction, it is crossed 6 times. This stream, with some branches, and some other small streams, supply a profusion of mill seats, on which are erected, in all, 55 mills and hydraulic works of different kinds, about double the number of those in any other town of this County, and yet it has water power, and business, for more! The Kayaderosseras is from 4 to 7 rods wide, a sluggish, and remarkably crooked stream, with many rapids, at moderate distances. The prevailing rocks, generally under the surface, are argillite, a soft crumbly slate, limestone, and some calcareous and siliceous sand stone. Some of the hard lands, are well supplied with stone on the surface, for field-wall, the use of which is always an indication of an improving husbandry. These stones are rounded masses of all the varieties of rocks in this region, granite, gniess, quartz and limestone, except the argillite, which

is not solid enough to be water-worn and remain in mass. Timber, on the hard lands, maple, beech, bass wood, oak, elm, butternut, &c.; on the plains, white and yellow pine. Unfortunately for this as for other parts of this County, the country has been too closely skinned, by a ruinous perseverance in the lumber-trade, a business on which I have remarked elsewhere. A single acre of the native growth of the forest trees of this quarter, would now be worth more than 5, or 10, or perhaps 15, acres of the same quality of land, with the buildings, fences, and improvements, taking the general average of all what is now called improved land, in this County. On the very day that I write this article, I have seen a single oak tree sold for 20 dollars, for timber, leaving to the owner of the land some cords of fire wood, worth 2 to 4 more! But I have not room for all this minuteness of remark. See BALLSTON. The roads are laid out on right lines, on the outlines, and in the centre, E. and W., and N. and S., a plan always ornamental on plain surfaces; and besides these, there are too many other roads, to be kept in good repair. The *Post-Borough of Ballston Spa*, [or incorporated Village, with a Post-Office of the same name,] is separately described, as it is the seat of Justice for the County, and of no mean celebrity as a Watering place: '*Milton Village*,' 3 miles NW. of the Spa, has an Episcopal, and a Presbyterian Church, and a hamlet of some 20 houses, where was formerly a Post Office. In the NW. part, at the Falls on the Kayaderosseras, is a hamlet called '*Rathbun Village*,' and '*Rock City*,' containing some mills, houses, a small factory, and some lime kilns. Morey's Factory, in the N. part, is a small, growing establishment,—(of a size calculated to grow larger rather than smaller,) where is a small cotton and woollen factory, a tannery and some few dwellings, a half mile from Friends' meeting-house. Rowland's Mills, on the E., deserve notice as one of the

best models, in this line, to be found in this section of country. He has a stone grist mill, stone dam, on an admirable construction, a saw mill, and here also are some lime kilns, the place being all underlaid by limestone. In the SE., near Ballston Spa, are Middlebrooks's Mills, on the Kayaderosseras, where are a grist mill, 2 saw mills, a small furnace, a small cotton and woollen factory, a clothier's works, and an extensive tannery.—Population, 2796: of which number 306 are farmers, 101 mechanics, and 8 traders or store-keepers: 8 foreigners not naturalized: 3 slaves: 65 free blacks: personal property, \$49667—total, \$393717; electors, 561; 15623 acres of improved land, 2247 cattle, 601 horses, 4974 sheep: 30547 yards of cloth made in families: 9 grist mills, 20 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 12 fulling mills, 10 carding machines, and 3 cotton and woollen factories:—school districts 13; schools kept 10 months in 12; public moneys received in 1821, \$532.39; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 834; No. persons that received instruction in the schools that year, 851. The Friends, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, have each 1 House for worship, and the Episcopalians 2. In a new country, where mill-ponds are surrounded by forests, it is of little consequence that they become reservoirs of all sorts of alluvial deposit, decaying timber, brush-wood, leaves, and putrefying animal and vegetable substances: but when surrounded by cultivated fields, farms, and human habitations, left in this way, they become laboratories of pestilence, and intolerable nuisances. It surprises me, in the opulent Township of Milton, and indeed in all this County, to see such nuisances tolerated, the more so, as in the vicinity of every one of them, more or less persons are every year afflicted with intermittent fevers, the loss of health, and some, perhaps, even lose their lives! These ponds should all be drawn off once a year, cleansed of their filth, and be

kept as clean as possible. The wood, for fuel, and the mud for compost and field manure, would amply repay the expense. Clean water, is slow to putrefy,—evaporates but slowly,—and has no miasma, or qualities injurious to health, in its exhalations. In all cases, where it can be done, the borders should be cultivated with meadow grass, red-top, timothy and clover.— Since the above was written, I have examined an extensive field of the bog, or argillaceous iron ore, which I should suppose might be worked to advantage. It is on the farm of Col. Benton, near the centre, on the N. side of the Kayaderosseras, within a half mile of a mill seat and mills. Besides large and good specimens of this ore, I found abundance of a yellowish ochrey earth, *the material from which the ore has been formed*, and which, with a little burning and grinding, is capable of being converted into a good Spanish Brown paint. The ore seems to be spread over a field of some acres, at depths of 1 to 2 feet; and I found among it some curious pudding-stones, formed of this granular ochrey earth, connected by a ferruginous cement, and intermixed with pebbles of quartz. A mere book-nian, one of those empty brained creatures that knows every thing, would laugh at the idea of the ‘growing of iron ores;’ and yet, in this form, we see it in all the argillaceous fields of this region, palpable to every sense, but that which knows nothing only by books. It is a dogma of science that the metals never grow: but dig out all the ores, in one of these fields, and let it remain sufficiently wet, and in 8 to 12 or 15 years, you may dig another crop, of the same kind and quality as the former, call it what you may.

M., S. B., J. K.

MILTON, see MARLBOROUGH.

MINDEN, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Montgomery County, S. of the Mohawk, 15 miles W. of *Johnstown*, and 58 WNW. of Albany. It is of a long triangular form, bounded N. by the Mohawk, E. by Canajoharie, the S. touching on Otsego Coun-

ty, and W. by Danube, of Herkimer County. This town was divided in 1817, and the greatest half erected into Danube, and annexed to Herkimer County. The surface is agreeably undulated with ridges and hills of a moderate height, and pleasant and fertile vallies. The soil is an argillaceous loam, or mold, variously intermixed with vegetable remains, resting on a substratum of argillaceous grit, or stiff clay. Minden has an extent of 8 miles along the Mohawk, where are fine tracts of alluvion, and also along the Otsquaga creek, which runs NE. to the river, and is an excellent mill stream. It is an excellent Township for wheat, and rich and exuberant in native fertility. *Fort Plain*, was in this town, on the bank of the river, and its site still retains the name, where is a small hamlet, and *F. Plain Post-Office*. Minden Post-Office, is in the NW. part of the Town.— There are 2 Dutch Reformed churches;—one at Fort Plain, and one at the Geisenberg, near the centre, and there are 8 schoolhouses. This Town was settled at an early period of our history, by Germans, and the early inhabitants suffered severely during the wars of those times. It is well cut up by local names;—*Dutch Town*, or the *Dorf*, in the N., *Fort Plain* in the NE., *Geisenberg*, in the centre, and *Ford's Bush* in the W., besides a large tract in the S. part, known by the name of *The Bush*. The inhabitants are mostly of German origin, and that language is principally spoken, though the most of them can speak English. Population, 1954; taxable property, \$257185; electors, 365; acres of improved land, 12440; 1916 cattle, 1002 horses, 3262 sheep; yards of cloth made in families, 12482: 5 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 distillery, and 2 asheries.

T. A. S., G. D. F.

MINERAL HILL, see BLENHEIM.

MINERVA, a large and wild Township in the SW. corner of Essex County, the centre of which is about 30 miles SW. of *Elizabethtown*; bound-

ed N. by Franklin County, and the Town of Keene, E. by Scaron, S. by Warren County, W. by Hamilton County. It was erected March 7, 1817, from the W. part of Scaron, and is about 25 miles long N. and S., and 14 wide, its S. E. corner being 6 miles W. of Scaron Lake. The sources of the Hudson spread over, and abundantly water this Town, which may be said to embrace the extreme head of that noble river, forming here a mere mill stream, flowing S. through it. Its surface is diversified, having mountains, hills, and vales of no inconsiderable extent, the land of which makes pretty good farms. The State road from Caldwell, through Chester, to Canton, in St Lawrence County, runs diagonally NWestward, on which are some settlements. *Dominic Settlement*, is in the SE. part, 10 miles SW. of the head of Scaron Lake; and about 20 miles NW. of this, *Pendleton Settlement*, both formerly in Scaron, as described in the 1st edition of this Work. There are some small natural ponds or lakes. Population 271: 72 farmers, 4 mechanics; 17 foreigners: taxable property, \$57280: 3 schools, 4 months in 12; \$55.41; 76; 92: 49 electors, 953 acres improved land, 247 cattle, 32 horses, 408 sheep: 1816 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 4 asheries. The growth of timber is very heavy, beech, maple, hemlock, &c. G.S.

MINISINK, a large Post-Township in the W. angle of Orange County, 10 miles W. of *Goshen*; its form is triangular, and it is bounded N. by Deerpark and Walkkill, on the SE. by Walkkill creek, or *Goshen* and *Warwick*, SW. by the States of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, a distance of 13 miles. The Shawangunk, an extensive and lofty ridge of the Apalachian mountains, lies NEastward across this Town, where it enters from New-Jersey, and extends N. into Ulster County. At the W. foot of this ridge runs the Navisink creek or river, and meets the Delaware river just at its great bend, and the NW. corner of

New-Jersey. The Walkkill on the E. line, flows through the Drowned Lands, a part of which belong to this Town. The surface, therefore, partakes of every variety, and the soil is not less various. That part which lies W. of Shawangunk mountain, is called *West-Town*; and being on the Delaware river, finds its market principally through that channel. Shawangunk creek, a large branch of Walkkill, rises in a pond on the E. foot of the mountain, and there are other mill-streams also, which supply abundance of sites for mills. This Town has been long settled, and its early history is full of incident and interest. A severe battle was fought with the Indians, July 22, 1669, and tradition has well preserved the horrors of the bloody battle of Minisink. In Dec. 1821, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Orange County was held, when it was resolved to collect the remains of the sufferers, and entomb them under a suitable monument. A Committee has been appointed to superintend the collection and proceedings, which has collected a great many of the bones from the soil of the forest, but though I have applied to various persons for information of the proceedings, as I get very little information, I rather suspect less has been accomplished than was anticipated. A Correspondent, says, the Monument is to be erected in the Presbyterian Church, in *Goshen*. This Town is very extensive, and has 4 Post-Offices, and many places demanding a passing notice. *Minisink P. O.*, is kept at a new settlement, on a rough, stony tract, usually called *Greenville*, the name given to a Baptist Church there, and the 'Village,' consisting of the said church, and the 'house where the Post-Office is kept, no other buildings of consequence:' 18 miles W. of *Goshen*, 38 from *Newburgh*, and 117 from *Albany*. *West-Town P. O.*, is in a little Village, having an academy, a Presbyterian Church, and a number of handsome buildings, pleasantly situated on a hill, 15 miles from *Goshen*, 35 from *Newburgh*, and 114

from Albany. *Carpenter's Point P. O.*, is at a small Village of this name, situated on a fertile flat of the Delaware river, 27 miles W. of Goshen, 43 from Newburgh, and 122 from Albany, *only 7 miles from Milford, the shire-town of Pike Co., Pa.* *Ridgeburgh P. O.*, is also in this Town, 8 miles from Goshen, 28 from Newburgh, and 107 from Albany. *Dolsen Town*, situated in the best improved part, named after proprietors, is called a Village, 6 miles from Goshen, and 26 from Newburgh, but has as yet no P. O.; nor has *Brookfield*, another 'Village, with a Baptist church, and a school-house, 9 miles from Goshen and 29 from Newburgh. Population, in 1810, 4005; in 1820, 5053; 879 farmers, 227 mechanics, 13 traders; 9 foreigners; 46 free blacks, 75 slaves: taxable property, \$738166: 26 schools, kept 8 months in 12; \$583.48; 1491; 1261: 880 electors; 27829 acres of improved land; 5774 cattle, 1286 horses, 6837 sheep: 34269 yards cloth: 12 grist mills, 16 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 11 distilleries, and 1 ashery. In the Colonial Records of 1659, there is a record of the discovery of a *copper mine*, in Minisink. N.T.C., I.O., G.

MINISINK PATENT, 1704, is in Ulster, Orange, and Sullivan Counties.

MITCHILL LIGHT-HOUSE, see N. HEMPSTEAD.

MITCHILL'S CAVE, see CANAJOHARIE.

MOFFIT'S STORE P. O., see NEWLEBANON.

MOHAWK RIVER, a large western branch of the Hudson, rises in the NE. of Oneida County, about 20 miles N. of Rome, to which place it runs a course nearly S., and then turns E., bearing S., toward the Hudson, which it enters, in several mouths, between Troy and Waterford, after a comparative course of about 135 miles. Its source is within a few miles of that of Black River, of Lake Ontario, and from Rome it winds along through a deep valley, bordered by high and broken river-hills in many places, and

there are many extensive and very valuable alluvial flats. The stream of the Mohawk is unequal, with many breaks and rapids, and there are 2 Falls of 42 and near 70 feet, the *Little Falls*, and *Cahoos*, besides another small one at the German Flats. At Rome, there is a canal of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, connecting the Mohawk with Wood C. and the Oneida and Oswego Rs. of L. Ontario. There is also a canal at the Little Falls, and one around Wolf rift, at the German Flats. A kind of half-guessing admeasurement of the distances and descents of the Mohawk, from the level of Rome to the Hudson, makes the distance 112 miles, and the whole descent 338 feet. From Rome to Utica, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a descent of 26 feet; Utica to German Flats, 16 miles, $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet; German Flats canal to head of Little Falls, 6 miles, 42 feet; Little Falls to Palatine Bridge, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 34 feet; Palatine bridge to Schenectady, 40 miles, $76\frac{1}{2}$ feet; Schenectady to head of Cahoos Falls, 12 miles; Falls, 70 feet; and thence to the Hudson, 2 miles, is a descent of about 70 feet. With the aid of the canals above noticed, the Mohawk is boatable from Schenectady to Rome, from which place is a canal that continues the navigation to the Oswego river. The Mohawk country has long been characterised as one of the best for wheat, and the land is good for all the common products of agriculture, though generally broken by hills of considerable magnitude, but exceedingly well watered with springs and brooks.—Great expectations were once entertained from the navigation of this river, and indeed much has been realized, while the roads on its borders were new and but indifferently good, though latterly the transportation has been principally by land. The *ERIE CANAL*, now nearly completed, for which see that article, runs along the S. side of the Mohawk, from Rome to a little below Schenectady, where it crosses to the N. side, and continues on the N. to the lower Aqueduct, where it again crosses this stream, from

Halfmoon into Watervliet, having twice crossed this river by stupendous Aqueducts, for which also see NISKAYUNA, HALFMOON and WATERVLIET. At a little below the Cahoes Falls, it bears away S. from the river, and receives the *Champlain Canal*, which has crossed the Mohawk by a Dam, below the Cahoes bridge. The *Cahoes*, or *Cohoes Falls*, and the *Little Falls*, are already described in this Work. Young and feeble Republics, remove the trees, and logs, and such like obstructions from their rivers;—and, as they increase in strength, make, at first, short Canals around their rapids and falls, and to connect their navigation with other streams; and then use their rivers as feeders, running Canals along their vallies, because Canal navigation is much more economical than that of rivers, leaving all the surplus water for hydraulic works. By-and-by, we shall probably have a double line of Canals and Locks, one on each side of this river, and while yet a young Republic! An important advantage of this Canal navigation, is, that the natural force of the river, and all its descents, rapids, and falls, may be made use of for hydraulic purposes, supplying immense water-power, and innumerable mill-seats. When shall we learn to be wise, and do our own manufacturing?

MOIRA, see DICKINSON.

MONATTAN HOOK, see COEYMANS.

MONGAUP CREEK, see BETHEL.

MOOERS, a comparatively new and wild Post-Township of Clinton County, 23 miles NNW. of *Plattsburgh*; bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Champlain and Chazy, S. by Beekmantown, and W. by Franklin County. It is watered by the Great and Little Chazy rivers, and though rugged and broken, a good deal of the land is said to be susceptible of cultivation. Its settlements are yet in their infancy, and there is nothing to invite detail. Population, 567: taxable property, \$173606; electors, 108; 1086 acres of improved land; 535 cattle, 94 horses, 671 sheep: 1966 yards of cloth made in families; 3 grist mills, and 6 saw mills: 5 school districts; schools kept, average 8 months in 12; public monies received, \$63.39; children between 5 and 15 years of age, 121; whole number that received instruction that year, 127.

J.L., F.L. 11.

MOORDENAR'S KILL, see SCHO-DAC; and the '*Murderer's Kills*,' all over the Dutch part of the State.

MOORESVILLE P. O., see ROXBURY.

MOOSE RIVER, or Creek, a large eastern branch of Black River, which rises in the wilds of Herkimer County, in *Moose Pond*, and runs W. across the S. end of Watson, to that river, near the High Falls of Turin. It runs across the S. part of Brown's Tract, and is said to come from immense fields of iron ore.

MONROE COUNTY.

MONROE COUNTY, was erected in 1821, from the Counties of Genesee and Ontario, and has the Genesee River running a northerly course nearly through its centre, the mouth of which is in this County. It is situated 236 miles about WNW. from Albany, and is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, or the British possessions in Upper Canada, E. by Ontario County, S. by Livingston, and W. by Genesee County. Its extent E. and W. is nearly 30 miles, N. and S. about 20, giving an area of about 600 square miles, or 384000 acres: between 42° 51' and 43° 16' N. lat.; and 3° 22' and 4° 03' W. long. from New-York.

Towns. Post Off. Pop. Imp. land.

Villages, Post-Offices, &c.

Brighton P.T. 1 1972 4221 Falls, E. Rochester, and Canal; Carthage V., & Clyde P.O.
 Chili P.T. erect. in 1822. E. Riga, or Chili P.O.; E. Pulteney; 10 m. SW. of Rochester.
 Clarkson P.T. 1612 5538 18 miles WNW. of R.; Murray 4 Corners; Salt Springs.

| | | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------------|------|--|
| GATES | P.T.1 | 2643 | 5288 | Rochester V. & P.O., 236 miles WNW. of Albany; Canal. |
| Greece | P.O.1 | erect. in 1822. | | Charlotte P. O. & V.; Light-House; Falltown. |
| Henrietta | P.T. | 2181 | 6889 | 11 miles S. of Rochester; Dairy and stock farms. |
| Mendon | P.T. | 2012 | 6519 | Mendon V., 15 miles S. of Rochester. |
| Ogden | P.T. | 1435 | 3950 | Mountain Ridge; Erie Canal; 10 miles W. of Rochester. |
| Parma | P.T. | 1342 | 3105 | Head Braddock's Bay; 11 miles NW. of Rochester. |
| Penfield | P.T.1 | 3244 | 9731 | N. Penfield P.O.; Penfield V., 8 m. NW. of R.; Teoronto Bay. |
| Perrinton | P.T. | 1664 | 3237 | 12 miles ESE. of Rochester; Erie Canal. |
| Pittsford, | P.T. | 1582 | 6112 | Pittsford V., 8 miles SE. of Rochester; Erie Canal. |
| Riga | P.T. | 3139 | 7095 | W. Pulteney; Black Creek; 11 m. W. of R.; Churchville. |
| Rush | P.T. | 1001 | 2833 | 15 miles SSW. of Rochester; Dairy and grass land. |
| Sweden | P.T. | 1380 | 6554 | 16 miles W. of Rochester; Mountain Ridge; Erie Canal. |
| Wheatland | P.O.1 | 1322 | 7777 | Scottsville P.O. & V., on Allan's Creek, 12 miles SW. of R. |

19 26529 78849

The County of Monroe, named in honor of the President of the United States, was erected at the same time with Livingston, the adjoining County on the south, and comprises 16 Townships, 7 of which were taken from the NW. part of Ontario County, and 7 from the NE. part of Genesee County, from which last, 2 more Townships were erected, by subdivisions, in 1822.—The extent of territory from each was nearly equal, still leaving those Counties ample areas, and sufficient population. The Townships are of a good size, excepting Rush, which wants an annexation from Mendon and Henrietta. Penfield may well be divided into 2 Townships, when I hope the northern one will be named Teoronto. This County has a surface pleasingly diversified, a gently waving champaign, and its soil is as rich,—and as level, perhaps, as comports with that activity of circulation in the air, and waters, so desirable for health. It is not a sickly country; but it is not just such a country as a man should settle in, going at once from a hilly, elevated tract, where the streams move briskly, and the clouds are tossed from hill to hill, or swept by the winds along the natural alcoves of hill-bound vallies. But these remarks apply equally to the Counties of Genesee, Ontario, Livingston and Monroe, countries long since thickly settled, and far from being sickly. The climate is temperate and mild, more so than in the country about Albany, which is farther S. and less elevated. Fruit trees put forth their blossoms earlier, and grain and grass are earlier in the spring, by some days, often 1 or 2 weeks: how it is with the harvests, I have not the means of knowing.—Washed on the N. by Lake Ontario, a Lake immensely deep, and which never freezes over, the climate of this country is sensibly affected by its exhalations, in summer, and by its emission of caloric through winter. Teoronto, on the E., and Braddock's Bay on the W., at nearly equal distances from the mouth of the Genesee River, extend a few miles southerly from the lake shore, and both receive some small mill-streams. These bays afford fine fishing ground, and in Spring and Fall are the resort of the water-fowl of the Lakes. Salmon creek, and one or two others, put into Braddock's, and Stone, and Red creeks, into Teoronto Bay; the Genesee River receives Black creek, and Allan's creek, from the W., and the Honeoye outlet from the east: but the Genesee River, in a few years, will do more mill-work than all these streams.—This river is navigable 7 miles from its mouth, and again above the Falls, at Rochester, through Monroe and Livingston into Allegany County, about 90 miles. The Mountain Ridge, once perhaps the southern border of Lake Ontario, and the Alluvial Way, formed by that Lake, extend across this County, as does also the Erie Canal, coursing along between them. This Alluvial Way, may be traced from near York, Upper Canada, across Niagara, Genesee, and a part of Monroe County, very distinctly, and more or less so through Ontario, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oswego and Jefferson Counties. There

is a Post-Road upon it, between Rochester and Lewiston, on which a line of Post-Coaches passes 3 times a week; and on going toward Jefferson, from Oswego Co., the road follows it for a considerable distance. There is a Collector of the Customs, and a Light-House is to be erected this year, at Port Genesee. Monroe has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$136 a year from the treasury, and is doing much good in agriculture and household manufactures. Extensive quarries of free stone have lately been discovered, near the Falls of the Genesee, with which the Contractors are building the Aqueduct for the Erie Canal. See GATES. This stone is much used in building. There are many small salt springs, and bog ore is spoken of in many parts, and there are some iron-works. Rochester, the seat of the County buildings, is one of the most flourishing inland towns in this State. It stands on the W. bank, at the Falls of the Genesee River, 236 miles from Albany, and had 3700 inhabitants, and 750 houses, in June, 1823. See GATES.

Statistics.—This County elects 3 Members of Assembly; and, in conjunction with Livingston, 1 Representative to Congress, the 2 forming the 27th Congressional District:—Townships, 16; Post-Offices, 19; Population, 26529;* ratio of increase per annum, 19 per cent: school districts, 159; schools kept 7 months in 12; \$2522.38 received in 1821, of public monies for the support of schools; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 7955; whole number taught in the schools that year, 8610: taxable property, personal, \$120650; total, \$3,249,194: electors, 5709: acres of improved land, 78849: No. of cattle, 22608; horses, 4144; sheep, 45311: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 185965: grist mills, 30; saw mills, 78; oil mills, 2; fulling mills, 14; carding machines, 12; cotton and woollen factories, 2; iron works, 4; trip hammers, 2; distilleries, 33; asheries, 45. For its exports, see GREECE, or PORT GENESSEE, and ROCHESTER.

☞ Distances from Rochester: Port Genesee, 7 miles; Oswego, 60; York, U. C., 100; Kingston, U. C., 100; Ogdensburgh, 160, the 3 last by water; to Albany, by the Canal, 249† miles; Canandaigua, 28 miles; Batavia, 34; Lewiston, 77; Buffalo, 74, on the nearest route, and via Lewiston, 102; Niagara Falls, 84; Lockport, by the Canal, 63. To the upper Falls of the Genesee, by water, navigable at high water, from the Canal at Rochester, through the Feeder in Brighton, 90 miles; by land to the same place, 50; to the head of navigation at low water, 50 miles; 35 by land.

MONROE WORKS, see MUNROE.

MONTAUK INDIANS, and LIGHT-HOUSE, see E. HAMPTON.

MONTAUK POINT, the eastern extremity of Long-Island, is in the Township of EASTHAMPTON, Suffolk County, which see. The Light-House, erected in 1795, is on the extreme point, on a very elevated site, overlooking the Sound and the Ocean. Block Island, and the Connecticut shores, are in full view. The distance from E.H. Village is 20 miles, and although the road is heavy and rough, yet such is the grandeur and beauty of the scene-

ry, and the salubrity of the air, that no one who visits this spot will lament the fatigue he has encountered. It is a singular fact that there are no flies, nor moschetoes, on this charming point. The whale, is frequently seen sporting on the mountain waves of old ocean, throwing up columns of spray, sparkling in the sun-beams, while fleets of boats are in pursuit, or seeking the sea-bass, or codfish. Ships are seen making their way for distant ports, inscribing their track on the *trackless ocean*, and every thing, to the stranger-traveller, looks like en-

* Not exactly known, this County having been erected since the United States' Census, and some Townships having been subdivided. See the Towns.

† See the article ERIE CANAL. Distances not exactly known, until measured on the tow-path, after the work is finished.

chantment. A lady, of fine fancy, who accompanied me to this charming and magic spot, says, it is the "finest place in the world to go to sea, and yet stand safe on terra firma." There is an excellent house of entertainment at the Point, where every thing, that the sea affords, may be had in good style. The Indians, once the 'lords of the soil,' are reduced to a solitary few, not exceeding 40, including all ages, sizes, and shades of color.—The soil of Montauk, (if we except Napeage beach, 5 miles,) is of a fertile quality, and supports immense herds of sheep, cattle and horses. The area is 9000 acres, owned by individuals, in different proportions, as tenants in common. The timber, once so plenty and valuable for ship building, is dying very fast, whether owing to its age, or some other cause, is a matter of conjecture: perhaps the spray of sea water has so affected the atmosphere, as to kill the timber-trees of the forest. The distance from Montauk Light-House to that at Sandy-Hook, is 140 miles.

MONTEZUMA V. and P. O., see MENTZ.

MONTGOMERY, a Township in the N. of Orange County, with a *Post-Office* called *Wardsbridge*, 12 miles W. of *Newburgh*, 12 miles N. of *Goshen*, 100 miles from Albany, and near 70 from New-York; bounded N. by Ulster County, E. by Newburgh and New-Windsor, S. by Wallkill, and W. by Sullivan County. Its form is very irregular, its surface is diversified, and the soil is said to be rich and fertile. Hemp is raised in considerable quantities, and the lands are well divided into meadow, pasture, and dry and warm for tillage. The roads are very numerous, and good. There are 8 houses of worship, an academy, and 16 school-houses. The farms are under good cultivation, and yield great quantities of wheat, rye, beef, pork, hemp, and butter and cheese for the adjacent market towns. Near the centre of this Town, on the E. bank of Wallkill or Paltz river, 12 miles

W. of Newburgh, 100 S. of Albany, is the flourishing *Village of Montgomery*, which is incorporated, and contains near 600 inhabitants. Here are about 80 houses, an academy, several mills; and at this place is also the *Post-Office* called *Wardsbridge*? Several turnpike roads meet here, and it is fast increasing in population and business. The 'Big Bones,' the bones of the Mammoth, or Mastadon, first discovered in this State, were found in *Tamarac Swamp*, a small marsh in this town, about one mile E. of *Montgomery Village*, through which is made the *Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike*. A gentleman, who is a native of that town, tells me this swamp had no outlet, was a mere quagmire in the days of his youth, with here and there a 'hummock of dwarf tamarac trees, small bushes, coarse grass and winter-greens, and that the boys used to *teter* and jump on them, and put the whole surface in commotion.' It is now drained, and converted into rich arable land, producing great crops of corn, hemp, &c., the bottom, or subsoil, being a ponderous marle, covered by a stratum of vegetable remains, black muck, 3 to 10 and 18 feet in depth. I am the more particular in noticing these facts, in hopes to induce persons in other places to drain their small swamps, and derive the benefits from them for which they seem designed. See ALBANY, RENSSELAER and SARATOGA COUNTIES, where there are many such swamps remaining, to reproach our agriculture, and the intelligence of our best and worst farmers. *Coldenham Post-Office*, lately established, is in that part of this town, called *Coldenham*, 13 miles from *Goshen*. There was a place in this town called *Searsburgh*, a *Village of* 6 houses, 3 miles W. of *Montgomery Village*, on the turnpike. Population, in 1810, 4710; in 1820, 5541: 943 farmers, 289 mechanics, 20 traders; 22 foreigners; 169 free blacks; 345 slaves: taxable property, \$1,104,822: 22 schools, 10 months in 12; \$722.01: 1510; 1045: 921 electors; 32023

acres of improved land; 2940 cattle, 1198 horses, 6202 sheep: 38935 mills, 2 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 3 trip hammers, 4 distilleries.

A. K., J. N., H. L., T. M. N.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, embraces both sides of the Mohawk River, and is situated about 45 miles NW. of Albany. It is bounded N. by Hamilton, E. by Saratoga, S. by Schenectady, Schoharie and Otsego Counties, and W. by Herkimer County: greatest length N. and S., 36 miles, width 32, and its area about 1000 square miles, or 640000 acres; situated between 42° 47' and 43° 18' N. lat., 04' and 46' W. long. from New-York. Since the 1st edition of this Work was published, the Towns of Manheim and Salisbury, and about half that of Minden, (now town of Danube,) have been attached to Herkimer County, and the County of Hamilton has been provisionally erected from the N. part of Montgomery.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | In. Ind. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|-------------|-----------|------|----------|---|
| Amsterdam | P.T. | 3171 | 16539 | Amsterdam V., Mills, 45 h., 30 miles from Albany. |
| Broadalbin | P.T. | 2428 | 12962 | Fonda's Bush, or Rawsonsville, 10 m. E. of Johnstown. |
| Canajoharie | P.T.1 | 4677 | 24958 | Bowman's Creek P. O.; The Nose; Mitchill's Cave. |
| Charleston | P.T.2 | 5365 | 36311 | Corrytown P.O.*; Voorhiesville P. O.; Mohawk Flats. |
| Florida | P.T. | 2743 | 20436 | Yankee-street V., 35 m. f. A.; Ft. Hunter; Mohawk town. |
| JOHNSTOWN | P.T.1 | 6527 | 35776 | Johnstown V., 40 m. f. A.; Caughnawaga V. & P.O.; Nose. |
| Mayfield | P.T.1 | 2025 | 9691 | Cranberry Creek P. O.; Mayfield mountain. |
| Minden | P.T.1 | 1954 | 12440 | Fort Plain P.O.; The Geisenberg; Dorf, or Dutch Town. |
| Northampton | P.T. | 1291 | 7480 | Fish House; Great Vlaie; Sacandaga River. |
| Oppenheim | P.T.1 | 3045 | 13005 | St. Johnsville P. O., on the Mohawk turnpike. |
| Palatine | P.T.2 | 3936 | 21270 | Palatine bridge P. O.; Stone Arabia; Lasselsville P.O. |
| Stratford | | 407 | 1374 | 15 miles NW. of Johnstown; E. Canada Creek. |

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The general surface of this County is but moderately undulated. A ridge of considerable elevation extends from the Sacandaga in a SW. direction, through the towns of Mayfield, Johnstown and Palatine, terminating at the Mohawk in what is called the *Nose*. In Mayfield, this ridge is dignified with the name of Mayfield Mountain, but is every where else called the *Klipse*.—This, with the river hills, are all that deserve notice. Along the Mohawk, the alluvial lands are abundantly fertile, and the adjacent uplands have a strong soil of argillaceous loam, rather heavy, but very productive. There is, of course, a variety of soil, corresponding to the extent and diversity of surface, but the present County, (exclusive of Hamilton,) has very little waste land. On each side of the Mohawk, it has turnpikes, leading from Albany westward, and it has the navigation of that river, and of the *ERIE CANAL*, quite across this County. The mill-streams are good and plenty. There enter the Mohawk, from the S., the Schoharie, Canajoharie, Nowadaga and Otsquaga creeks; and from the N., the Chuctenunda, Cayadutta, and Garoga creeks, besides E. Canada Creek on the W. boundary, and many other small streams spread over the country. The northern part sends some small streams to the Sacandaga, which runs across Northampton, and a small corner of Mayfield. The agriculture, domestic or household manufactures, and the whole rural economy of this County, are rapidly improving, for the evidence of which see *Statistics*, below. The Agricultural Society of this County, established in 1819, has done a great deal toward advancing the farming interest, as well in field agriculture and domestic stock, as in gardening and manufactures.

Statistics.—Montgomery, with Hamilton, (the latter not yet organized,)

* See the APPENDIX.

elects 4 Members of Assembly; and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 16th Congressional District: 12 Townships; 20 Post-Offices; whole population, 37569, of which number 349 are *slaves*, and 571 are *free blacks*; electors under the new Constitution, 5709; taxable property, *real*, \$4,645,983, *personal*, \$410,362; total, \$5,076,345: acres of improved land, occupied, 216106; neat cattle, 34990; horses, 13121; sheep, 53314: yards of fulled cloth made in 1821, 71225,—of flannel, &c. 99064,—linen, &c. 131306; total, 301595 yards: there are 72 grist mills, 169 saw mills, 11 oil mills, 34 fulling mills, 25 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 2 iron works, 6 trip hammers, 6 distilleries, and 32 asheries. Of the employments, 7276 persons are employed in agriculture, 125 in commerce, and 1683 in manufactures; and there are 99 foreigners not naturalized. There are 186 school districts and school-houses, in which schools are kept an average of 8 months in 12; public monies received in the last year, \$5354.21; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 11333; No. that received instruction during the year, 9389:* ratio of increase in population, yearly, 2 per cent.

MONTICELLO P.O., see RICHFIELD.

MONTICELLO V. and P. O., see THOMPSON.

MONTREAL, Lower Canada, see ST. LAWRENCE R., and ALTITUDES and ELEVATIONS.

MONTVILLE, see SEMPRONIUS.

MONUMENTAL OAKS, see FLUSHING.

MORAVIA V., see SEMPRONIUS.

MOREAU, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Saratoga County, 21 miles NE. of *Ballston Spa*, and 50 N. of Albany, bounded N. by the Hudson or Warren County, E. by the Hudson or Washington County, S. by Northumberland and Wilton, W. by Corinth. Situated in the great bend of the Hudson, by which it is washed on two sides, it embraces part of Baker's Falls, Glen's Falls, and the Great Dam at Fort Edward, extending opposite each of the Villages at those places, and has extensive water power for all sorts of hydraulic works. It also embraces the S. half of the Dam, noticed under *Queensbury*, for the Feeder of the Champlain Canal. There are also 2 considerable mill streams, the largest of which is Snook Kill, from Northumberland. A range of lofty and rugged hills extends NEastward from Northumberland, towards Baker's Falls, and excepting this tract, the general surface is either level or but moderately uneven. The soil is

diversified with tracts of sand, clay, and loam, which generally constitute good farming lands. The timber is pine, &c., in some parts, and there is a large tract called the beech-and-maple woods. There is one small pond, and but very little marshy ground.—An extensive manufactory of gun-powder, has been established at Baker's Falls in this Town, and there are mills of various kinds in convenient abundance. There is also a paper mill. The navigation of the Champlain Canal, is in the Hudson, along the line of this Town. Population, 1549: 383 farmers, 35 mechanics; 4 foreigners not naturalized: 9 free blacks, 8 *slaves*: taxable property, \$162050: 6 schools, 7 months in 12; \$206.60; 491; 444: 307 electors, 9408 acres improved land, 1174 cattle, 252 horses, 2754 sheep: 6743 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 cotton and woollen factory, and 1 distillery.

T.S., N.T., I.S., A.C.B.

MOREAU FORT, see PLATTSBURGH.

MORIAH, a Post-Township of Essex County, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, erected in 1808, from Crown-Point and Elizabethtown, being about 7 miles by 8; bounded N. by Elizabethtown and Westport, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Crown-Point, W. by Scaroon. In this Town are 6 Patents, making about 1400

*It should be remarked, that in all these items, Hamilton is included with Montgomery, excepting as to the population, and the number of Towns.

acres, granted by the kings of Great-Britain, from which titles are derived. The residue is either State land now, or has been sold by the State. Titles are good, and the land held in fee simple. The soil is good for grass, and yields tolerable crops of grain, and is well watered. This tract has some mountains in the western part. The timber is maple, beech, ash, basswood, or linden, elm and hemlock, on the E. part; on the W. part are excellent groves of white and yellow or Norway pine; and mines of iron ore. There are 2 mill streams, which pass eastward from small ponds, unite about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the lake, into which they empty, and afford good sites for mills, several of which are improved. *Rogers's ore bed*, in this Town, is probably one of the best and oldest on the Lake. The first settlement was by William M'Kenzie, Esq., about 1785. Moriah is 112 miles N. of Albany, 10 S. of *Elizabethtown*. It gives rise to a small branch of the Scaroon river. There is a quarry of good white carbonate of lime, called Marble, and asbestos is also found. The land along the lake shore is hilly, but a little back from the lake becomes more level, and affords many excellent farms. Population, 842: 225 farmers, 31 mechanics, 3 traders; 3 foreigners: 3 free blacks: taxable property, \$53283; 4 schools, 8 months in 12; \$93.90; 268; 266: 145 electors, 2328 acres improved land, 563 cattle, 131 horses, 1101 sheep: 5784 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 3 asheries. G.S.

MORICHES P. O., see BROOKHAVEN.

MORRIS CANAL, N. J., see DELAWARE R. and NEWARK CANAL.

MORRIS FLATS, see EATON.

MORRISIANA, or MORRISSANIA, see WESTCHESTER.

MORRIS'S PATENT, see HUNTSVILLE.

MORRIS'S PURCHASE, see MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS.

MORRISTOWN, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, situated on the river St. Lawrence, 12 miles above

Ogdensburgh, bounded N. by the river, NE. by Oswegatchie, SE. by Gouverneur, SW. by Rossie. It is 10 miles square, Hague, on the maps of the Surveyor General, and was erected into a separate Town, from Oswegatchie, March 27, 1821, subsequent to the late Census of inhabitants. But it is worthy of remark, that the St. Lawrence people had their wits about them, and intending to effect this division, enumerated the population of this survey township under the name of Hague; and so it is returned in the United States Census, now before me. *Black Lake*, a fine sheet of water, lies principally in this Town, extending from the SW. corner NEastward across the NE. line near its centre. The lands on the SW. side, near the S. end of this lake, are rugged and broken, but I was told by the inhabitants, that on the E. and N. they were very handsome and rich. Between the lake and the St. Lawrence, the land rises by easy gradations to a handsome swell, covered by a lofty growth of maple, beech, birch, oak, basswood, hemlock, &c., the soil a clay loam, underlaid by a stratum of clay stone, at a depth of a few inches to one foot. But it should be observed that I examined it only on the road from Rossie to Morristown Village. The *Village of Morristown*, is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, rather below the centre of the NW. line, 10 miles above Ogdensburgh. It is on the N. side of Mill creek, a small stream with a large mouth, that here puts into the St. Lawrence, making a small harbor for canoes, and has some 10 or 12 buildings. This is the place where Gen. Wilkinson embarked his army in the autumn of 1813, and commenced playing the ridiculous farce, at the close of the campaign of that year. It lies a little below opposite, in view of Brockville, the river being $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in width, 42 miles by water, below Kingston, or 54 by land. The land rises by a gentle and almost imperceptible acclivity from the river, and never have I seen a more beautiful landscape. I have

seen nearly all the great rivers of the United States, on the Atlantic coast southward to the Carolinas, the Ohio and all its large tributaries, but no where have I seen so rich and ample and beautiful a landscape, as these shores present. There are a few lonely islands, of bare rocky sides, tufted with a little soil and a little vegetation, in charming contrast with the placid and ample field of rich scenery around them. Morristown may become a good grazing country, and the time is coming when every crowning eminence, along this river, will be ornamented with the mansions of taste and opulence. Population, 827: 276 farmers, 2 mechanics; 78 foreigners not naturalized: taxable property, \$100933: 6 schools, 4 months in 12; 163 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 78 taught in the schools in 1821: 216 electors; 1476 acres of improved land; 473 cattle, 64 horses, 366 sheep: 2759 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 15 asheries.

A.C.,T.S.

MORRISVILLE V. and P. O., cap. Madison Co., see EATON.

MOSCHETO [or *Mosqueto*, or *Musqueto*] COVE P. O., see OYSTER BAY.

MOSCHETO POINT, see MENTZ.

MOSCOW V. and P. O., see LEICESTER.

MOSCOW V., see GROTON.

MOUNTAINS, LAKES, &c., elevations of, see ALTITUDES and ELEVATIONS.

MOUNT DEFIANCE, and MT. INDEPENDENCE, see TICONDEROGA.

MOUNT DISCOVERY, see LEWIS.

MT. EDMESTON FARM, see EDMESTON.

MT. HOPE P. O., see WALLKILL.

MT. HOR, see BRIGHTON.

MT. IDA, and MT. IDA FALLS, see TROY.

MT. MADISON, see GREENBUSH.

MT. MERINO, see HUDSON.

MT. MISERY, see BROOKHAVEN.

MOUNT MORRIS, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Livingston County, 8 miles SSW. of *Genesee*, bounded N. by Leicester, E. by Groveland and

Sparta, S. by Allegany County, W. by Genesee River and County. It was erected April 17, 1818, from the S. part of Leicester, has the Genesee River along the W. and NW. border, and Cashque creek across the SE. corner and along the E. border. The land is handsomely formed, of a pretty good quality, presenting a pleasing variety of surface, heavily timbered with maple, beech, oak, elm, ash, basswood, &c. The Village of Mount Morris, where the Town Meetings are now held, is in the northern part, has the Post-Office, and a small collection of houses. The *Honorary Creditors' Tract*, so called, is partly in this Town, extending also into Nunda, of Allegany County. I believe the Genesee river is navigable from this Town to the Erie Canal, at Rochester, near 50 miles, by water, that river being very crooked. The *Gardeau Reservation*, is in this Town, Nunda, and Castile, in that country generally called the *White Woman's Land*. It is a rich tract of land, and a Correspondent says about 10000 acres of it will soon be offered to settlers. ☞ If so, I hope it will be on the tenure of perpetual lease, reserving, forever, to the aboriginal proprietors, annual ground-rents.—The real friends of these people, should advise them never to sell any more of their reservations, but to lease their lands, and live on the income. Our great land holders all do this, and the churches, missionaries, and priests, are very partial to such incomes and investments, even at the expense of the Indians, who seem strangely unadvised, or ignorant of, this safe way of providing for the wants of old age, and the support of their own posterity.—Population, 1002: 267 farmers, 35 mechanics; 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$232754: 6 schools, 8 months in 12; \$129.37; 304; 322: 153 electors, 2500 acres improved land, 882 cattle, 98 horses, 981 sheep: 4443 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 5 distilleries, 5 asheries.

A.L.C.,N.C.T.

MT. OLYMPUS, see TROY.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a Post-Township of Westchester County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 33 miles N. of New-York, 130 S. of Albany, and 14 SW. of *Bedford*, to the Landing at Sing-Sing; bounded NE. by Newcastle, E. by Northcastle, S. by Greensburgh, and W. by the Hudson. This is the most populous Town in the County, and has the most active wealth. It lies opposite the N. part of Tappan Bay, and extends 7 miles along the river. *Sing-Sing*, Village and Landing, is finely situated on a rising bank, where the river is about 3 miles wide, and the trade employs several sloops. It is a fine position; and had it been early chosen as the County-seat, would now have been a populous and flourishing Town. Saw-mill creek, and Bronx creek, with another small stream, supply abundance of mill-seats. The land is of a good quality in general, and is rendered very productive by good agriculture. A valuable *copper mine* is said to have been discovered in this Town, about 1 mile S. of Sing-Sing, but I have not seen any specimens of the ore, which, as my Correspondents say, yields 70 per cent of copper. A company is formed to work this mine, but it applied, immediately, for an act of incorporation, a bad symptom. A *marble field* has been opened, and about 100 men are employed in the quarries, getting stone for the Grand Canal. Some of my Correspondents speak of a *silver mine*, also in this Town, but I see no specimens. I am afraid the speculators are bewitching the good people of Mount Pleasant, with schemes for sending too many 'Lobby Members' to Albany. *Chappequa Spring*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Sing-Sing, is thought to possess valuable medicinal qualities, and is visited every summer by a good many people from New-York, in pursuit of health or pleasure. Sing-Sing Village has the Post-Office, 33 miles from New-York, a printing-office, an academy, a number of sloops in the river trade, and is a place of considerable business, the second, if not the first in the coun-

ty. But these places are too near New-York, for much trading importance, though fleas may live in the hair of a lion. It is said the enterprising and industrious Yankees, of Connecticut, have projected a canal, from Sharon to the Hudson, near Sing-Sing, a distance of 60 miles, through a rich farming country, well supplied with streams of water and mill sites. If they do this, they may infuse new activity and enterprize. About 1 mile below Sing-Sing, there is a hamlet called *Sparta*. Population, 3684: 497 farmers, 185 mechanics, and 54 persons employed in commerce; 21 foreigners not naturalized; 16 *slaves*: 125 free blacks: taxable property, \$734646: school districts, 16; schools kept 10 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$572.35; 1067 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 529 *attended the schools that year*; electors, 645; 22022 acres of improved land; 2231 cattle, 619 horses, 3103 sheep: 13108 yards of cloth made that year in families; 8 grist mills, 6 saw mills, and 3 carding machines.

S.M., I.S., A.C., S.D.

MOUNT UPTON P. O., see GUILFORD: MT. U. FARM, see BUTTERNUTS.

MT. VERNON, and MT. WASHINGTON, see NEW-YORK COUNTY.

MUD CREEK, see CAROLINE and DANBY.

MUD CREEK, and MUD LAKE, see TYRONE.

MUD CREEK, of Ontario County, rises in Bristol, runs N. through that Town, Bloomfield, Victor, Farmington, to the Erie Canal, thence turns eastward through Palmyra and Lyons, entering the Canandaigua Outlet at the Village of Lyons, about 43 miles.—*Mud Creek*, is a bad name for it: why not give it a better, the rather as there are so many of this name? It is a very valuable stream.

MUD POND, see ONONDAGA.

MUNROE, a Post-Township of Orange County, 19 miles S. of *Newburgh*, 115 S. of Albany, and 50 N. of New-York; bounded Northerly by Blooming-Grove and Cornwall, SE.

by Rockland County, W. by Warwick. Its form is conical, with the base on Rockland County, just touching the Hudson on the E., and the State of New-Jersey on the SW., in acute angles; and its area may be 64 square miles. The surface is broken and hilly, by the ranges that form the Highlands, but the vallies are of some extent, and tolerably productive. It is well watered by numerous streams, and there are several ponds of 1 to 3 miles in length, which are the sources of many mill-streams, that afford eligible sites for mills, factories, &c.—The Ramapo, a fine stream of New-Jersey, rises in one of these ponds, and winds a difficult way through the Highlands, and across the W. of Rockland County, into New-Jersey. The hills, or mountains, abound with iron-ore, and with wood for coal; and these circumstances, connected with the advantages for water-works, have induced a vigorous prosecution of such combined facilities in the manufacture of iron. There are 3 furnaces, 5 bloomeries, a rolling and slitting-mill, an extensive manufactory of nails, and an anchor-works. These various works can employ 400 men, and make a market for much of the surplus products of agriculture, in this and the adjacent Towns. There is a *Post-Office* at *Munroe Works*, of the same name. And *Augusta Works*, in the S., near the line of Rockland County, are very extensive, and merit detailed notice. The bloomery is a stone building, 70 feet long, in which are 4 fires and 2 hammers. On the ridge is a cistern, 70 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 10 inches deep, kept full of water for extinguishing accidental fires. There is an anchor works, which makes 60 tons yearly, and where anchors are made weighing 6000 pounds. A grain and saw mill belong to this establishment, which is the property of the heirs of the late Solomon Townsend, Esq., of New-York, and to which is also attached 12,000 acres of land. The bloomeries may be made to yield 200 tons of bar-iron yearly.

There are two houses of worship; 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Presbyterians. This Town was first settled in 1742, and the settlement was called The Clove, or Smith's Clove; but the first legal name was Cheesecoaks, from a patent of land so named. In 1802, it was altered to Southfield, and in 1808 to Munroe. The Post-Office was first called Southfield, and was changed with the name of the Town.—The inhabitants suffered much in the Revolutionary war, from the savage depredations of a nest of traitors, Tories, and a species of robbers called Cow-boys. A Correspondent writes to me, 'The *Augusta Works*, described minutely in the first edition of your Gazetteer, have lain dormant since the decease of their former proprietor, my good friend Townsend, and are going the way of all the world; but they remain monuments of the enterprize and perseverance of their founder,' and as such I retain the description. Ought not these very extensive Works to be preserved from decay, by being again put into action? Is there any failure of the ore, the water, or wood? See RAMAPO WORKS, on the same stream, 5 miles below, an establishment that tourists would do well to take in their way, for it is a gold mine, made by water power and mechanism. It has become fashionable of late, (and the fashion will probably last during the Presidency of James Monroe,) to write the name of this Town with an o instead of u, though if I mistake not, the laws write it 'as I write it.' Population, in 1810, 2570; in 1820, 2969; 525 farmers, 129 mechanics, 8 traders; 1 foreigner; 11 free blacks; 5 slaves: taxable property, \$382914: 11 schools, 8 months in 12; \$414.00; 829; 445: 544 electors; 11905 acres of improved land; 2401 cattle, 446 horses, 2043 sheep: 5363 yards of cloth: 8 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 4 iron works, 2 trip hammers, [according to the census,] and 2 distilleries.

MUNROE WORKS P. O., see MUNROE.

MURRAY, a Post-Township at the NE. extremity of Genesee County, 29 miles NNE. of *Batavia*, bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by Clarkson of Monroe County, S. by Clarendon, W. by Gaines and Oak Orchard. It is 7 miles wide E. and W., and about 10 in length, the N. part of the Connecticut Tract, and the Pulteney lands, lying between the W. line of the Triangle, and the E. boundary of the Holland Purchase. The land is good, principally, so much like that of Gaines and Murray, minutely described, that I refer to those towns. It is watered by the 2 main, and several branches of Sandy Creek, which unite here, and run off NEastward, through Clarkson, and by some smaller streams. It is traversed by the Ridge Road, and has the Erie Canal, that wonder of the age, a work of art no less magnificent than that of nature, the Alluvial Way. *Salt Springs* have been discovered here, and some of superior richness have been opened in cutting the Canal, where it crosses Sandy Creek, in the SE. part of this Town. A very large tooth, weighing 2 pounds 2 ounces, was dug up from the bed of this Creek, said to measure 13 inches in circumference. The tooth is in a sound state, and appears to have been one of the molares, or grinders, of some very large quadruped, perhaps an elephant, or mammoth. Where the Canal crosses Sandy Creek, the little Village of *Holley*, is claiming a name, and a share of the business.— It is about 5 miles W. of Brockport, of Sweden, and 20 NE. of *Batavia*.— As every thing is a Lake in the 'Lake Country,' there is a little pond in the SW. part of this Town, about a half mile in length, which is called *Jefferson Lake*. A Correspondent writes me, the Post Office in this Town is 24 miles from *Batavia*, since which *Holley* has been made a *Post Village*.— Population, 1561: 475 farmers, 1 trader, 20 mechanics, in 1820: taxable property, \$174243: 9 schools, 6

months in 12; \$73.63; 298; 356; 316 electors, 2372 acres of improved land, 1146 cattle, 83 horses, 1679 sheep: 8714 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

G.C., J.T., A.L.C., N.T.

MURRAY FOUR CORNERS, see CLARKSON.

MUSQUETO, see MOSCHETO.

MYERS'S CREEK, or *Meyers's Creek*, a small stream of Frankfort, Herkimer County, which enters the Mohawk near the eastern extremity of the LONG LEVEL of the ERIE CANAL, for which see that article.

MYNDERSE'S MILLS, see JUNIUS.

N.

NANTICOKE P.O., see UNION.

NAPENAGH, see WAWARSING.

NAPLES, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Ontario County, 20 miles SW. of *Canandaigua*, bounded N. by Bristol, E. by Italy, S. by Steuben County, and W. by Springwater of Livingston County. Its area is now 6 miles square, the middle one of 3 Townships it comprised in the 1st edition of this Work. Its waters are some small inlets of the *Canandaigua* and *Honeoye Lakes*, and the surface is considerably hilly. There are fine groves of pine, from which supplies of boards and shingles are taken to the adjoining towns. In the easterly part is an extensive valley, where are the principal settlements, and a Correspondent says it may well be called a *Village*, of about a mile in length.— The Post-Office is in this vale, which extends from the head of the *Canandaigua Lake*, in Italy. The mail route from *Canandaigua* to *Bath*, leads through this town. It was first settled in 1791, on the tract now this town, and its name has been the sport of legislation, having been *Middletown*, from 1801 to 1808, and since that *Naples*, while 2 Townships, a part of itself, one on the E., and one on the W., have been cut off and erected into 2 separate Towns, *Italy* and *Spring-*

water, the latter 'all the way to another County,' in the new County of Livingston. The Post-Office in this town is called *Naples Village P.O.*, by way of distinction, there being a Naples P. O. in Jefferson County.—Population, 1038 : 168 farmers, 32 mechanics ; no slaves, nor free blacks : taxable property, \$76506 ; electors, 201 ; 2970 acres of improved land ; 1105 cattle, 162 horses, 1996 sheep : 7774 yards of cloth made in families ; 2 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 3 distilleries, 3 asheries : school districts, 13 ; schools kept 5 months in 12 ; \$79.60 public monies ; 332 children ; 424 taught in 1821.

O. H., J. W., J. C. S.

NAPLES, or HENDERSON BAY, extends from Chaumont bay to the SW., into Henderson, and forms a good harbor in that Town, about 3 miles from the head of the bay, where a village plot is laid out, and 6 acres reserved for public purposes. A few houses are already erected. See HENDERSON.

The NARROWS, between Staten and Long-Islands, are strongly fortified, for which see SOUTHFIELD, and NEW-YORK.

NARROWSBURGH, see LUMBERLAND.

NARROWS OF CHEMUNG, see CHEMUNG.

NARROWS OF LAKE GEORGE, see BOLTON.

NARROWS OF WOOD CREEK, see FORT ANNE.

NASSAU, a Post-Township of Rensselaer County, 18 miles SE. of Troy, 14 from Albany ; bounded N. by Greenbush and Sandlake, E. by Stephentown, S. by New-Lebanon and Chatham of Columbia County, W. by Schodac. Valletjes-kill, or Little Falls creek, a branch of Kinderhook creek, rises in this town and supplies mill-seats, as do one or two other small streams : and Lebanon Creek courses a short distance along the S. line. The surface is uneven, but the hills are of a moderate height, and generally admit of cultivation, and the vallies

are rich and fertile. The rocks are shistic, and some are calcareous, in ledges that form the bases of hillocks of moderate height. The vallies have a shistic gravel, and some of the hills also, warm and productive, an excellent soil, with good husbandry, and but indifferant with bad. In the E. part is an extensive tract of pine forest, and the soil is of little value. A mill-stream runs S. through this, and supplies many mills, principally employed in sawing lumber for market. This is the western border of the Green Woods, noticed also under Berlin, Petersburg and Grafton. *Nassau Village*, in the western part, is situated in a pleasant vale, 11½ miles nearly SE. from Albany, on the turnpike to New-Lebanon. It has about 70 houses, 2 churches, the Post-Office, 3 stores, 2 inns, and a school-house, and is an incorporated Village. Near this are valuable mills also, consisting of a very extensive and excellent grist mill, a carding machine, &c. and there are also some tanneries. This Village was formerly called *Union Village*, as in the 1st edition of this Work, now very properly changed to the name of the town, and having the Nassau Post-Office.—*Brainard's Bridge Village and Post-Office*, is in the SE part, on the same road and the New-Lebanon Creek, 16 miles SE. of Albany, and has 14 dwellings, 2 factories for cotton and wool, a toll-bridge, inn, and 3 or 4 stores. There was another small Village, on the old road, on the N. side, at the bend of Lebanon creek, in the SE. part, N. of Brainard's Bridge, with a church, some 15 houses and stores, in a busy and pleasant valley, but the business has declined since turning the road across this point.—Population, 2873 : 607 farmers, 10 traders, 146 mechanics ; 2 foreigners ; 14 free blacks, 20 slaves : taxable property, \$352324 : 14 schools, 9 months in 12 ; \$436.48 ; 940 ; 1275 : 666 electors, 13796 acres of improved land, 2069 cattle, 583 horses, 4096 sheep : 20921 yards cloth : 3 grist mills, 18 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 9

carding machines, 2 cotton and wool-len factories, 1 trip hammer.

E.G., J.B., B.S., E.W.

NASSAU ISLAND, see LONG ISLAND.

NATURAL BRIDGE, see WILNA.

NATURAL CANAL, see CANTON.

NAVISINK, or NEVERSINK, a Town-ship on the E. line of Sullivan Coun-ty, erected in 1798, then in Ulster County; bounded N. and E. by Ul-ster County, S. by Thompson, W. by Rockland; being about 12 by 10 miles,—the area, 65000 acres. The title is principally by lease, and lands not cultivated well. This town com-prehends the E. part of great lots No. 3, 4 and 5, of the Hardenburgh Pa-tent. The principal streams are Na-visink creek, and Rondout creek, or kill, and there are some others, with plenty of mill-seats. This town is in-creasing faster in population, than any other in this County, and probably has the largest proportion of arable land of a tolerably good quality. It is 15 miles N. of *Monticello*, and 30 W. of Kingston. How ought this name to be written? Population in 1810, 953; in 1820, 1380: 386 far-mers, 43 mechanics; 9 foreigners; 10 slaves: taxable property, \$149991: 9 schools, 7 months in 12; \$161.35; 455; 319: 257 electors, 4195 acres improved land, 1325 cattle, 214 hor-ses, 2176 sheep: 9616 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine.

A.C., L.B.

NAVISINK, or NEVERSINK CREEK, see SULLIVAN COUNTY. There are the 'Neversink Hills,' in New-Jer-sey; but I do not know how the name ought to be written.

NAVY ISLAND, see NIAGARA.

NAVY POINT, at Sacket's Harbor, see HOUNSFIELD.

NELSON, a Post-Township of Ma-dison County, 6 miles W. of *Morris-ville*, 109 WNW. of Albany, bounded N. by Smithfield, E. by Eaton, S. by Georgetown, W. by Cazenovia. It is Township No. 1, of the 20 townships, as designated on the Surveyor Gen-eral's Maps. The situation is elevated, and there are but few mill-streams;

but the soil is good and fertile, and it is not hilly. This is the head-land, between the waters of Oneida Lake, and those that run south into the Sus-quehanna;—as some small waters form in this town, and discharge both ways. Nelson Post-Office is 9 miles from Morrisville, and *Erieville P. O.*, 10; the latter 111 miles from Albany. It has turnpikes across the N. and S. parts, leading E. and W., but the new roads all point to the Canal, 16 miles to the N. of its centre. The land is better for grass than grain; and where is the head-land, between waters, that is not, and also frosty? Population, 2329: 453 farmers, 43 mechanics 5 traders; 2 foreigners; 1 free black; taxable property, \$210084: 15 schools, 7 months in 12; \$489.08; 781; 996: 442 electors, 11805 acres improved land, 2571 cattle, 413 horses, 5462 sheep: 23813 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery, 2 ashe-ries.

J.K., O.E.B., J.B.

NESTIGIONE PATENT, is now in the SE. corner of Halfmoon, at Clif-ton Park, and was granted in 1708, to 7 Dutchmen, of whom one was Jo-hannes Fort. This name, and *Con-nectigione*, another old Patent, grant-ed in 1697, to Peter Hendrix De Haas, are the origin of *Niskayuna*, the name of a Township, and of an extensive tract on both sides of the Mohawk, still in use among the old fashioned Dutch and their descendants. The latter was S. of the Cahoos Falls, and probably within the present township of Watervliet.

NEWARK BAY, of New-Jersey, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 miles W. of the Bay of New-York, near 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, is a beautiful expanse of water, at the head of which, 6, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of the City Hall of New-York, it receives the Hackensac and Passaic Rivers, on the latter of which, 5 miles from its mouth, stands the *Village of Newark*, 9 miles from New-York. It commu-nicates with the Bay of New-York, by the *Kills*, and with Rariton Bay and the Ocean, by *Staten Island Sound*,

the latter about 12 miles in length, a mere Creek, and the former hardly 4 miles. At the S. end of this Sound, on the W. side, is *Amboy*, and at the N. end, *Elizabethtown Point*, where there are Ferries to the E. shore, Staten Island; and Steam Packets, plying between those places and New-York. See the article DELAWARE R. AND NEWARK CANAL, which necessarily requires some notice of Newark Bay, though not belonging to the State of New-York.

NEWARK P. O., see PHELPS.

NEW-BALTIMORE, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Greene County, 16 miles N. of *Catskill*, and 20 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Albany Co., E. by the Hudson, or the County of Columbia, S. by *Coxsackie*, W. by *Greeneville*. *Coxsackie Creek* runs across the SE. corner to the Hudson, as does *Haanekrai Creek* across the NE. corner. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats. The surface is broken, and the soil diversified with tracts of loam, sand, and argillaceous mold, and some clay. There is a Landing on the Hudson, 16 miles below Albany, and a small Village of 15 to 18 houses, on the post-road from Albany to New-York. A spring in this town, 2 miles W. of the Hudson, has attracted some notice, because report says it ebbs and flows, or rises and falls at certain periods. And an intelligent Correspondent assures me, that the variation is very perceptible in a few minutes, both in the height of the water, and the quantity which flows from it. There are 2 Meetings of Friends, or Quakers, in this town, *Coeymans*, and *New-Baltimore Meetings*, 4 miles apart. *Coeymans*, where is held a Monthly meeting of that name, is about 6 to 7 miles from *Coxsackie*, *New-Baltimore* and *Coeymans Landings*; the other is 4 miles westward. *Stanton Hill*, is a local name for a neighborhood, around the *Coeymans* meeting. Population, 2036: 425 farmers, 60 mechanics, 2 traders; 5 foreigners; 79 free blacks, 29 slaves: taxable property, \$443201: 10 schools,

9 months in 12; \$186.00; 596; 576; 375 electors, 13453 acres improved land, 2180 cattle, 647 horses, 3214 sheep: 15632 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 19 saw mills.

A. C., J. B., J. L. B., W. D.

NEW-BEACON, see BEACON HILL.

NEW-BERLIN, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 7 miles NE. from *Norwich*, and 93 W. of Albany; bounded N. by *Columbus*, E. by *Pittsfield* and *Butternuts* of the County of Otsego, the line being *Unadilla river*; W. by *Norwich*. It was erected in 1807, being No. 16 of the 20 Townships, together with 3 tier of lots off the E. part of No. 10, and No. 15 to the quarter line. Its extent N. and S. is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the *Unadilla river* and some branches of this stream, supply good mill seats. Its general character and products, similar to those of the adjoining Towns, supersedes a repetition of detail. Its surface however is diversified, and some part hilly, but the vallies have a rich soil of mold, and the hills are very moist and productive of grass, with tracts of good arable lands. The forest woods are principally desiduous, and the lands are very well supplied with small springs and brooks. The *Cayuga turnpike* runs W. across this Town, and meets here a branch from the *Otsego* and *Broome turnpike*, through *Norwich*. This Town has experienced some of the freaks of our legislation, but luckily has recovered its former name, just in time to save me the trouble of altering the copy for this Work. A Correspondent writes me the former description is very accurate. By an act of the legislature, passed March 9, 1821, the name of this town was changed to *Lancaster*; and by another act, of March 22, 1822, it was changed back again to *New-Berlin*, Town, Village and all, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants. The *Village of New-Berlin*, was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1816. It is situated in the NE part, on the W. bank of the *Unadilla river*, on the *Cayuga turnpike*, 90 miles W. of Albany, 12 NE. of *Norwich*, [the

court house,] 24 W. of Cooperstown, and 36 S. of Utica, and contains about 60 houses, a church, school-house, masonic hall, and a great number of mills, factories, &c., &c. It is a very busy, thriving place, and besides several grist and saw mills, has a paper mill, a cotton, and a woollen factory, an oil mill, 1 trip hammer, 2 carding machines, 2 clothiers' works, and 20 mechanics' shops. Population, 2366: 318 farmers, 115 mechanics, 6 traders; 3 foreigners; 1 free black: taxable property, \$269889: 14 schools, kept 7 months; \$299.18; 812; 1115: 406 electors; 9399 acres of improved land; 2235 cattle, 480 horses, 5284 sheep: 247300 yards of cloth in 1821: 7 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 5 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries, and 3 asheries.

N.E., J.G., L.C., T.N., D.M.

NEWBERNVILLE P. O. and V., see WESTERN.

NEW-BOSTON V., see SULLIVAN.

NEW-BRITAIN, see CHATHAM.

NEWBURGH, a Post-Township and half-shire Town of Orange County, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 95 miles S. of Albany, and 70 on the stage road N. of New-York; bounded N. by Ulster County, E. by the Hudson, S. by New-Windsor, W. by Montgomery. The area may be 30 square miles, and it has the greatest aggregate population of any Town in this County. In 1810, the whole number of persons was 4627. It is a good Township for farming, and the inhabitants possess much wealth. The roads are numerous, extensive, and good. The Newburgh and Cocheton turnpike extends W. a little N. through Orange and Sullivan Counties, to the Delaware river; and the Newburgh and Chenango, into the Counties farther N. and W., opening an extensive and direct communication with the Western Counties, on the waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. The last is also called the Appian Way, in allusion to an extensive Roman road of that name, and extends to Oxford, Chenango

County. The extraordinary spirit of enterprize, indicated in these and other roads, has not been without proportionate effects on the trade and population of Newburgh. There are abundance of mill seats, on a small stream that spreads over the Town in numerous branches, and enters the Hudson at the SW. corner, on the line toward New-Windsor. The *Village of Newburgh*, is pleasantly situated on the Hudson, opposite Fishkill, 9 miles N. of West Point, 61 N. of New-York, and 100 S. of Albany, and commands a very extensive intercourse and trade with the country on the W., and by navigation of the Hudson, with New-York. Its trade employs about 50 vessels, and few places on the Hudson, excepting New-York, are increasing more rapidly in wealth and population. It is incorporated as a Village, and contains about 500 houses, 4 churches, an academy, a bank, and 100 stores and shops. This town is handsomely laid out in streets and squares. The Courts for Orange County, are held alternately here and at Goshen. There is a horse ferry-boat between this Town and Fishkill, noticed in the description of that Town. See BEACON HILL and GRAND SACHEM, lofty summits, nearly opposite the Village of Newburgh. This Town has some local names for parts of the whole, such as *Gardertown*, *Middletown*, and *Hompton*.—Population, 5812: persons employed in agriculture, 685; in commerce 128, and in manufactures, 472; 42 foreigners; 133 free blacks; 130 slaves: taxable property, \$1299227: 13 common schools, 10 months in 12; \$788.88; 1602; 755! electors, 1128; 18033 acres of improved land; 3463 cattle, 821 horses, 3273 sheep: 21788 yards of cloth: 11 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 4 trip hammers, and 2 distilleries.

A.K., N.C., T.C.

NEW-CASTLE, a Township of Westchester County, about 37 miles N. of New-York, 128 S. of Albany, and 6 miles W. of Bedford; bounded N. by

Cortlandt, Yorktown and Somers, E. by Bedford, S. by North-Castle, SW. by Mount-Pleasant. Its form, like most of the other Towns in this County, is very irregular; and its NW. angle terminates in a point on Hudson river. Its waters are some small branches of Croton river, which supply mill seats, and a small head pond of Byram creek, that runs S. to the Sound. *Rye Pond*, of 250 acres, the head of Bronx creek, is in the S. part. There is little for local detail. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil pretty good for farming. Its agriculture, and domestic economy, are much improved within a few years. Near the centre of this Town, is said to be the geographical centre of the County. 'It is inhabited principally by industrious and frugal Friends or Quakers.' Population, 1368: 273 farmers, 55 mechanics, 3 traders; 8 foreigners not naturalized; 14 free blacks; 2 slaves: 10 schools, kept 7 months in 12; \$191.80 public monies; 332 children, between 5 and 15; 338 attended school that year: taxable property, \$356560: electors, 280; 13870 acres improved land; 1522 cattle, 322 horses, 1483 sheep: 8346 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, and 1 distillery. N.C.T., S.M., S.D.

NEW CITY, see LANSINGBURGH.

NEW-CONCORD V., see CHATHAM.

NEW-CORNWALL, see CORNWALL.

NEWFIELD, a Township, formerly *Cayuta* of Tioga County, but after March 1823, annexed to Tompkins County, name changed from *Cayuta* to *Newfield*, [by special act of the Legislature,] March 29, 1822; situated 9 miles SW. of *Ithaca*, and bounded N. by Hector, Enfield and *Ithaca*, E. by Danby, S. by Erin and Spencer, W. by Catharines. It is watered by the inlet of *Cayuga* lake, by the *Cayuta* creek, and by 1 or 2 smaller streams that run southerly to waters of the *Susquehanna*. *Cayuta* was erected in 1811, from Spencer, and though a freak of legislation has changed its name, yet the Post-Office is still called

Cayuta P. O., for which see the TABLE. Limestone is plenty, and a Correspondent speaks of marle. See *CAYUTA*, in the 1st edition of this Work. There is a turnpike, leading from *Ithaca* through this Town, and others to Athens, Pa. Population, 1889: 278 farmers, 3 traders, 19 mechanics; 10 foreigners: taxable property, \$170371: 15 schools, 5 months in 12; \$149.77; 594; 623: 347 electors, 6309 acres improved land, 1827 cattle, 257 horses, 3364 sheep: 13794 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 3 distilleries, and 1 ashery. W.B., N.T.

NEW GOSHEN, former name, see LEXINGTON.

NEW HACKENSACK, see FISHKILL T.

NEW HAMBURGH V., see POUGHKEEPSIE.

NEW HARTFORD V. and P. O., see WHITESTOWN.

NEW-HAVEN, a Post-Township of Oswego County, 10 miles E. of *Oswego*, bounded north by Lake Ontario, E. by Mexico, Southerly by Volney, W. by Scriba. It was erected in 1813, from Mexico, and comprises township No. 19, of Scriba's patent, Vera Cruz, on the Surveyor General's Maps, described under Mexico, in the first edition of this Work. It is a good township of land, handsomely situated, and tolerably well supplied with mill-streams and mills. Cat-Fish Creek, the principal stream, runs N. to Lake Ontario. The soil, timber, and surface, similar to those of RICHLAND, MEXICO, &c., to which I refer, and escape the drudgery of dull repetition. At the mouth of Cat-Fish Creek there is a Landing, 1 store, some mills, and a little hamlet of houses. This is a fine Township for fruit, perfectly healthy, and will soon have a good population. Population, 899: 235 farmers, 5 traders, 29 mechanics: \$5924 taxable property: 6 schools, 8 months in 12; \$103.39; 283; 330: 181 electors; 1972 acres of improved land; 375 cattle, 87 horses, 1213 sheep: 6505 yards of cloth:

2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, and 1 ashery.

N.S., J.G.

NEW JOHNSTOWN, U. C., is in *Edwardsburgh*, opposite LISBON, which see.

NEW LEBANON, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Columbia County, 30 miles NE. of *Hudson*, 28 SE. of Albany, bounded N. by Stephentown, E. by Pittsfield of Massachusetts, S. by Canaan, W. by Chatham. It was erected April, 1818, from the N. part of Canaan, but was not organized as a Town until March 31, 1819 : extent on the N. line, 9 miles, and about 8 on the S. ; W. line $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, E. $5\frac{3}{4}$; area about equal to 32 square miles. It is a good Township of land, bordered on the E. by a high ridge of the Williamstown mountain, a mass of argillite, or crumbly slate stone, considerably hilly in the S. also, but having an extensive and rich valley of alluvion, in the NE. and N. part, watered by New Lebanon Creek. This valley is underlaid by metalliferous limestone, opening northward through the eastern Towns of Rensselaer County, Stephentown, Berlin, Petersburg and Hoosac. The hills in the southern part, with few exceptions, are arable, good farming lands, dry and warm, or wet and grassy, handsomely diversified, and under pretty good cultivation. Besides New Lebanon Creek, a main branch of which comes from Berlin and Stephentown, there is a small mill stream that runs N. from the N. end of Whiting's Pond, in Canaan, and several others. Slate, of a good quality, is found in some detached hillocks, a little N. of the Pool ; and samples of lead ore, in the form of galena, have been shewn me, from this Town, but I believe the vein, said to be in lime rock, is not worked. Marle has been found, also, of a good quality, so say my Correspondents, in the marsh, at the head of Whiting's pond. The *Pool* of *New Lebanon*, is a *Warm Spring*, situated on the southern declivity of a hillock, near the NE. corner of this Town,

around which there is a small village, considerably resorted to as a Watering Place. The water is uniformly at the temperature of 72° of Fahrenheit, kept constantly in a state of agitation by a copious emission of nitrogen, or azotic gas. As a *Warm Bath*, its application is very grateful, and the resort of company is increasing so much, that large additions are about to be made to *Hull's Boarding-House*, which will have a front of 150 feet, in the season of 1823. This Village, which is called the *Pool*, or *New Lebanon Springs*, has 25 houses, 3 stores, an inn, a grist mill and woollen factory, driven by the Pool Creek, in its descent to the valley, and is 25 miles SE. of Albany, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. of the New Lebanon Village, both on the Turnpike, leading from Albany to Pittsfield, in Massachusetts. New Lebanon Village, which has the Post-Office of the same name, is seated in the Valley, $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Albany, has about 20 houses, a church, store, inn, and a white smith's shop. The *Shaker Village*, in view from the valley, is on the W. slope of the high hill that forms the E. border of this Town, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of the Springs, a principal residence of the very singular people, called Shakers, and has some 20 to 25 dwellings, around which are perhaps 10 or a dozen more, in all 50 buildings, an elegant new Meeting-House, or Church, and about 600 persons. They own about 2000 acres of land in this Town, and have large possessions on the hill, in Massachusetts, where are a part of the above number. This Village, and the singular and ingenious people, who have formed it, well merit observation. No where in our country, can the moralist, the statesman, or philosopher, see such demonstration of the power of industry, economy, habit, and the *straight-jacket* of sectarianism, as in this little community of human Bees, in a state of celibacy. They are singularly plain in deportment, dress and manners, very industrious, and methodical in every thing, honest and upright in

their dealings, ingenious,—and have among them many men of good education, shrewd, sensible, and very close thinkers. Their little community, slowly increasing in numbers, pretty rapidly in wealth and power, is a sort of miniature of a world, all of one sort, beyond which it is deemed fatal to extend a look or a mental vision! Their new Meeting-House, erected in 1823, is a model of architectural beauty and simple grandeur, well worth the notice of church architects. The main edifice is 80 by 65 feet, all in one room, without beams or pillars, having a domical roof, covered with tin; and the porch, 34 by 27, roofed and covered in the same way. They are of wood, but the foundations, and flights of steps, outside, are of marble.—When these are completed, the old Meeting-House, will be converted into a School-House, in which to educate the young converts from the families of the *'World's People.'*—*Moffit's Store Post Office*, is on the Creek, and the Albany turnpike, in the W. part of this town, 19 miles from Albany, in *Bigelow Hollow*, 3 miles E. of Brainard's Bridge V. and P. O. Population, 2808: 436 farmers, 289 mechanics, 6 traders; 6 foreigners; 28 free blacks, 5 slaves: taxable property, \$278226: 14 schools, 9 months in 12; \$407.08; 751; 978: 621 electors, 15525 acres of improved land, 2453 cattle, 588 horses, 6789 sheep: 24087 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries. E.G., L.C.A., D.F.

NEW-LISBON, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 10 miles SW. of *Cooperstown*, and 76 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Edmeston, E. by Hartwick, S. by Laurens and Butternuts, W. by Pittsfield. The surface is broken by hills and vallies; but the hills are either arable, or good grazing lands, and the vallies are rich and fertile. It is well watered by springs and brooks; and has Butternuts creek running the whole length of the Town,

on which are good mill seats, as there are also on the main branch of Otego creek, in the E. part of the Town.—There is 1 Baptist meeting-house, and 14 school-houses. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and their household manufactures supply the most of their common clothing. This is a very good grazing, stock, and dairy township, and possesses much wealth.—*Garrattsville Post Office*, is on the main road that leads down the Butternuts creek, from Burlington, through this Town, to Oxford, Chenango Co., 6 miles SWesterly from Burlington, 8 miles above Louisville,—and we have an excellent country for farming?—Population, in 1810, 1982; in 1820, 2220: 516 farmers, 3 traders, 114 mechanics; 23 foreigners not naturalized; 1 free black: taxable property, \$176584: 14 schools, kept 8 months in 12; \$302.10; 680; 819: 409 electors: 11816 acres of improved land; 3119 cattle, 589 horses, 6840 sheep: 23120 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 4 cotton and woollen manufactories, 8 distilleries, and 1 ashery. Garrattsville has several mills, 2 factories for cotton and woollen goods, the P. O., and 10 or 12 dwelling houses. L.R., W.G., J.P., E.P.

NEW-NISKAYUNA, see CANAJOHARIE.

NEW-PALTZ, a Post-Township of Ulster County, on the W. shore of the Hudson, 15 miles S. of *Kingston*, 80 miles S. of Albany, and 85 N. of N. York; bounded N. by Hurley and Esopus, E. by the Hudson, W. by Rochester and Shawangunk. It extends 10 miles along the river, and from 6 to 12 miles back. The Wallkill, or Paltz creek, runs N. through the W. part of this town, and supplies mill-seats. This is a good Township of land, and its farms have old and durable improvements. The inhabitants are principally the descendants of the ancient Dutch, who settled here about 1670. Many of the houses are of stone, a common trait of the Dutch and German character; and lime

stone, of a good quality for lime, and which quarries well, is found here in great abundance. The Village usually called *Old Paltz*, is on the bank of the Wallkill, over which is a good bridge. It lies on one street, in which are 20 stone dwelling-houses, and a stone Dutch Reformed Church. The settlement called *Springtown*, is about 2 miles N. of this, where are a few houses, principally taverns. On the Farmer's turnpike, which leads through this Town, there are some few dwellings, corn-mills and saw-mills, an oil-mill, fulling-mill, and carding-machine, all built of wood, neatly painted, usually called *Tuthill-Town*. Near the river is a Quaker, and also a Presbyterian meeting-house; and at *New-Paltz Landing*, on the Hudson, there is a Post-Office of that name, and considerable business. There are several places for river trade;—one opposite Poughkeepsie, where is a team-boat ferry, and one at *Pelham*, near Beaver's settlement. There are two Post-Offices, as noticed already, one at the Village called *Old Paltz*, and one at *New-Paltz Landing*. Population, 4614; taxable property, \$413079; electors, 537; acres improved land, 14252; cattle, 3110; horses, 583; sheep, 4052; yards of cloth made in families, 19446;—11 grist mills, 16 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen manufactory, and 2 asheries. There are 16 school-houses. The soil is owned by the occupants, in freeholds of a moderate size.

C.T., S.T.,

NEW-PETERBORO', OF N. P. TRACT, see SMITHFIELD, and MADISON COUNTY.

NEWPORT, a Post-Township of Herkimer County, 13 miles N. of *Herkimer*, and 95 NW. of *Albany*; bounded N. by *Russia*, E. by *Fairfield* and *Norway*, S. by *Herkimer* and *Schuyler*, Westerly by *Oneida County*. Along the W. Canada creek is a deep valley, where stands the Village of *Newport*, or *Bowen's Settlement*, near the centre of the town, where are falls and good mill-seats, with some mills, and a cotton factory. About one quarter of

Newport is on the NE. side of W. Canada creek, which is hilly, but interspersed with fine vallies, of a light, easy soil. The other side has a high ridge, with sloping, arable borders, somewhat broken, but which admit of cultivation, almost without exception. The general character of the soil and products is similar to that of *Norway*, except that the lands are less stony. Along the creek, they are sandy, rather light, but warm. *Middleville Post-Office*, is in a pleasant and flourishing little Village of this name, in the SE. quarter of *Newport*, 8 miles N. of *Herkimer*, on both sides of W. Canada creek, partly in *Newport*, and partly in *Fairfield*. On the E. side, in *Fairfield*, are the Post-Office, several well built stone houses, and some other buildings; and on the *Newport* side, are several houses, an extensive cotton factory, the building of stone, and a grist mill and saw mill. It is a busy little place, and enjoys advantages that seem likely to make it increase. Population, 1746: taxable property, \$229657; 313 electors; 6001 acres of improved land; 2050 head of cattle, 327 horses, 3150 sheep; 13131 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 4 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 1 iron works, 3 trip hammers, 1 distillery, and 1 ashery:—school districts, 8. The Village of *Newport* has 30 houses, the Post-Office, a church and school-house, both of stone. It is on the *Black River* road, 13 miles from *Utica*, and the same distance from *Herkimer*.

D.H., D.S., J.N.

NEWPORT, a small Village on the *Erie Canal*, 2½ miles SSE. of *Gaines V.*, 17 in right line N. of *Batavia*, on the line between ranges 1 and 2 of the *Holland Purchase*.

NEW-ROCHELLE, a Post-Township of *Westchester Co.*, 20 or 22 miles from *New-York*, 5 S. of *White-Plains*, and 143 from *Albany*; bounded N. by *Scarsdale*, E. by *Scarsdale* and *Mamaroneck*, W. by *Scarsdale*, *Westchester* and *Pelham*, S. on *East river*, or *Long-Island*

Sound. There are several small islands in the Sound, attached to this Town, as Whortleberry, Hewlett's, and Rodman's Islands. There is a Landing, and business that employs several sloops. The land is level in general, and stony, but the soil is productive, and much of it is a wet loam, or clay, good for grass. It has a 'Village,' of some 20 houses. The Episcopalians and Methodists have churches or houses of worship, and there is a small academy, with a competent number of common schools. New-Rochelle had also its *Heights*, known in the annals of the Revolution. See the History of the War in 1776, for a detailed view of the operations that have left so many remembrances in this Town. Population, 1135 : 100 farmers, 68 mechanics, 3 traders, or persons employed in commerce; 6 slaves; 143 free blacks: taxable property, \$322619; 3 schools, kept 9 months in 12; \$173.03; 331; 140 : electors, 214; 3834 acres of improved land; 583 cattle, 148 horses, 514 sheep : 3261 yards of cloth : 1 saw mill, and 1 cotton and woollen factory. S.M., I.W., S.D.

NEW-SALEM V., see FARMINGTON.

NEW-SCOTLAND V., see BETHLEHEM.

NEW-STOCKBRIDGE, Indians, and Reservation, see SMITHFIELD and AUGUSTA.

NEWTOWN, a Township of Queens County, on Nassau or Long Island, 8 miles E. of New-York; bounded N. by East river, E. by Flushing, S. by Jamaica and a small angle of Kings Co., W. by Kings Co. It extends about half way across the Island, and in the NE. is bounded by Flushing bay, and by Newtown creek in the SW. or west. Horll Gatt, lies opposite the N. part of this Town, for which see HORLL GATT, and also WESTCHESTER. The shore of East River is very rocky here, and those who love to witness the impetuous strife of angry currents, with cragged and zig-zag courses among the rocks, can hardly find a better place for full gratification. The land is under good cultivation, and produces

good crops of grain, fruit, &c. The Newtown pippins have a high celebrity, acknowledged, perhaps, in all the commercial States of America. The *Village of Newtown*, is pleasantly situated near the centre of this Town, and has 3 houses of public worship, and a handsome collection of dwelling houses. There are several handsome country seats, and many gardens in high cultivation. A toll-bridge across Newtown creek, which is properly a narrow bay, opens a nearer way to New-York, and proves as useful as it is ornamental. Wood, for fuel, is very scarce, and the inhabitants make considerable use of peat, taken from an extensive bog, in the vicinity of the Village. Newtown Landing has a small Village, and some business.—Fort Stevens had a name during the late war; and I suppose I must mention Dutch Kills, and English Kills, known to as great a distance as the smoke of the chimneys around them, and that Newtown creek once had another name. There are some inconsiderable islands, as the 2 Brothers, and Riker's, and Hallet's Cove also. Population, in 1810, 2437; in 1820, 2158; see QUEENS COUNTY: taxable property, \$729700 : 5 schools, kept 7 months in 12; \$379.85; 525; 243 : electors, 415; 11584 acres of improved land; 1492 cattle, 609 horses, 394 sheep : 6035 yards of cloth : 4 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 carding machine, and 1 distillery. The rocky strata in this Town, about Horll Gatt, gniess and micaceous shistus, are said to be all that appear on Long Island.

C.G.M., S.L.M.

NEWTOWN CREEK, see NEWTOWN : N. C. of Tioga County, see ELMIRA CREEK.

NEWTOWN V., or ELMIRA V., see ELMIRA T.

NEWTOWN, of Saratoga County, see HALFMOON.

NEW-UTRECHT, or UTRECHT, a Township of Kings County, at the W. end of Long-Island, opposite the Narrows, 9 miles S. of the City of New-York; bounded northerly by

Brooklyn and Flatbush, E. by Gravesend, W. and S. by Hudson river, and by Gravesend bay, or the Atlantic Ocean. Along the Narrows it is hilly and stony, and on the N. are some considerable hills; but the interior part is level, and the soil a light loam or sand. New-Utrecht shad fishery, is in this town and Gravesend, and is one of the most celebrated fisheries in the United States; 10000 shad have been taken at one draught. For the soil, and products of agriculture, see GRAVESEND, as also for the period of first settlements. *Bath House*, a pleasant spot on the beach of Gravesend bay, 10 miles from New-York, is much resorted to in summer, for sea-bathing, and the pleasures of hunting, fishing, &c. *New-Utrecht Village*, is handsomely situated on a fine plain, and has about 40 houses, and a Dutch Reformed church. The woody ridges that border this Town on the N., toward Brooklyn, form the extreme W. end of the spine of Long-Island, which extends E. along the N. side of the great Plains, through Queens and Suffolk Counties, terminating in Southold. These heights were the scene of important events of the Revolutionary war, and the Tourist is shown many spots, in this vicinity so consecrated to future remembrance. At Bath, we are shewn the spot where the British army landed on this Island, in 1776, after a few days' rest on Staten Island, where they debarked, on their arrival in the British fleet. Fort Fayette, Nyak Point, and Fort Lewis, on the Narrows, may be named, as their sites will be shown to the curious traveller, visiting this shore. Population, in 1810, 907; in 1820, 1009: 142 farmers, 76 mechanics, 2 traders; 26 foreigners not naturalized; 48 free blacks; 160 slaves: taxable property, \$309534: 3 schools, kept 11 months in 12; \$149.62; 222; 117: 192 electors; 3835 acres of improved land; 577 cattle, 283 horses, 37 sheep; 4449 yards cloth made in families in 1821. There is a good public house kept at Bath, a ride to which, from

Brooklyn, is very pleasant. Some years since, on digging a few feet below the surface in this town, opposite the Narrows, several waggon loads of the stone *Arrow Heads*, of the aborigines, were discovered, under circumstances that seem to make it probable that this was a sort of manufactory of that article. They were of all sizes, from 1 to 6 inches in length, some perfectly, and some partly formed, mixed with blocks of the stone in its native state. The stone seems to have come from the Palisado Rocks. I have one of those weapons, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with an Indian axe, of the same material, both beautifully formed, indicating a degree of manual dexterity, equal, if not superior to any thing of the kind I have seen. Were not their spears pointed with stone, as well as their arrows? Fort Diamond, in the Narrows, is completed, and named Fort Fayette. It is said to be a very superior work, in this line, and it bears a proud name.

S.A., J.C.V., S.L.M.

NEW-WINDSOR, a Post-Township of Orange County, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 100 miles S. of Albany, 5 miles SW. of *Newburgh*, and 65 N. of New-York; bounded N. by Montgomery and Newburgh, E. by the Hudson, S. by Cornwall and Blooming-Grove, W. by Montgomery and Walkill. Its medial extent E. and W., 8 miles, width near 4; giving an area of about 30 square miles. There are several small mill-streams, and the land is of a good quality for farming. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and they enjoy much of the independence of prosperous industry.—The Highlands, that pervade this County, and the extensive ridges of the Appalachian mountains, that traverse the W., give an extensive diversity of surface, soil and local position, with an agreeable variety of views. The whole is well watered by springs and brooks. The *Village of New-Windsor*, is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Hudson, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Newburgh, and has a charming situation, and some business. The

roads are numerous, and the intelligent traveller finds an interest in the historic details connected with the events of the Revolutionary war, as he treads the historic ground of this region. The Bay of Newburgh, spreads in front of the 2 Villages, extending below to Pollopell's Island, and it is difficult to find more elegant situations, or scenery more picturesque and pleasing. But the trade cannot support 2 rival villages, so near together, and Newburgh has such an ascendancy, that the attempt ought to be abandoned.— There was formerly a Post-Office, in that part of this town called *Little Britain*, a farming neighborhood, without a village. Population in 1810, 2331; in 1820, 2425: 404 persons employed in agriculture, 129 in manufactures, and 20 in commerce: 15 foreigners; 46 free blacks; 84 *slaves*: taxable property, \$583349: 10 schools, 11 months in 12; \$338.32; 681: 448: 427 electors; 14791 acres of improved land; 2293 cattle, 469 horses, 1757 sheep: 9050 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 5 saw mills, and 2 distilleries.

C., N. C. T.

NEW-WOODSTOCK P. O., see CAZENOVIA.

NEW-YORK BAY, spreads to the southward of New-York, or Manhattan Island, and is about 8 miles long, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad; having Long-Island on the E., and Staten-Island, and New-Jersey, on the west. In the N. it receives the Hudson; East River, in the NE., from Long-Island Sound; communicates with Newark Bay, through the Kills, in the W. between Staten-Island, Constable's Point, and Bergen-Neck; and with the Atlantic Ocean by the Narrows, between Long and Staten-Islands. This Bay embosoms several small islands, as Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island, and Ellis's Island, near the city of New-York, on each of which are fortifications. The waters of this Bay, form the HARBOR OF NEW-YORK. From Sandy-Hook Light-House, to the city of New-York, is about 16 miles, and the water is deep enough to float the largest vessels. Opposite

the city, ships of 90 guns have anchored, where they lie land-locked, well secured from wind and storms, with ample space for the largest fleets. The water in this Bay, is very little less salt than in the open ocean, and its currents are very rapid and strong; circumstances that are of great importance in keeping the port of New-York open, when others, still farther S., are obstructed by frost. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria, are sometimes choked by ice, while New-York is enjoying all the benefits of an open and free intercourse with the Atlantic. The whole harbor was covered by a solid bridge of ice in 1780, but this has rarely since happened; and the severe winter of 1804, which completely choked so many of the northern and southern ports of the United States, scarcely occasioned any inconvenience to New-York. See HUDSON RIVER, LONG-ISLAND, and NEW-YORK CITY, and COUNTY, for other details, connected with the Bay and Harbor of New-York. It will be recollected that New-York was the great rendezvous of the British fleet, during the Revolutionary war, from Sept. 1776, to Nov. 1783. Randel's Map of the City, County, Bay, and Harbor of New-York, may be consulted for more particular information; and Goodrich's Map of the Hudson River, a very useful and convenient pocket companion.

NEW-YORK CITY, the metropolis of the state of New-York, and the commercial emporium and metropolis of the United States, and of all North America, is situated on the E. bank, at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers, at the S. end of New-York Island. Its latitude and longitude, reckoned from the City Hall, were determined in 1817, by order of the Corporation, as follows:—N. lat. $40^{\circ} 42' 43''$; W. longitude, from Greenwich, Eng., $73^{\circ} 59' 46''$; and E. longitude, from the City of Washington, $3^{\circ} 1' 13''$. Prior to this time, the lat. and lon. had been reckoned from the Battery, stated at lat. $40^{\circ} 42'$

40', lon. 74° 0' 45'', as in the first edition of this Work.

The *City*, and *County of New-York*, are of the same extent, comprising the whole of New-York Island, formerly the Island of Manhattan;—the general description, therefore, of the County of New-York, may be consulted for a concise view of the whole Island, while the present article will be confined to the compact part, or the City population, with its improvements, &c. Agreeably to the Charter of New-York, its jurisdiction extends to the lands under the adjoining waters, as far as to low-water mark, on the opposite sides. Hence it happens that Governor's, or Gouverneur's, Ellis's and Bedlow's Islands, in New-York bay, and Blackwell's, Parsell's, and several other Islands of a small size, near Horll-Gatt, or Hurl-Gate, belong to the City and County of New-York. The Bay and Harbor of New-York, is separately described.—New-York is divided into 10 Wards, beginning in the S.;—No. 10 is on E. River, and 9 comprises all the northern part, from a little S. of Bellevue, to the N. end of the Island.

The City of New-York, or the compact part, extends along the Hudson about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and along the East River, from the SW. angle of the Battery, near 4 miles: its width varies from a little more than a half mile, to near 2 miles; and its circuit is about 8 miles. The streets of the ancient or lower part, at the S. end of the Island, are irregular, many of them very narrow and crooked, with little adaptation to the ground, or to the convenience or elegance of the City. But all the northern part has been more recently laid out, and with much better taste. Many of these streets are very spacious, run in right lines, and are intersected by others at right angles.—The ground is now deprived of much of its original unevenness, by digging away hills, and filling up vallies and marshes, and some considerable ponds of water. And the quays and wharves, along the shores, are far extended into

the original waters that almost surround the Town. At present, the surface has a gentle ascent, from the Hudson and East Rivers, which terminate in a handsome and central elevation, that every where overlooks its gently sloping sides, and commands a fine view on the right and left, of the Town, the rivers above named, and their crowds of shipping. From the Battery, at the SW. point of the Island, *Broadway*, one of the handsomest and most extensive avenues, opens to the NE., and extends the whole length of the Town. This Street lies along the height of land, and nearly equi-distant, between the two noble rivers that lave the shores of this commercial metropolis of the United States. *Greenwich-Street*, also commences at the Battery, and extends the whole length of the town, one or two Streets back from the Hudson, between that and Broadway. It is 3 miles long, and about 80 feet wide. *Pearl-Street*, formerly *Queen-Street*, holds a very devious way, through a compact and populous part of the City, on the E. of Broadway. *Wall-Street*, running from Broadway, across Pearl, to the river, is the principal seat of the Banks, has the Custom-House, Insurance Offices, Brokers, &c., and is a very handsome, busy, airy Street, the centre of immense business in this line. *Chatham-Street*, leads from Broadway into *Bowery road*, an ample and elegant spaceway, 130 feet broad. *Washington*, and *Greenwich-Streets*, are extensive and elegant avenues, on the Hudson side of the City; and the principal streets besides these, are *Fulton-Street*, *Maiden-Lane*, *John-Street*, *Nassau*, *Broad-Street*, *Pine*, *William*, *Cherry*, *Hudson*, and *Cortlandt-Streets*, extending across the main avenues. The whole number of Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, is about 260. They are in general well paved, with good side-walks, and every part of the city is well lighted, by a very competent supply of lamps. Many of the streets have the shade of rows of trees, but in this respect, New-York is far behind Philadelphia. New-

York has a very numerous and well regulated Night Watch, and a very excellent City Police. It is well supplied with market-houses, and its market is one of the richest in variety, and extent of supply, to be found in the world. The annual public expenditures, by the authority of the City and County of New-York, are about \$500,000.

The usual tides at New-York, are about 6 feet, and the depth of water is sufficient for the largest ships, with a safe and good harbor, of a capacity for the largest fleets, and very rarely obstructed by ice. The population, trade, and improvements of this City, have progressed with a great degree of rapidity. In population and trade, it takes the first rank in the Union; and its wealth, and prosperity, can only be known, by the vast extent of its trade. A very large proportion of the houses, are durably and well built, of brick, and its public buildings are numerous, and many of them in a rich style of elegant opulence. Among its public buildings, the new *City-Hall*, claims the first notice. This is situated at the head of the Park, with its principal front on Murray-Street, a little way on the E. side of Broadway. It is a stately pile of elegant architecture, happily conceived, and well executed. In this are held the Courts for the City and County of New-York, and here are kept all the principal offices also. This building is highly ornamental to the City, and good judges of these matters, speak of it as very honorable to the Corporation: And it stands on elevated ground, in the midst of many other public buildings, which it proudly overlooks. It is a square building, 2 stories in height, besides a basement story, and 'has a wing at each end, projecting from the front; and in the centre, the roof is elevated, to form an attic story.' The whole length of the building is 216 feet, breadth 105, and height 51: or, including the attic, 65 feet in height.—The front, and ends, are of white marble, the rest of brown free stone. The roof is covered with copper, has a

marble balustrade, and the centre is crowned by a handsome, and admirably proportioned cupola. There are 4 entrances, or doors, and the entire edifice may be classed among the best in America. It was founded in 1803, and completed in 1812, at an expense, including the furniture, of a half million dollars. The *Hospital*, is a large establishment, situated on Broadway, comprising also the *Lunatic Asylum*, and *Lying-in Hospital*, erected on an area of 455 by 450 feet, enclosed by a high brick wall. The building is of stone, stands on elevated ground, and commands an extensive view of the city. The *Alms-House*, at Bellevue, on the East River, is an elegant and costly establishment, exceedingly well endowed and regulated. *Columbia College*, and the *College of Physicians and Surgeons*, noticed more particularly in another place, have suitable edifices, and add something to the general appearance of the City. They are situated, the former near the upper end of Park Place, between Broadway and the Hudson, in the vicinity of the City Hall, and the latter in Barclay-Street. The building, formerly erected for an Alms-House, now the *New-York Institution*, stands behind the City-Hall, on the N. side of the Park, is of brick, 3 stories and a basement, 260 by 44 feet, covered with slate. Its external appearance is rather forbidding, but the interior is richly stored with learning, learned men, and societies, whose usefulness banish all recollections of the rusty appearance of the edifice, compared with the City-Hall. Its apartments are occupied by the *Literary and Philosophical Society*, the *Historical Society*, the *American Academy of the Fine Arts*, the *Lyceum of Natural History*, and the '*American Museum*.' When the new Alms-House, at Bellevue, was completed, the Corporation of the City, by a liberal regard for the interests of literary and scientific institutions, granted the use of this building, for 10 years, free of rent.—There are 4 places of confinement, 3

for felons, and 1 for debtors. The *State-Prison*, at Greenwich; the *Penitentiary*, in the rear of the Alms-House, at Bellevue; *Bridewell*, on the W. side of the City-Hall; and the *Jail*, on the E. side of the City-Hall, the two latter on the Park. The *Battery*, an elegant and spacious promenade, is an open space on the SW. point of the Island, embracing a view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York, the Narrows, Staten-Island, and the surrounding shores on every side. This was the site of the early fortifications, and stockade forts, from which circumstance it derives its name. The *Bowling Green*, a circular piece of ground, at the bottom of Broadway, near the Battery, deserves notice, for here stood a gilt statue of 'our Sovereign lord the King, Geo. III.,' before the Revolution.—The *Park*, an open area of near 4 acres, in the very heart of the city, on the S. side of Broadway, on one side of which stands the City-Hall, is an elegant promenade, highly ornamental and useful to the city. There are 12 Banks, in this city, the edifices for which 'stand thick' in Wall-Street: and there are 10 Insurance Companies. A bare List of all the Societies, in this City, incorporated for all sorts of purposes, would fill some pages, and the enumeration would be of no importance. Persons wishing more particular information, on these subjects, may see them all in the '*Stranger's Guide to the City of New-York*,' and other publications of the kind.—Of the Houses for Worship, there are now about 80, (and several more about to be erected,) belonging to 18 or 20 different Sects, or denominations, all, I believe, professing to be Christians, excepting 1 Synagogue of Jews. Out of place as the suggestion may seem, I am persuaded there are Christians among these Jews, as well as Jews among Christians. Of the humane, and charitable Institutions, much might be said, for there are a great many of them, but I have not room to enumerate them all. The *American Bible Society*, is located at New-York,

and its edifices embellish the City, as its charities are designed to illustrate and adorn the Christian character.—There are *Free Schools*, on an admirable plan, taught on the Monitorial System, devised by Lancaster, a blessing to the age, and to the whole world of mankind. For the accommodation of trade, there are 12 Slips, or Docks, along the Hudson and East Rivers, a great extent of Wharves, and 2 large Docks, Corporation Dock, and the Albany Basin, the 2 latter on the Hudson River.

New-York has lately been strongly fortified; but it is not within the scope of my plan, to describe its various Forts and Fortifications. *Castle Williams*, and *Fort Columbus*, are on Gouverneur's, now called Governor's, Island, about a half mile from the city. *Fort Wood*, and *Crown Fort*, are on Bedlow's and Ellis's Islands. The *West Battery*, or *Castle Clinton*, is on the SW. angle of New-York Island; and the *North Fort*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of this, and *Fort Gansevoort*, a little beyond the State Prison.—There are also some other Works, on this Island, and some on the E. river, commanding Horrl Gatt. There is an United States' Arsenal, in the city, and an Arsenal belonging to the State. Among the expensive means of defence, provided for this City, we must not omit to notice the Steam-Frigate, built here by the United States, during the late War, though not completed until that war had ended. It is a perfect war-monster.

The number of dwelling-houses, in this City, in 1816, was 17,000, now supposed to exceed 20,000, a very large proportion of which are of incombustible materials. Destructive fires, at various times, have destroyed many of the wooden buildings, of which cities of sudden and rapid growth, are principally built at first, in consequence of which many improvements have been made in the plan of the city, and much better buildings have been erected, in the places of those that were burnt. The Corpo-

ration, prescribes the limits, within which wooden buildings may be erected, a regulation that has been some time in use, and very salutary in its operation.

The City and County of New-York, is divided into 10 Wards, each Ward constituting a Township or Town, in each of which is elected, annually, an Alderman, and Assistant Alderman; and these 10 Aldermen and 10 Assistants, together with the Mayor and Recorder, constitute the 'Common Council' of the City, or, in the words of the original Charter, "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York."—The Wards also elect Assessors, Collectors, Constables, &c. Under the new Constitution, the Mayor is elected by the Common Council, a change much for the better. The Common Council, usually called the 'Corporation,' meet once a week, through the year. No compensation is paid to the Aldermen or Assistants, they being well requited for their services, by the honor of holding an office, and enjoying an official seat in the 'Marble House,' as the City Hall is called, by way of eminence.

The Island of New-York, or Manhattan, as it was then called, when first visited by Europeans, had a forbidding aspect; in some parts, masses of rock, hills of stony or sandy alluvion, marshes, swamps, ponds, and a very great variety of vegetation. The march of improvement, has overcome much of this exterior ruggedness, having removed the hills, filled up ponds and marshes, and fronted the rivers with long lines of wharves and docks. The soil of the city, now under the cover of streets and buildings, is a sandy alluvion, resting on what the geologists term primitive rocks, granite and gneiss, being destitute of organic remains.

The population of this City, in 1820, was 123,706: of this number, 55312 were free white males, and 57508 free white females: persons subject to militia service, 23854: Of the employments, 386 were employed

in agriculture, 2622 in commerce, and 9189 in manufactures and trades: foreigners not naturalized, 5084: free blacks, males 4194, females 6174, total, 10368; slaves, males 177, females 341, total 528. Taxable property, \$68,285,070: electors, 19925; acres of improved land, 6331; 2207 cattle, 3093 horses, 122 sheep: 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 3 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 2 iron works, 22 distilleries, agreeably to the State Census of 1821.—Public monies, received in 1821, for the support of common schools, \$14738.07; and in that year, it appears that 6609 children, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, received instruction in the schools. The *Elgin Botanic Garden*, of this City, is described in another place.

New-York has a very extensive and valuable *City Library*; issues from the press a vast number of daily, semi-weekly, and weekly Gazettes, several periodical Journals, of a literary and scientific character, magazines, &c., and in this respect is becoming the London of America. It carries on very extensive business, in the line of printing and publishing, and supports a great many booksellers. Among its literary establishments, may be noticed its Reading, and News Rooms, many private Schools, and Academies, and a Philological Society, in addition to the Free Schools, and Colleges, already noticed. Among its public amusements, we may notice the Theatre, Gardens, Circus, Panoramas, Gallery of Paintings, the Museum, and the public Walks, before named, the Marine Baths, &c. The *Post-Office*, of this City, has some subordinate places of delivery and deposite, for mail articles, highly conducive to public convenience. The *Custom-House*, is a 4 story brick building, in Wall, at the corner of Nassau-street, and should have been noticed before. The *Coffee-Houses*, *Hotels*, and *Boarding-Houses*, are numerous enough, and they are kept in a style corresponding with the commercial character of the

City. Steam Ferry-Boats, ply between this city and the opposite shores, and there are lines of Steam-Boats, for passengers, to and from Albany, as well as on the East-River and Long-Island Sound. The Fire department of this city, is an extensive and costly part of its internal regulations, and foreigners, and the best informed native citizens of the United States, tell us it is admirably well organized. It is said, too, that the taxes, on real estate, have been pretty high, but a late law of the State, is intended to obviate this objection to the investment of capital in lands and houses.

As a Seaport, New-York stands unrivalled in these States, both as to its position, and the extent of its business and trade. It carries on a vast commerce, with its thousand ships, brigs, schooners, and sloops, and its craft may be seen in all parts of the world, as well as the craft of all commercial places, in its harbor. Of the sums collected by the Federal Government, for duties on imports, tonnage, &c., this City pays near one-fourth, the amount of which will be noticed, in another place. The completion of the Erie and Champlain Canals, and other Works of this kind, growing out of those, will greatly increase the business of this City, already immensely great. See below, *Commerce of New-York*. New-York is occasionally visited with the Yellow Fever, and probably ought to calculate on such visitations, however cleanly it may be kept, and however much care is taken to guard against them. The time is coming, I think, when prudence will call for a commercial Town, at the head of ship navigation, on the Hudson, as a necessary appendage to the widely extended commerce of the metropolis. For the manufactures of this City and County, see *Manufactures*, in the Geographical part of this Work.

There are many places known by local names, in addition to those already noticed, and *Haerlem*, has a Post-Office, for which see the Table

of Post-Offices, in the APPENDIX. My object is not so much to make an array of the 'seeds of books,' for '*microscopic eyes*,' as to give an accurate and concise description of every place, omitting useless notices. The '*Picture of New-York*,' and '*Stranger's Guide*,' before referred to, embrace every minute circumstance, and may be consulted, for information precisely in their line. See also NEW-YORK COUNTY. *Randel's Map*, of the City, County, Bay and Harbor of New-York, embracing much of the surrounding country, published in 1820, is very valuable and instructive. Dr Akerly's '*Geology of the Hudson River*,' is a valuable publication, also, as is Goodrich's *Map of the Hudson River*. A want of plenty of good, fresh water, has been long felt by the inhabitants of New-York. It is now in contemplation to bring a plentiful supply from some of the streams of Westchester County, by expensive and permanent works for that purpose, in reference to which Bronx Creek, and Croton River, with the intermediate country, have been duly surveyed, by experienced Engineers. The waters surrounding the Island are salt, and there are few large springs on it. It is of the utmost importance to this City, that it have an abundant supply of pure water, from some source, and it is to be hoped the very design will not be frustrated, by coupling it with a navigable Canal.—The plan will probably soon be determined, and it ought to embrace nothing but a supply of clean, good water. There are Ocean Steam-Packets, plying between this City and Norfolk, Va., and Havanna, W. I., and very superior lines of Packet Ships, between it and Liverpool, which I think will ere long be succeeded by Steam-Packets. The reader may find a brief, but interesting, *Historical Sketch*, in the '*Stranger's Guide*,' for which I have not room in this Work.

The Charter of New-York, was first granted in 1686, and has been often amended and altered. In 1730 it was renewed, with many additional privi-

leges, by Gov. Montgomerie, and it received the confirmation of the provincial Legislature in 1732. The style of the inhabitants, in their corporate capacity, is "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York." The progressive population of this City, may be thus traced, from as far back as 1697, when it was 4302; in 1699, 6000; 1756, 10880; 1771, 21865; 1786, 23619; 1790, 33131; 1800, 60459; 1805, 75770; 1808, 83530; 1810, 96373; 1816, 100619; 1820, 123706. The relative proportion, of the population in this city, to that of the whole State, has generally been from one-eighth to one-tenth.

Commerce of New-York, for one year, 1822-3. Arrivals from foreign ports, 1154, of which number 1050 were vessels owned in the United States, and 104 in foreign countries. Cleared, for foreign ports, 890 vessels, 795 of which belonged to the U. S., and 95* to foreign countries.—During the year, 1343 vessels entered coastwise, and 2220 cleared do.; 333

were registered, (not engaged in the coasting trade,) and 365 were enrolled, and 805 licensed, for the coasting trade. Amount of *Imports*, during the year, in American vessels, \$31,721,974; in foreign vessels, \$2,190,479; total, of imports, = \$33,912,453: the duties, accruing thereon to the United States, amounted to \$9,941,702.92. The tonnage of vessels registered, enrolled and licensed, and the tonnage of foreign vessels entered, and the duties and light-money received, were;—United States' vessels, 295,442.75 tons; tonnage duties, \$18387.27: Foreign do., 23707.75 tons; tonnage duties, \$3146.70; light-money, \$1968.38. There were granted, also, 116 Passports for the Mediterranean, on which were received, and for duties thereon, \$2350. To this enormous aggregate, for which I am indebted to the politeness of the Post-Master, Gen. Bailey, and the Custom-House Officer, I wish I could add as great an aggregate of *Exports*, in something besides bills of exchange, stocks, and money.

B., R., C., M., E., H., A.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY, comprises the whole of New-York Island, situated on the E. side, and near the mouth of the Hudson River. It is about $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from N. to S., and the width varies from a half mile to two miles. The medial width may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and the area $21\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, or 13920 acres. Situated between $40^{\circ} 42'$ and $40^{\circ} 52'$ N. lat.; and $0'$ and $8'$ E. Longitude from the City of New-York. Bounded on the N. and E. by Haerlem and East Rivers, S. and W. by the Hudson, or by New-York Bay and the State of New-Jersey. The limits of the County, Township, and City of New-York, are the same; and the only legal sub-divisions, are the Wards, 10 in number, of various extent, according to local convenience.—See **NEW-YORK CITY**.

| Wards. | Pop. 1821. | Farm. ers. | Mer- chants. | Mech anics. | For's n. nat. | Free blacks. | Slaves. | Elec- tors. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|--------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------|-------------|------------|---|
| 1st. | 12085 | 520 | 332 | 406 | 983 | 119 | 1666 | | | Battery; Custom-House. |
| 2d. | 8214 | 333 | 911 | 66 | 617 | 47 | 1322 | | | Ferry to Brooklyn. |
| 3d. | 9201 | 1 | 423 | 492 | 271 | 871 | 73 | 1244 | | Ferry to Jersey City. |
| 4th. | 10736 | | 453 | 1234 | 1096 | 565 | 10 | 1690 | 324 | East River. |
| 5th. | 12421 | 7 | 279 | 916 | 156 | 1480 | 54 | 1758 | | North Battery. |
| 6th. | 15309 | 2 | 294 | 1072 | 611 | 2093 | 24 | 2436 | | Park; City Hall. |
| 7th. | 13006 | 1 | 155 | 1437 | 1473 | 1197 | 23 | 2002 | | Corlaer's Hook. |
| 8th. | 13766 | 10 | 213 | 791 | 88 | 754 | 21 | 2996 | | State Prison. |
| 9th. | 11162 | 352 | 207 | 982 | 1043 | 1076 | 114 | 1231 | 5981 | Manhattanville; Haerlem P.O. |
| 10th. | 17806 | 13 | 265 | 1306 | 170 | 742 | 33 | 3530 | 26 | East River; Ferry to Wil- [iamsburgh.] |
| | 123706 | 386 | 3142 | 9528 | 5390 | 10368 | 518 | 19925 | 6331 | |

The *County of New-York*, or in other words, New-York Island, presents features of ample interest for an extended description. The soil is principally a sandy or gravelly alluvion, and the basis rock granite, or gniess, quarried in some places on the Island, for building stone. 'On the N. end of the island, there is abundance of granular and primitive limestone, which runs northward through the adjoining County of Westchester, and from this neighborhood, the quarries supply building stone, called *Kingsbridge Marble*.' The surface of the northern part of this County is considerably diversified by hill and dale, in rocky ledges, and the soil of the whole is far from being fertile, compared with most counties of the State. The highest point is at Mount Washington, near *Fort Washington*, the latter 238 feet. When first visited by Europeans, the southern part, where is now the mass of city population, the surface was speckled with hillocks, slopes and plains, swamps, ponds and marshes, as noticed under New-York City, the most of which have been swept away by the rapid march of population and improvement. The whole island has been accurately surveyed, laid out into streets, squares, and lots, so that the plan of the City embraces the whole County. The jurisdiction of the City and County of New-York, extends to low-water mark, on the opposite shores of the waters that surround this County: and thus it happens that Governor's,* Ellis's, and Bedlow's Islands, in New-York Bay, and Blackwell's, Parsell's, and several other small Islands near Horll Gatt, belong to the County of New-York. The other little islands are, Manning's, Great and Little Barn, and the Oyster Islands. The City of New-York, occupies the SW. end of the island, immediately at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers. And from this point, the Bay of New-York spreads to the SW., about 8 miles long and 3 wide, affording depth of water sufficient for any ships that sail the ocean, and very convenient and secure harbors, for which see NEW-YORK BAY. The stream at the N. end of Manhattan or New-York Island, communicating with Haerlem river, 15 miles N. of the Battery, is called *Spyten Duyvel Kill*, across which there is a bridge, at *Kingsbridge*, on the post-road to Albany, 15 miles from the City. *Coles's Bridge*, across Haerlem river, is at the *Village of Haerlem*, 8 miles from the City, on the post road to Boston, where is *Haerlem Post-Office*, and a considerable and pleasant Village. There are a great many places, partially known by local designations, such as *Manhattanville*, 9 miles from the Battery, on the W. side of the island, a Village of some 40 houses; *Bloomngdale*, 5 miles from the City Hall; *Elgin*, or the *Botanic Garden*, *Belleuve*, *Haerlem Heights*, *Rose Hill*, *Inleberg*, *Peterfield*, *Mount Vernon*, *Mount Washington*, *Greenwich*, at the State Prison, *Kingsbridge*, *Corlaer's Hook*, *Kip's Bay*, and many others, besides the Forts, &c. noticed under New-York City, for which see the 'Picture of New-York,' and the 'Stranger's Guide to the City of New-York,' publications devoted to a minuteness of notices, incompatible with the plan of this Work. The manufactures of this County are of very considerable importance, but not of such magnitude as its population would seem to require, owing to the want of water power for hydraulic works. See the article *Manufactures*, in the geographical part of this Work. New-York County has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$650 a year from the treasury, and also a Horticultural Society, both which are spirited and useful.

Statistics.—This County elects 10 Members of Assembly; and 3 Representatives to Congress, forming the 3rd Congressional District:—One City, 10 Wards: Post-Offices, 2: population, 123706: whites, 112820; free blacks,

* The jurisdiction of this island has been ceded by this State to the United States, for the erection of works for defence of the harbor. It contains about 70 acres of land. [Fought not this name to be written Gouverneur?]

10368: *slaves*, 518; foreigners not naturalized, 5390; persons employed in agriculture, 386; in commerce, 3142; in manufactures and trades, 9523: ratio of increase of population per annum, 5 per cent: public monies received yearly for support of primary schools, \$14738.07; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, taught in 1821, 6609: taxable property in 1821, personal, \$17,665,350; real, \$50,619,720, total \$68,285,070: electors, under the New Constitution, 19925; acres of improved land, 6331; No. of cattle, 2207; horses 3093; sheep, 122; yards of cloth made in the household way in families, 00; grist mills 2; saw mill, 1; fulling mills, 3; oil mills, 00; carding machines, 5; cotton and woollen factories, 2; iron works, 2; distilleries, 22.

NEW-YORK HARBOR, see NEW-YORK BAY.

NEW-YORK ISLAND, formerly Manhattan Island, see NEW-YORK CITY, and NEW-YORK COUNTY.

NEW-YORK 'Province.'—The article below, is preserved here as a curiosity. I find it in an old Volume, of very respectable size, published in Great Britain, but when, or where, I know not, for the title-page is gone,—but certainly as late as 1797,—for it brings down what it calls the history of '*our sovereign lord, King Geo. III.*' to that period. The book is liberally recommended to all those 'who desire to have a thorough knowledge of the English language, and a comprehensive view of the history, government, topography, &c. of the British empire in particular, and of the geography, governments, and history of the world in general.' "*New-York*, one of the United Provinces of North America. It is bounded on the E. by Massachusetts Bay; on the N. by Canada; on the S. by New-Jersey; and on the W. by Delawar River. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good breed of horses; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fisheries. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe; as also logwood, train-oil, and whale-bone.—The principal town is of the same name."

Canada, of course, is represented to be a great member of the British Empire in N. America, but I have only room to extract its boundaries; "bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the S. by the Mississippi, on the E. by New-York, Pennsylvania, &c., and on the N. by the River St. Lawrence, and the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company."

NEW-YORK-STATE, see GEOGRAPHY OF NEW-YORK.

NIAGARA,* a Township of Niagara County, embracing the Falls, first called Schlosser, altered to Niagara in 1816;—bounded N. by Lewiston and

Cambria, E. by Royalton, S. by Tonnewanta Creek, or the County of Erie. Its extent about 18 miles E. and W., and 6 N. and S.,—its centre about 11 miles SW. of Lockport, 11 NE. of Lewiston. Though much might be said of the local position, and of some of the places in this Town, there is little to demand much general detail. The soil is tolerably good, though not of the first quality, unless it be in the extreme parts, but the surface is charmingly waving in gentle undulations. The Village of *Manchester*, is situated on the bank of the Niagara river, opposite the rapids, and a little above the Falls, 7 miles above Lewiston, 22 below Buffalo, 14 S. of Fort Niagara, and 27 W. of *Lockport*. Here is *Manchester Post-Office*, about 20 dwelling-houses, including a very spacious Hotel for Visitants, and a number of mills. There are, on these rapids, a flouring mill, plaster mill, and saw mill; a woollen manufactory, where carding, spinning, weaving, and cloth-dressing are performed; a bloomery, rolling-mill, trip-hammer, and nail manufactory. To accommodate the curious, a bridge has been erected over the E. branch of the river, to Goat Island, from which many fine views may be had of the Falls and Rapids. See NIAGARA FALLS. A covered stairway has been erected at the Falls, in this Town, by which a person may descend in safety and ease, to the foot of the cataract. Goat Island, and a part of Grand Island, are attached to this Town, but report says that Navy 'Island has been declared British property. *Fort Schlosser*, is in this Town, noticed below.—

* Niagara, is said to be an Indian word, signifying across the Neck or Strait.

It has lately been discovered that a considerable proportion of the high, perpendicular bank of the Niagara river, is composed of gypsum, of a good quality, and the vein has been traced in this Town and Lewiston.* I wish the people at Manchester would abandon that name, and call their Village and Post-Office Niagara, the name of the Township. There are 3 Post-Offices in this state, of the name of Manchester, and 10 in the United States. *Schlosser Fort*, an old stockade, stood on the E. bank of Niagara river, at the mouth of Gill Creek, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Manchester V. and the Niagara Falls. At this place is the upper Landing, for the Portage around the Falls, and a large and commodious store-house has been erected here, by Messrs. Porter, Barton & Co., where all the merchandize intended for the SWestern country is deposited, and forwarded thence in boats to Black Rock. Its site is opposite the N. end of Navy Island. This post was surrendered to the United States in 1796,

agreeably to the provisions of Jay's treaty. It was only a stockade, and is now only known as a fort, by retaining its former name. It was built by the British, soon after they gained possession of this country, in the old French war. The whole population of this Township, 484; taxable property, \$188181; electors, 172; 3244 acres of improved land, 1059 cattle, 114 horses, 1070 sheep; 2424 yards of cloth made in families; 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer. Gill Creek, enters the Niagara River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the Falls, from which to Lewiston Heights, it is in contemplation to make a Canal, communicating with the river below the Heights, by means of a rail-way and draft machines, moved by water power. *Pendleton V.*, is in the SE. corner, on the Canal and Tonnewanta Creek, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles southerly of Lockport, new names for new places.

G.H.B., B.C., B.W., D.T.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

NIAGARA COUNTY, erected in 1821, from the northern part of the County of that name, the southern being erected into Erie County, is situated on Niagara River and Lake Ontario, 22 miles N. of Buffalo, and 300 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, or Upper Canada, E. by the County of Genesee, S. by the Tonnewanta creek, or the new County of Erie, W. by Niagara River. Its extent E. and W. is about 28 miles; N. and S. 16; and its area may be 448 square miles, or 286720 acres.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp. land | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|----------|---------|------|-----------|--|
| CAMBRIA | P.T.1 | 1134 | 4811 | <i>Lockport V. & P.O.</i> , 299 miles from Albany, 50 h., Locks. |
| Hartland | P.T. | 1448 | 5476 | Hartland V.; Salt Springs. |
| Lewiston | P.T. | 869 | 3498 | Lewiston V., 50 h., 27 miles from Buffalo, and 314 f. Albany. |
| Niagara | P.O.1 | 484 | 3244 | Manchester P. O. & V.; Niagara Falls; Pendleton V. |
| Porter | P.O.1 | 350 | 1561 | Youngstown P. O. & V.; Fort Niagara. |
| Royalton | P.O.1 | 1849 | 14228 | <i>Lockport V.</i> ; Mountain Ridge; Erie Canal. |
| Wilson | P.O.1 | 683 | 1957 | Kempsville P. O. & V.; Eighteen-mile Creek. |

7 7322 34775

The County of Niagara is composed of the territory described in the 1st edition of this Work, under 'CAMBRIA,' then one Township. For about 7 to 9 miles S. from the shore of Lake Ontario, the surface has a gradual rise, and at about that distance, extends the Mountain Ridge, as it is called, E. and W. across this County. The summit of this ridge, or terrace, is elevated about 330

* If I recollect rightly, Dr. Mitchill, several years since, collected samples of gypsum, at the foot of the Falls, and published the fact at the time.

feet above the surface of the lake, and S. of this the country has a pleasing variety of surface. The soil, in general, is productive, though not abundantly rich. Near the foot of the Mountain Ridge, is the *Alluvial Way*, separately described, a stupendous work of the waves of Lake Ontario, in days of yore, along which is the Ridge Road, and a line of Post-coaches. The waters of this County, excepting those on its borders, are of small importance, though it is pretty well supplied with mills. Eighteen mile, and Tuscarora creeks, run N. into the lake, and there are several others of inferior size. Along the Rapids, above Niagara Falls, there are several mills erected, and they may be increased to any number desired. The Erie Canal enters this County about 3 miles S. of the Alluvial Way, and continues westerly, under the Mountain Ridge, till it reaches the west transit line of the Holland Company, where it rises the slope, and continues southerly 7 miles, to the Tonnewanta creek, which it enters 10 miles from its mouth. It has lately been discovered, that a part of the precipice, which forms the river bank, between Lewiston and Niagara Falls, is composed of gypsum, which has been found to be of good quality. It forms a thick stratum, where first discovered, 70 feet below the surface. The *Falls of Niagara*, in this County, are separately described, as is also *Ft. Niagara*. The Portage, around the Falls, is in this County, and extends from Lewiston, to Schlosser, 8 miles. The Niagara River is navigable from Lake Ontario to Lewiston, 7 miles. From Schlosser to Buffalo, 20½ miles, the trade is by boats of about fifteen tons. But it is thought the completion of the Erie Canal, will render the trade with Canada, and by the portage of this County, of little importance. *Lockport*, the County Town, is situated on the Erie Canal, where it descends the Mountain Ridge, has 5 double locks, and has already become a Post-Village of some 1500 inhabitants, and 400 buildings. See LOCKPORT. In 1796, there was but one white family, (exclusive of Ft. Niagara and Schlosser,) in the territory that now forms this County. There will, by-and-by, be a delightful road, across this County, on the Mountain Ridge, via Lockport, Tuscarora Village, &c., overlooking Lake Ontario, 7 to 12 and 14 miles distant from that lake. A plan is now in agitation for a Canal around Niagara Falls, from Fort Schlosser to Lewiston, noticed under the town of NIAGARA.

Statistics.—Niagara elects 1 Member of Assembly; and with Erie and Chautauqua, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 30th Congressional district: Townships, 7; Post-Offices 7; population, 7322: ratio of increase, yearly, 80 per cent: school districts, 40; schools kept 6 months in 12; amount of public money received last year, \$169.55; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 1130; No. that received instruction in the schools last year, 1184: taxable property, \$1,118,547; electors, 1697; yards of cloth made last year in families, 36950; acres of improved land, 84775; neat cattle, 7846; horses, 894; sheep, 11265: 9 grist mills, 23 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 5 cotton and woollen factories, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 7 distilleries, and 22 asheries.

NIAGARA FALLS, in Niagara river, are about equidistant between Lakes Erie and Ontario. The river Niagara forms the boundary of the United States and Upper Canada, the line of which is defined by the main channel of that river. The Falls of Niagara have very deservedly attracted much notice, and have been often and well described. To conceive a just idea of the Falls, it must be understood that the level of Lake Erie is elevated above that of Lake Ontario about 330 feet: and that the surface of the land is pretty uniformly level, from Buffalo to Fort Niagara, with the exception of 2 steps of unequal descent. These steeps, or terraces, extend far from the E., and terminate at Black Rock and Lewiston, if indeed they are not to

be traced also into Canada. They are not ridges, but rather rocky ledges, that bound the northern extremities of plains, as those descend toward the level of Lake Ontario.

The immense volume of water that forms a river of a mile wide, running with a current of more than 3 miles an hour, can only be conceived by those who have seen large rivers, and have indulged in some habitual reflection. I had enjoyed these advantages, and had read many good descriptions of Niagara Falls, before I had an opportunity to consult the impressions derived from personal inspection: and still the scene was altogether new to me, when I stood, and gazed, and wondered at the sight. A broad, rapid river, poured at once down a precipice of more than 150 feet, into an awful chasm of about 3 quarters of a mile wide, and near 300 feet deep, reckoning from the surface of the river bank! The first effect of this sight is absolutely indescribable. My head became giddy, and it seemed to me that every nerve was affected in the same way with those of the head: nor was it till after some minutes that I dare crawl along to the brink of the awful precipice, from which I designed to take a nearer view. This was from the Table Rock, on the Canada shore, immediately below the great Fall.

The form of the Fall is nearly that of a semi-circle, with the longest line on the E. side of the grand central stream, or Horse-shoe Fall. And on the American side, the sheet is separated by Goat Island, which is about 330 yards broad. The Horse-shoe Fall may be near 700 yards in circumference; and the high Fall on the American side, including the whole space, about 380 yards. Other estimates say less, and some also say more, but until I have an opportunity for another admeasurement, I must compute the whole circumference at 1410 yards. On the E. side of Goat Island, there is also another island of perhaps twenty yards, between which is a small sheet of water, eight or ten yards broad.—

With the exception, then, of 350 yards, the whole space is occupied by sheets of falling water. The height of the Fall on the American side, is 164 feet; on the Canada side, 150, the results of several careful admeasurements. At the mouth of Chippewa creek, on the Canada side, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the great Fall, the river is near 2 miles broad, and from this place the current is very rapid, with a descent variously estimated; probably about 90, or perhaps 100 feet. Opposite this rapid, on the American side, stands the village of Manchester, 100 rods above the Fall. The best near view is from Goat Island, to which there is a bridge; but to obtain a just idea of the country, with a whole view of Niagara, it should be approached from Lake Ontario.— The spray that rises from the water at the foot of the Falls, reaches a lofty height, more or less curved to the horizon, according to the direction and force of the wind. But it always serves as the medium for beautiful rainbows, when the weather is fair. The sound is heard at various distances; extending 5, 8, 10, 20, and even 30 miles, when wafted by a gentle breeze. I have once heard it 30 miles, in a direct line; and I think that in 1797, I approached within 5 miles without hearing any of that roar, which soon became tremendous, from a change of wind.

It will be observed, that the main body of the water descends at the Horse-shoe Fall, where it is also very deep; and running with a very strong current, it does not pitch immediately downward, but curves in a white sheet to the level of the river below, advancing about 50 feet from the perpendicular of the Cataract. The Fall on the American side, on the contrary, drops almost perpendicularly, in a much thinner sheet. Below the Falls, the surface exhibits a singular unevenness, where the water and foam force up large spherical figures that burst on the top, discharge a cloud of spray, and subside, to be immediately succeeded by others, in constant and rapid suc-

cession. This appearance is of course the most remarkable, just below the centre of the Horse-shoe Fall, where the currents above, rushing together, have also forced down the greater proportion of air.

I have said above, that the great northern terrace of the high plain meets Niagara river at Lewiston, and along the foot of this is the Alluvial Way, separately described. Lewiston is just at the foot of this terrace, and here must have been, originally, the Falls of Niagara, now 8 miles higher up the stream. The corresponding strata of rocks and earths, with every geological feature, carry irresistible evidence of this prodigious excavation. In the autumn of 1795, it is said a shock of an earthquake was felt here, when a large piece of the rock that formed the Cataract, fell, and perceptibly changed the form of its curvature. Indeed it were altogether incredible to suppose this immense body of water should descend thus, and not be constantly wearing away the rocks that lie in its way. How long it may have taken to cut this vast chasm, is of no importance. [1813.]

Since the above was published, I have had a Winter View of these Falls, under favorable circumstances. As I approached them by sleighing, on some of the last days of January, 1820, turning Sturgeon Point, on the shore of Lake Erie, at a distance of 26 miles from the Falls, (46 by the road,) I plainly saw the spray rising in splendid columns. It was a very cold day, the wind strong from the N., and the sun, perfectly unclouded, was near the horizon, every circumstance combining to favor the view. On the last day of January, when every thing that winter could do, had been done, I again saw the Falls, surrounded by a magnificence that summer never exhibits. The wind, and spray, and frost, had covered the snow with a crust of solid, white ice, from 1 to 18 inches in thickness, on all the approaches to the Falls, and the limbs of the overhanging trees were bent down or broken:

the river was closed every where, save where tossed with the utmost rapidity of motion, white with foam,—and no water could be seen, only at the Rapids and Falls. Yet in all this terrific array of the majesty of the elements, and the stupendous of nature, myriads of wild Ducks, were seen, sporting on the foaming torrent.—They were descending in streams on the wing, and would alight on the water in the Rapids, float over the perpendicular Fall, descend about one half of the distance, take wing, and again remount to the Rapids! This was new to me,—but Col. Whitney, who keeps an excellent Hotel at the Falls, and who was with me, told me such occurrences were by no means rare, for a few weeks, in the extreme cold of winter. There is now, a safe and convenient covered stair-way, kept by Col. Whitney, erected close to the Falls, by which to descend to the foot of the column of water. A bridge has also been erected across the Rapids, to Goat Island, from which the best views may be had of the Falls and Rapids, on both sides. The Falls are distant from Albany, 321 miles, via Canandaigua, Rochester, and Lewiston, by the Alluvial Way, and 22 miles NNW. from Buffalo.

NIAKARA FORT, see PORTER.

NIAKARA RIVER, forms the communication of Lake Erie and the upper Lakes, with Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence. This River has been sometimes called the Iroquois, is 36 miles in length, of very unequal width, from a half mile to 6 or 7, embosoming several islands. See GRAND and NAVY-ISLANDS. At Black Rock, 2 miles from Lake Erie, the river is three quarters of a mile wide, as it is also at the Falls; in the broadest part of G. Isle, 7 miles, and at Fort Niagara, a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Tonawanta Creek, enters the E. bank of Niagara river, nearly opposite the widest part of G. Island, as does Chipewewa creek the W. bank, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Falls. A good description of this river would fill a volume.—

This river affords a great variety of fish, such as salmon trout, (below the Falls,) sturgeon, bass, muscanunge, or muscalunga, and many others of less note. The white fish weigh from 2 to 5 and 6 pounds, and are taken in seines from October to May, a most delicious fish, peculiar to this river and the Great Western Lakes.— From Fort Erie, on the Canada shore, at the outlet of Lake Erie, to Chippeewa, is 18 miles, with a height of bank of from 4 to 10 feet. From Chippeewa to the great fall, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Canada shore, with a descent of 92 feet. Of course the bank along this distance is from 10 to 100 feet high, and the current of the river so rapid as to keep the surface in a white foam the most of this distance. From the cataract it is 7 miles to the Landing at Lewiston, and near here the bank is 310 feet high, composed of strata of soft mud and sand, clay, gypsum or plaster, slate, limestone, and a superstratum of earth. There is considerable descent in this distance, and the *Whirlpool* and *Devil's Hole*.— From Lewiston to Lake Ontario, is also 7 miles, and in this distance, the Northern Terrace, or Mountain Ridge, crosses the course of the river, and the height of the bank soon diminishes to 25 or 30 feet, holding this height to the Lake. The mouth of Niagara river is in N. lat $43^{\circ} 14'$, and $5^{\circ} 06'$ W. Longitude from New-York. The channel of this river is the boundary between the United States and Canada. This river has, for two successive winters past, been filled with ice, which became stationary, dammed the waters, and occasioned it to rise suddenly 15 to 20 feet, doing much damage to the buildings on the shores. It had never done so before, and nothing of the kind had been apprehended. The length and descent of this river, are stated as below, by the latest estimates; from Lake Erie to the head of the Rapids above Grand Niagara, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles, descent 15 feet; Rapids, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, descent 51 feet; Falls, 162 feet; from the Falls to Lewiston, 7

miles, descent 104 feet; thence to Lake Ontario, 7 miles, descent 2 feet: making the whole distance, 36 miles, and the fall 334 feet, which of course is the difference of level of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. B.C., J.H.

NINE-MILE CREEK, see HANNIBAL.

NINE PARTNERS, GREAT, was a large tract of land, granted to 9 Proprietors, or Partners, from which circumstance it was called Great N. P., and was, before the late subdivisions of towns, comprised within the towns of Amenia, Clinton, Stanford and Washington. It extended from the Hudson to the W. line of Connecticut.

NINE PARTNERS, LITTLE, was a smaller grant, now in Northeast and Milan, and these names are still in considerable use.

NISKAYUNA, a small Township in the E. angle of Schenectady County, 12 miles NW. of Albany; bounded N. by the Mohawk, or the County of Saratoga, E. and S. by Albany County, W. by Schenectady. It is a small Town, and offers very little for detail. The centre of this town, always meant, in stating distances, is 6 miles from *Schenectady*, the County Town. The land is pretty good along the river, but there is much of it that is of an indifferent quality, the soil a very light sand. The Schenectady and Troy turnpike extends E. and W. across this town; and the Ballston turnpike N. and S., the latter crossing the Mohawk at *Alexander's Mills*, or *Bridge*, 4 miles below Schenectady, $15\frac{1}{2}$ from Albany. At this Bridge, by far the most remarkable place in the Town, is a low rolling-dam across the river, and several mills; and the Erie Canal, having coursed along the S. side of the Mohawk from Rome to this spot, here first crosses that river, and by an *Aqueduct* of 748 feet in length, raised 25 feet above the river. Immediately after crossing, there are 3 locks, each of 7 feet descent, in Halfmoon, of Saratoga County. These various works, with about as good a road as any, from Albany to the Springs, will induce a good deal of travel this way.—

See **ERIE CANAL**. The name of this **Town** is of Indian origin, the original of which, in the Mohawk dialect, was *Con-nes-ti-gu-ne*, signifying *a-field-covered-with-corn*. The Village, or Settlement of the people called Shakers, improperly called Niskayuna, is in the **Town** of Watervliet. There is, however, a hamlet called Niskayuna, with a Church, and some few scattered dwellings, near the river. There ought to be a Post-Office, at Alexander's Mills, and probably will be, in a short time. See **CONNESTIGIONE**, and **NESTIGIONE**. Population, 516: free blacks, 15; *slaves*, 10; taxable property, \$99451; 110 electors, 3058 acres of improved land; 575 cattle, 164 horses, 913 sheep: 3193 yards of cloth, made in families, in 1821; schools, 4; 2 grist mills, and 3 saw mills.

G.F.Y., J.B., A.

NIVERNOS BAY, see **CHAUMONT BAY**.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a tract of wild land, see **RUSSIA**.

NOBLETOWN, see **HILLSDALE**.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICES' PATENT, 1771, 5600 acres, is in Bolton.

NORFOLK T., see the **APPENDIX**; and **NORFOLK P. O.**, see the **P. O. TABLE**.

NORMAN'S KILL, a good sized mill-stream, that enters the W. bank of the Hudson in Bethlehem, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Albany. It rises in the SW. of Schenectady County, and pursues a devious course through Duaneburgh, Princetown, Guilderlandt, and Bethlehem, in all about 28 miles, having received some small branches from Knox, Berne, and the NW. part of Albany. On this stream, near its mouth, are the very extensive and valuable mills, owned by the late Mayor of Albany, noticed under Bethlehem.

NOSE, see **CANAJOHARIE**, **JOHNS-TOWN**, and **ANTHONY'S NOSE**.

N. AMENIA P.O., see **AMENIA**.

NORTHAMPTON, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, 17 miles NE. of *Johnstown*, 42 NNW. of Albany, and 22 NW. of Ballston Spa;—bounded N. by Hope, of the proposed County of Hamilton, E. by Saratoga

County, S. by Broadalbin, and W. by Mayfield. It is about 8 miles in length N. and S., and 4 wide. The Sacandaga River runs diagonally from the NW. to the SE. corner, where it makes a short turn to the NE., and holds it to the Hudson. There are 3 small mill-streams. The surface is level, and the land is called good, and well watered. A road has been laid out from here to the County of St. Lawrence, and is so far completed that some few have gone through on horseback, in summer, but its route is through a wild waste, that it is doubtful if ever would be inhabited, or the road completed, without special encouragement from the State. About 1000 acres of the great Fly, (or Vlaie, Dutch,) a marsh of 5000 acres, are in this town, which in spring affords extensive ranges for cattle and hogs.—There are 4 houses for public worship;—one belonging to the Methodists, one to the Friends, one to the Baptists, and one to the Presbyterians; and 11 school-houses. Population, 1291; electors, 267; taxable property, \$106355; acres of improved land, 7480: 1404 cattle, 304 horses, 2787 sheep: yards of cloth made in families, 15085:—3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 asheries.—At the place called the *Fish-House*, formerly a summer retreat of Sir Wm. Johnson, and from whom it received its name, there is now a hamlet of 20 families. It is pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the Sacandaga river, just at the bend, where is the Northampton Post-Office, and an elegant Bridge, of 3 arches, of 120 feet each, and 2 side-walks.

N.W., T.A.S., S.M.

NORTH-CASTLE, a Post Township of Westchester County, 6 miles S. of *Bedford*, 33 from New-York, and 134 from Albany; bounded N. by New-Castle and Bedford, E. by Poundridge, SEasterly by the State of Connecticut, and the town of Harrison, W. by Mount-Pleasant. Bronx creek runs along the W. line, Byram spreads over the centre, issuing from 2 small ponds, and Mehanus rises in the E.,

curves NE. about, and runs S. along the E. line. These streams supply mill-seats. The *Heights of North-Castle*, had a name in the annals of the Revolutionary war, and the surface is broken into hills and vallies, but all admit of cultivation, either as arable, meadow, or pasture lands. In the description of Bedford, I have been very minute in every particular, and that minuteness must supersede a tedious repetition in the other towns of this quarter, the most of which are very small, and present nothing of great importance to detail. Population, 1480: 243 farmers, 115 mechanics, 3 traders; 3 slaves; 73 free blacks: taxable property, \$353634: 10 school districts; schools kept 6 months; \$189.33; 366; 277: electors, 302; 14055 acres of improved land; 1361 cattle, 289 horses, 1466 sheep: 9931 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, and 4 distilleries?

N.C., S.M., S.D.

NORTHEAST, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Dutchess County, from which circumstance is its name, and is situated 25 miles NE. from *Poughkeepsie*; bounded N. by Columbia County, and 2 miles of the State of Massachusetts; E. by Salisbury of the State of Connecticut, S. by Amenia, W. by Columbia County and Milan. Its form is nearly that of a boot, 10 miles long, E. and W., 5 wide at the top or W. end, 3 across the ankle, and with a foot of 7 miles in length. At the E. end is the Oblong, which forms the foot, extending N. to Massachusetts, between Columbia County and the State of Connecticut. Its surface is broken by some pretty high hills, and is generally uneven, with the exception of a tract of pine plain, in the west. There is considerable of stony lands, but arable, and excellent for grazing. The tract called W. Town Mountain, is of little use, but for timber trees. Some of its hills are granitic, and some calcareous and shistic, with various intermixtures of siliceous stones. Its waters are

small, but they supply a plenty of mills. Wappinger's Creek rises in Stissin pond, and runs southerly into Stanford. The tract called *Little Nine Partners*, is in this town and Milan. There are 5 houses of worship; 2 for Quakers, 1 for Methodists, 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 for Presbyterians or Episcopalians; and 12 school-houses. The town of Milan was erected from the W. end of this town in 1818, and a Correspondent tells me the former description, very accurate, needs only such alterations and additions as are here made. The P. O. is kept at the Pine Plains.—*Spencer's Corner Post-Office*, is in this town. Population, 2037: 410 farmers, 123 mechanics, 11 traders; 39 free blacks; 25 slaves: taxable property, \$563020: 12 schools, 9 months in 12; \$282.00; 325; 341: 472 electors; 17347 acres improved land; 2486 cattle, 685 horses, 6329 sheep: 15160 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, and 1 distillery.—

By a law of the last session of Congress, a new post-road was established, from Poughkeepsie to this town, and it would seem that new Post-Offices are to be established at the following places on the route; at *Salt Point*, in Pleasant Valley, 4 miles from P. Valley V., 11 from Poughkeepsie; *James Thorn's*, in Clinton, 14; *Friends' Meeting-House*, in Stanford, 19; *Federal Store*, in Amenia, 25; and thence to the Pine Plains P. O., in Northeast. A Correspondent informs me, these Offices are not yet established, but probably soon will be. See those towns. This arrangement will make Clinton and Stanford Post-Towns. N.C.T., J.R., C.R.

NORTHFIELD, a Township of Richmond County, at the NW. part of Staten Island, 5 miles N. of *Richmond V.*; bounded N. and W. by Newark Bay and the Kills, and Staten Island Sound, which separate Staten Island from the State of New Jersey; E. by Castletown, S. by Southfield and Westfield. It has little to demand

minute detail, is pretty well cultivated, and has 3 churches or houses of worship. There is a turnpike from the head of the island, to the new ferry in the SW., across the Sound, where a toll-bridge is in contemplation. Shooter's Island, at the foot of Newark Bay, belongs to this town, and there are some meadows of salt grass. In 1810, the whole population was 1595.— There is another ferry in the NW., and also one in the N., opposite the late residence of General Moreau.— The roads are very numerous, and a ride over them, for a few hours, is by no means uninteresting. Population, 1980: 142 persons employed in agriculture, 106 in commerce, and 89 in manufactures; 2 foreigners not naturalized; 21 free blacks; 75 slaves: taxable property, \$165585: 7 schools, kept 11 months in 12; \$262.40; 567; 294: 400 electors; 5141 acres of improved land; 723 cattle, 222 horses, 31 sheep: 2769 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 2 saw mills, and 1 carding machine. C., J.P., A.

N. GRANVILLE P. O., see GRANVILLE.

NORTH-HEMPSTEAD, a Post-Township, the capital of Queen's County, on Long-Island, 21 miles E. of New-York, 165 S. of Albany; bounded N. by East River or Long-Island Sound, E. by Oyster Bay, S. by Hempstead, W. by Flushing. The N. is indented by 3 large bays: *Hempstead Bay* on the E. line, *Cow Bay* in the centre, and *Little Neck Bay* in the NWest. Between these Bays are also head lands, or Necks: as *Cow Neck* in the NE., the northern extremity of which is called *Sands's Point*, on which is *Mitchill Light-House*; and *Great Neck* in the NWest. On the S., this town extends to about the middle of the Island, and includes a small part of *Hempstead Plains*. On the N. of this plain is the ridge called the *Spine of Long-Island*, the highest point of which is in this town. It is called *Harbor Hill*, and has an altitude of 319 feet above tide-water; being the first land seen by mariners,

approaching Sandy-Hook from the eastward. *Plaudome*, on Cow Bay, is the country residence of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell. There are several small Villages, as *Success*, near Success Pond, *Herrick's*, and some others.— *Westbury*, 24 miles from New-York, has a Friends' Quarterly Meeting.— The Village called *Queens Court-House*, or *North-Hempstead*, where the Courts are held, is just on the N. border of Hempstead Plain, in the S. part of this town, and hardly deserves a local name or notice, but that the Courts are held there. It is 10 miles S. of Sands's Point, or *Mitchill Light-House*, 4 NW. of *Hempstead V.*, 9 E. of Jamaica, and 21 from New-York. The location of this public building, after the usual time of strife and contention, upon an almost naked and barren heath, remote from the conveniences of more populous districts, furnishes an admirable comment on a blind adherence to geographical centres, unmindful of those of population and business. *Success Pond* is about one mile in circumference, and it was stocked with yellow perch, in 1790, by Dr. Mitchell. The fish were carried from Ronconcoma pond, a distance of 40 miles, and they are now very plenty in their new abode. The roads are very numerous, and laid in all directions. The Light-House was built by the United States, in 1809.— See SANDS'S POINT. The '*Head of Cow Neck*' Post-Office, is in this town, lately established, all that need be said about that place or name, in this region of useless multiplicities of names. A Topographer may as soon describe some of our large Western Counties, regularly laid out by early surveys, and settled by Yankees, as one of these Island-Townships, monsters in topography, with so many heads as to have no head, or so many 'Villages' as to have no Village. Our modern Yankees, to whom, by-the-by, the State is indebted for much of the rapidity of its progressive population, understand this business well, and so manage it, as to have, at least, one

pleasant Village in every town, generally of the same name, a plan that combines very many advantages.— In the 1st edition of this Work, the height of *Harbor Hill* was over-rated. It has been accurately measured, and found to be 319 feet. At this altitude, allowing for the sphericity of the earth, it would be visible at sea, 25 miles distant, from the deck of a vessel 10 feet above the water. This beacon is 12 miles from the sea shore, and is the highest land on the Atlantic coast, from the E. end of Nassau-Island to the Capes of Florida. Population, in 1810, 2750; in 1820, 3209. See **QUEENS COUNTY**. Taxable property, \$1,040,035 : 8 schools, kept 10 months in 12; \$392.75; 697; 277 : 675 electors; 29860 acres of improved land; 2223 cattle, 893 horses, 4027 sheep : 14439 yards of cloth : 8 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 7 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, and 1 cotton and woollen factory.

C. A. S., L. M.

N. PENFIELD P. O., see **PENFIELD**.

NORTH-SALEM, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Westchester County, 53 miles from New-York, and about 8 N. of *Bedford* : bounded N. by Putnam County, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by South-Salem, W. by Somers. Its extent E. and W. is about 6 miles, medial width 4. Croton Creek forms the W. line, and a branch of this, in the S., affords mill-seats. There are a competent number of common mechanics. There is an Academy near the centre of the town, and there are 3 or 4 houses of public worship. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and of plain domestic habits. Their agriculture is improving, with an increased care in the selection of the best breeds of domestic stock, and with the use of gypsum, and other manures. Population, 1165 : 227 farmers, 56 mechanics, 2 traders; 2 foreigners not naturalized; 53 free blacks, 1 *slave* : taxable property, \$255293 : 8 school districts, and schools kept 7 months in 12 : 92 electors; 16533 acres of improved


land; 1414 cattle, 254 horses, 2061 sheep : 10749 yards of cloth : 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, and 4 asheries.

S. M., S. D., D. C.

NORTHTON, a Township in the NW. corner of Genesee County, 30 miles NW. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Oak Orchard, S. by Ridgeway, W. by Niagara County. It is a handsome, and pretty good tract of land, but moderately and gently undulated, lying between the Alluvial Way and the Lake, watered by Johnson's Creek, running NEastward to the Lake in Oak Orchard, and by several branches and some other small mill streams. This Town was erected, from Ridgeway, April 17, 1822 : 'all that part of the Town of Ridgeway, which is contained in the 16th township, in the third and fourth range, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate town by the name of Northton.' So then, 'the law intends' that the 2 townships, Nos. 16, in the 3d and 4th ranges, 'from and after the last day of February, 1823,' shall form the said town of Northton.* I have no means of knowing its number of inhabitants, &c., or what proportion of the number stated under Ridgeway belong to this Town, as it has been erected since the taking of the two late Censuses, in 1820, and 1821. See **RIDGEWAY**. A. L. C., J. T., N. T.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 12 miles NEasterly from *Ballston Spa*, and 40 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Moreau, E. by the Hudson or the County of Washington, S. by Saratoga, W. by Wilton, being near 6 miles square.— The soil and surface are various and diversified. On the W. border is an extensive pine plain, bounded by a fine tract of sandy loam plain, and the eastern part is a waving sandy loam, with tracts of clay, or argillaceous loam, and gravelly pebble. It has but one small mill-stream, Cold Brook, a branch of

* See **YATES**, T., in the Appendix.

Snook Kill, on which are 2 grain mills and 6 saw mills. It enters Snook Creek in the NW. corner of this town, where are Gansevoort's mills; and Fish Creek runs near the SE. border, through the town of Saratoga, on which are mills, adjacent to the inhabitants of the southern part. The northern stage road, from Albany, lies along the Hudson, over which is *Fort Miller Bridge*, where is the Post-Office and a small hamlet. The Champlain Canal, also lies along the Hudson, on the eastern border of this town, excavated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the rest of the way in the channel of the river. Wilton was erected from the W. half a few years since. There is 1 Dutch Reformed Church, and 9 school districts. Population, 1279: taxable property, \$180095. Number acres improved land, 8189; No. cattle, 1254; horses, 282; sheep, 2467; cloth made in families, in 1821, 7713 yards: 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, and 1 ashery.  For an error, respecting the CHAMPLAIN CANAL, in that article, and an omission in Argyle, see *Note to ERIE CANAL*. K.C.

N.W. BAY, of Lake Champlain, see WESTPORT; N.W. BAY, of L. George, see BOLTON.

N.W. BAY FLATS PATENT, 1769, 750 and 1600 acres, is in Bolton, where flats are rather scarce.

N. WEST V., see E. HAMPTON.

NORWAY, a Post-Township of Herkimer County, 18 miles N. of *Herkimer*, and 90 NW. of Albany: bounded N. by Russia, E. by Salisbury, S. by Fairfield, W. by Newport. Its extent N. and S. 15, E. and W. 6 miles. About four-fifths of the whole surface has a gentle slope to the W., the soil a dark colored grit loam, warm and productive. A tract of light sand occurs in the N., and of a cold wet loam in the NE. corner, comprising, together, about one-fifth of the whole. The surface is considerably hilly, but the ridges are not very high, and much of the land is very stony. Beech and maple, are the most abundant forest trees, variously interspersed with bass-

wood, butternut, elm, ash, and some hemlock. Norway has abundance of mill-seats, on waters of W. Canada creek. Newport was erected from this town, Fairfield and Schuyler, in 1806. The Post-Office is at the centre, where there is a church for Presbyterians, and for *other denominations*, in proportion to what they contributed in erecting it, and a small hamlet of houses, 18 miles N. of Herkimer. Population, 1612; taxable property, \$270409; electors, 299; 9772 acres of improved land; 2724 head of cattle, 376 horses, 3131 sheep: 15867 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, and 1 ashery: school districts, 9. There was made, in this town, in the spring of 1822, 43704lb. maple sugar. D.H., J.N.

NORWICH, a Post-Township, the capital of Chenango County, 100 miles W. of Albany, and 8 NE. of Oxford, bounded N. by Sherburne, E. by New Berlin, S. by Guilford, W. by Preston and Plymouth. Its extent is 12 miles N. and S., and 7 E. and W., comprising townships No. 15 and 10, of the 20 Townships. The Village of Norwich is near the N. line of No. 15, and *North Norwich Post-Office*, is in No. 10. The Chenango river runs S. through its whole length, W. of the centre, and this, with several branches, supply abundance of mill-seats. It is a good tract of land, and well watered; and the soil is well adapted for a great variety of products. There are 2 or 3 turnpikes that lead through this town, which is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. The inhabitants make most of their common clothing in the household way. The *Post Borough of Norwich*, or the incorporated Village, the capital of the County, is finely seated in a spacious and fertile vale, on the point of land formed by the Canasawacta Creek and the Chenango. The buildings stand on 2 handsome streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and consist of 100 dwellings, 7 stores, 4 inns, 2 churches, a court house, jail, and

Clerk's office, with a brick banking house. There are, also, a very respectable female seminary of education, some common school houses, and about 500 inhabitants, principally of Yankee origin, and sober, persevering, and industrious. The site of this Borough is much admired by travellers, surrounded by fields and farms in high cultivation, and being well supplied with pure and wholesome water, and having a charming and salubrious atmosphere, it is one of the healthiest and pleasantest towns of the west, for a summer resort. There is a mineral spring, of some note, about 2 miles from the borough, said to be a sovereign remedy for most cutaneous diseases. By-and-by, when experience and chastisement restore the sober senses of the community, people will wonder at the infatuation that ever located a Bank at Norwich, as well as at very many other such country Villages. But the evil, to cure itself, must operate gradually, and in its own way. I hope the farmers will have sense enough to keep their lands free from incumbrances, held by all such 'monied institutions.' They are a heavy curse on the industry of a farming country, and every body will by-and-by adopt this opinion. Population, 3257 : 507 farmers, 122 mechanics, and 8 traders; 1 foreigner; 75 free blacks: taxable property, \$445065 : 24 school districts; schools kept 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$450.93; 916 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 1434 persons received instruction in the schools that year: 587 electors; 14553 acres of improved land; 3683 cattle, 750 horses, 8572 sheep: 35457 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 6 grist mills, 19 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 5 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 4 distilleries, and 2 asheries.

L.C., I.N., N.L.

NOWADAGA CREEK, rises in Herkimer County, in the hills that form the Little Falls of the Mohawk, and runs NE. to the Mohawk in Danube, Her-

kimer County, which it enters near the Indian Church, after a course of 12 miles.

NUNDA, a Township of Allegany County, 14 miles N. of *Angelica*; bounded N. by Genesee County, E. by Ossian, S. by Angelica, W. by Hume and Pike, which have been erected from the W. part of this town, since the publication of the 1st edition of this Work, together with Center-ville. It now comprises near 4 townships, of the tract called Morris's Reserve, and has the Genesee River running northward across the NW. corner. It is a good body of farming land, though better for grass than grain, except the alluvial flats, which are extensive and rich. There are many small streams, and tolerably good roads are opened, the principal one leading northward from Angelica. The Genesee has 2 falls in this town, 60 and 90 feet each, about 1 mile from each other. Population, 1188 : 315 farmers, 16 mechanics, 1 trader; 1 free black; no slaves: taxable property, \$91703 : 8 school districts; \$91.67; 277; 302 : 327 electors; 3192 acres of improved land; 1461 cattle, 156 horses, 1534 sheep: 8355 yards of cloth : 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 distillery, and 9 asheries. A Seneca Indian, one of Cornplanter's band or tribe, whom I found hunting in this country in 1817, told me that this 'Nunda, was an attempt of the Yankees,' to preserve the Indian sound of the name they had given to the rich alluvial mold of this country, signifying *Potatoe Ground*, a name they applied to lands of this description above the falls. There is a propriety in the designation, beyond what I could have imagined, without an examination of the growth of potatoes, equal, if not superior, to any I ever saw. But it is proper to remark the Indian tradition, that since their ancestors 'owned this country,' the high falls now in Nunda, were 'away—away down the river,' some 30 miles, by their traditions. The Cana-dea Indian Reservation was formerly

ail in this Town, now in Nunda, Hume, and Caneadea. The *Cottringer Tract*, is partly in this Town. A very extraordinary *Land Slide*, occurred in this Town, June 30, 1817, when near 15 acres slid off from the side of a high hill, into the Genesee River, which it completely dammed for some time. The break left a bank almost perpendicular, now more than 100 feet in height. The falling of this great mass, sensibly shook the earth, and much alarmed the inhabitants, for a considerable distance around the spot. A.C.,D.T.,H.W.

NUNSKOY, or WISKOY CREEK, [both one,—or are there two of these names?] rises in several branches, in Pike, Orangeville, and Gainsville, and runs into the Genesee River in Hume. I should call the E. branch, from Gainsville, the Nuns koy, and the rest Wiskoy Creek. They are each about 15 miles in length.

NYAK HILLS, see ORANGETOWN.

NYAK VALLEY, see ROCKLAND COUNTY.

O.

OAK HILL, see LIVINGSTON.

OAK HILL V. and P. O., see DURHAM.

OAK ISLAND, see ISLIP.

OAK MOUNTAIN, see CHESTER.

OAK ORCHARD, a Township at the N. end of Genesee County, 28 miles N. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Murray, S. by Gaines, W. by Northton. It was erected, April 17, 1822, the act to take effect after the last day of February, 1823, at the same time, and by the same act, with NORTHTON, which see. Oak Orchard comprises the two townships, Nos. 16, ranges 1 and 2. It is well watered by Oak Orchard Creek and its branches, and by Johnson's Creek, and it may be called a pretty good tract of land, lying between the *Alluvial Way*, or Ridge Road, and the Lake. The surface has every where a slope to the N., or NE., and the land is rather moist for grain, but good for grass, and some kinds of fruit. See MUR-

RAY and CLARKSON. Its population is unknown, this town having been erected since the 2 late Censuses were taken. See GAINES. A.L.C.,J.T.,T.C.

OAK ORCHARD CREEK, a fine stream of Genesee County, which rises in the interior, from a multitude of sources, between the 'Mountain Ridge,' and the Tonnewanta Creek; crosses the Alluvial Way, or Ridge Road, at Oak Orchard Village, in Ridgeway, and bears away NE. to the Lake, in the Town of Oak Orchard. The small streams that form this, rise S. of the Erie Canal. Its whole length may be near 50 miles, crooking about, as it reluctant to leave the rich plains, which its waters fertilize.

OAK ORCHARD V. and P. O., see RIDGEWAY.

OAKS CREEK, rises in Schuyler's Lake, or Lake Canaderaga, in Otsego, and runs southerly ten miles to the Susquehanna, 3 miles below its head in Lake Otsego. On this stream are 4 grain-mills, 4 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, an extensive cotton factory, and a nail factory.

OAKSVILLE, see OTSEGO.

OBLONG, the name applied to a tract of land ceded to this State by the State of Connecticut, in 1731, as an equivalent for the towns of Greenwich and Stamford, in the SW. corner of Connecticut, released to that State: Or rather as the condition of final and amicable adjustment of clashing claims to territory, founded on the original charters. This tract is 2 miles wide, and extends from the SE. angle of Westchester County, to the NW. corner of Connecticut, a distance of about 57 miles, along the E. border of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess Counties. See NORTHEAST.

OBLONG CREEK, or WEEBOTUCK, see AMENIA.

OBLONG PATENT, 1731, 50,000 acres, is in Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess Counties.

OGDEN, a Post-Township of Monroe County, 10 or 12 miles W. of *Rochester*, bounded N. by Parma, E. by

Gates, S. by Chili and Riga, W. by Sweden. It was erected from the S. end of Parma in 1817, and has an area of about 32 square miles. This Township is traversed by the Mountain Ridge, and has the Erie Canal across the N. end. Salmon Creek, in the NW., is the largest natural streamlet, being poorly supplied with sites for water works, an inconvenience that may, by-and-by, be remedied, in part, by the Canal. Rush Creek, and Little Black Creek, head in this Town, the former running N. to Lake Ontario, as does Salmon Creek, and the latter E. to the Genesee River, through Gates and Chili. The land is of a tolerably good quality, an elevated tract, for grazing and dairy farming, handsomely uneven, pretty heavily timbered. There is a hamlet, in the NE. part, *Ogden V.*, near the Canal, which will probably increase in business, or have its business removed to that great thoroughfare. The navigation of the Canal was completed, through this Town, into Sweden, in the autumn of 1823. Somewhere along here, in 1797, when the country between Genesee river and Buffalo was all a wilderness, I mounted a cliff of the Mountain Ridge, from which, in spite of the trees, we caught a distant, charming view of Lake Ontario. The population of this Township is 1435; taxable property, \$144770; 285 electors; acres of improved land, 3950; 1354 cattle, 178 horses, 2552 sheep: 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 distillery, and 6 asheries: school districts, 11; schools kept 6 months in 12; \$134.53 public monies; 481 children between 5 and 15; 560 persons were taught in the schools in 1821.

C.C., A.R.

OGDENSBURGH V. and P. O., see OSWEGATCHIE.

OGDEN'S ISLAND, see MADRID.

OGDEN TRACTS, N. and S., see COVINGTON and PERRY.

OIL SPRING and RESERVATION, see HINSDALE and CUBA.

OLD BANK PLACE, where *once* there was a Bank located, for the joint

accommodation of Troy and Lansingburgh, perfectly inconvenient for both Villages, [lest one should have an accommodation not common to each,] is in the N. extremity of Troy, an old brick house, of stately appearance, the residence of Professor Eaton. It stands but a few rods from the Sloop Lock, and Dam across the Hudson.

OLD BEACON, see FISHKILL T., and BEACON HILL.

OLDENBARNAVELDT V., see TRENTON.

OLD FIELD POINT, and LIGHT HOUSE, see BROOKHAVEN.

OLD MAN'S, see BROOKHAVEN.

OLD MILITARY TRACT, see MILITARY TRACT.

OLD TOWN, see SOUTHFIELD.

OLEAN, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Cattaraugus County, embracing the Alleghany River, 20 miles in right line SE. of *Ellicottville*, bounded N. by Hinsdale, E. by Alleghany County, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Great Valley, being 9 miles in extent N. and S., by 8 E. and W. This Town took its name from Olean Creek, a fine mill stream, running S. to the Alleghany River.— There are 5 saw mills, and 1 grist mill, on this stream, within 7 miles from its mouth. The land is principally timbered with thick forests of tall pines, rapidly falling for the supply of the country on the Alleghany, and Ohio, with boards, plank, shingles, &c. Since the partial abatement of the 'Ohio fever,' and the change of route for emigrants by L. Erie, there is much less call for arks here than formerly. The lumber trade, always ruinous to the morals, and generally injurious to the best interests of a country, is the principal business, associated, as it usually is, every where, with a prodigality of store trade, strong drink, a profligacy of manners and morals, extravagance in prices and expenses of living, debts, elopements, and squalid misery. See PLATTSBURCH, MILTON, &c. If I mistake not, the pine of this region forms a belt, of various width, along the margin of the streams, behind

which are extensive marshes or swamps, producing a stunted growth of inferior pine, intermixed with black ash, &c., the land, and the timber, of little value. Need I remind the owners of these lands, that white pine becomes extremely scarce on the Alleghany River, below Warren, in Pennsylvania, disappears altogether within one hundred miles, descending that river, and that no white pine grows on the Ohio? Very few of its branches produce it. Within a few years, the wants of 2 millions of people, spread over the Ohio Valley, will create a demand, and prices, for white pine lumber, that will make it an object worth attention. Fifty years hence, a single acre of the best sample of Olean pine, would be worth a farm of the half-cleared, half-cultivated lands of a lumber getting generation, of 100 acres, buildings, fences, orchards, et cetera. The waste of pine in that country is almost incredible.—Such is the rage for cutting it up into lumber, that when building my Cabin in Western Pennsylvania, 130 miles below Olean, I purchased Olean clear stuff, white pine boards, well seasoned, at 5 dollars per thousand feet, delivered on the bank of the river, some miles distant: and, perfectly in character, lost my boards, every one having been stolen, before I could remove them to my cabin! This Township has had some partial settlements since 1803, when Major Adam Hoops, a large proprietor, located himself and some few others at Olean Point. Ischua began to have some few settlers about the same time. The *Village of Hamilton*, or Olean Point, is situated on the N. side of the Alleghany River, just below the mouth of Oil Creek, and is generally considered the head of navigation, of this long, crooked, and extremely rapid River. At very low water, no uncommon occurrence, it is rather above the head of navigation. The Village is pleasantly situated, on a clean, second bottom, or gentle rise of land, near a half mile from the river, except on paper, and

has about 30 houses and stores, the Olean Post-Office, several inns, a printing-office, some mechanics' shops, two practising physicians, and 4 lawyers. I found the distance from Albany to this place, via Geneva, Bath, and Angelica, 292 miles. There is a turnpike laid out, partly worked, and will soon be completed, (so say my Correspondents,) between Olean and Angelica, 33 miles, by the road I travelled, partly by land, partly by mud, and partly by water and mud, at least knee deep: Angelica to Bath, 41 miles, rather better, and from Bath to Geneva, by the Crooked Lake, 41 more, part of the way a very good road: Olean to Geneva, 115 miles. The importance of this place, as a point of embarkation for the Ohio country, with the navigation of the Alleghany River, have been greatly over-rated. See CATTARAUGUS COUNTY. Some barrows or tumuli, of moderate size, on the lands of my old friend Major Hoops, seem to indicate ancient settlements, hereabouts, by that unknown race of beings, whose works of this sort are spread over such a vast extent of country. The population of Olean, by the Census of 1820, was 1047; but this includes that of Hinsdale, erected from this town in 1820. By the rule of apportionment explained under Ellicottville, the population of Olean is 700: taxable property, \$129642; No. of electors, 125; 890 acres of improved land; 259 cattle, 48 horses, 146 sheep: 1003 yards of cloth made in 1821; 1 grist mill, and 18 saw mills. No returns as to schools, &c. From Olean, by water, descending the Alleghany, it is 70 miles to Warren, Pa., at the mouth of Connewongo Creek, thence 60 to Franklin, at the mouth of French Creek, and thence 100 to Pittsburgh. It is a difficult and dangerous navigation. See ALLEGHANY RIVER.

A., W. J. W., H. S., J. A. B.

OLEAN, or OIL CREEK, rises in the NE. part of Cattaraugus County, and runs S. to the Alleghany, at the Village of Hamilton, or Olean Point, Town-

ship of Olean. Its whole course may be 25 miles.

OLIVE T., see the APPENDIX.

ONEIDA CASTLE, and ONEIDA CASTLETON, see VERNON.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

ONEIDA* COUNTY, embracing the head navigation of the Mohawk River, and the E. end of Oneida Lake, is situated 110 miles WNW. of Albany, and is bounded N. by Lewis, and a small corner of Oswego County, E. by Herkimer County, S. by Herkimer and Madison Counties, W. by Madison and Oswego Counties. Its area may be 1136 square miles. Situated between 42° 46' and 43° 33' N. lat., and 1° 05' and 1° 55' W. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Im. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|--------------|-----------|------|-----------|--|
| Augusta | P.T. | 2771 | 13065 | 17 m. SW. of Utica ; New-Stockbridge Indian Reserv. |
| Boonville | P.T. | 1294 | 3431 | Boonville V., on the Black R. road, 25 m. N. of Utica. |
| Bridgewater | P.T. | 1533 | 8062 | Bridgewater V., 12 m. S. of Utica; head Unadilla River. |
| Camden | P.T.1 | 1772 | 3784 | 20 m. W. of Rome ; Taberg V., P.O. & Iron Works, II. |
| Deerfield | P.T. | 2346 | 10664 | Deerfield V. op. Utica; Bridge, Causeway, Black R. road. |
| Florence | P.T. | 640 | 1709 | 24 m. NW. of Rome; Iron ore, Fish Creek, Black R. road. |
| Floyd | P.T. | 1498 | 4304 | 10 miles N of Utica ; 6 E. of Rome. |
| Lee | P.T. | 2186 | 5913 | 8 m. N. of Rome; Iron ore; Rome & Sacket's Harbor road. |
| Paris | P.T.4 | 6707 | 28047 | Clinton P.O.; Sauquoit P.O.; Manchester P.O.; P.F. P.O. |
| Remsen | P.T. | 912 | 2270 | Remsen V., 12 h. & s., 16 m. N. of Utica, 95 f. Albany. |
| ROME | P.T. | 3569 | 10037 | Rome V., 100 h., 16 m. NW. of Utica, 110 f. A ; Canals. |
| Sangerfield | P.T.1 | 2011 | 8941 | 16 m. SW. of Utica; Waterville V. & P.O.; Sangerfield V. |
| Steuben | P.T. | 1461 | 6814 | Baron Steuben's Grant, 10 m. N. of Utica, 110 f. Albany. |
| Trenton | P.T. | 2617 | 9437 | Trenton V., 13 m. N. of Utica, 107 f. A.; Falls W. Can. C. |
| Utica | P.T. | 2972 | 2377 | Utica V., 400 h., 96 m. WNW. of A.; Canal; Mohawk R. |
| Vernon | P.T.1 | 2707 | 8695 | Vernon V., 17 m. W. of U.; Oneida P.O., at O. Castleton V. |
| Verona | P.T.1 | 2447 | 8639 | Skanando V. & P.O.; Erie Canal; Wood Creek, & Old Forts. |
| Vienna | P.T. | 1307 | 2478 | 12 m. W. of Rome, on the N. side of Oneida L.; Fish creek. |
| Western | P.T.1 | 2237 | 10434 | Newbernville V. & P.O., 20 m. NNW. of U., 8 NE. of Rome. |
| Westmoreland | P.T. | 2791 | 10906 | 9 miles W. of Utica, 8 S. of Rome ; Dean's Tract. |
| WHITESTOWN | P.T.2 | 5219 | 19183 | Whitesboro' V. ; New-Hartford V. & P. O. ; Oriskany [V. & P. O. ; Canal. |

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The County of Oneida, embraces the western extremity of the valley of the Mohawk, the head of navigation of that river, and the E. end of Oneida Lake, and the Wood Creek and Old Canal navigation, connecting the Mohawk with the Oneida Lake. The small streams that here form the Mohawk river, are spread over the central parts of this County, among which are the Sadaquada, or Sauquoit, as now commonly spoken, Oriskany Creek, and some others, excellent mill-streams. Fish Creek, and Wood Creek, spread over the NW. part; Black River, and its tributaries, over the NE.; W. Canada Creek, on the E. boundary, receives Steuben and Cincinnati Creeks, and forms stupendous cataracts; the SW. part is watered by Oneida Creek, and branches, a water of Oneida Lake: and the extreme northern sources of the waters of the Susquehanna, rise in the southern towns. Some of the northern sources of the Mohawk river, come from the S. end of Lewis County, W. of the High Falls of Black river. These streams supply an absolute profusion of mill-seats, and no County in the State is better furnished with durable streams, water power, and hydraulic works. The surface of this County has just diversity and unevenness enough to form a pleasing variety, and to supply

* Oneida, is a word of Indigenal origin. It is a corruption of Oneiyuta, upright or standing stone, in the dialect of the Oneidas. Cahnowellahella, the Indian name of the present residence of this tribe, signifies a skull-bone on the top of a pole or post.

brisk streams of pure water, and a salubrious atmosphere. Hardly a farm is without perennial springs and brooks, in all which the trout, an excellent judge of good water, delights to breed. The NE. and southern parts approach a hilly character, a waving surface of an easy swell; the NW. part is quite level enough, and the central, 'just right,' richly variegated with easy undulations. The soil is of various qualities, but every where rich and productive, duly noticed in the Topographical descriptions, which I flatter myself will be found minute and interesting. See WHITESTOWN and PARIS. Iron ore is found in Paris, Sangerfield, and in most of the southern and NWestern towns. There are Iron Works at Paris, Taberg, Sangerfield and Westmoreland.—The Erie Canal crosses this County, along the S. side of the Mohawk river, and at Rome, near the geographical centre, curves SWestward into Madison County, leaving the valley of the Mohawk, on the Rome summit level, bending its course toward Lake Erie. Here is the long level of that Canal, 69½ miles in length, stretching from Salina across Madison and Oneida Counties, into Herkimer County. The location of this level, even in this level country, must have been a work of great difficulty, requiring the best talents, skill, and great patience and perseverance. See ERIE CANAL. The County of Oneida took an early and distinguished lead in the introduction and improvement of the best breeds of stock for farms, and in manufactures of various kinds, particularly in wool and cotton. It has now probably more capital employed in manufactures, than any other County of this State. Whitestown, alone, has \$600,000. Its agriculture is of the first order, and 20 years hence there will not be an acre of waste land in this County. It has a spirited Agricultural Society, which receives \$315 a year from the treasury, and, of course, expends 630 in premiums. This County has a great number of important Villages, such as Utica, Rome, Whitesborough, New-Hartford, Oriskany, Clinton, Taberg, Trenton, and many others in the several towns, of minor importance, but still considerable, pleasant, busy places. The *Oriskany Creek*, and the *Saratoga*, for richness of soil, and abundance of mill-seats, stand unrivalled in America. The latter is about 14 miles in length, rising in Paris, and entering the Mohawk in Whitestown, seldom overflowing its banks, a trout stream, full of rapids, and in its short course it drives the machinery of 8 cotton factories, 3 woollen factories, 8 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 7 fulling and carding works, 1 nail factory, 1 clover mill, 2 oil mills, 2 paper mills, 2 bark mills, 1 blast furnace, and 1 trip hammer. Wood Creek of the Oneida Lake, long so famous for its navigation, on which millions of property have been wasted, and large armies, a little stream, over which a man may almost step, deserves notice for its historic importance in days of yore, the rather as it now is lost sight of, and will soon be forgotten, merged in the glories of the Erie Canal. The Falls of W. Canada Creek, noticed under TRENTON, come in for remembrance among the natural curiosities of this country. Hamilton College, an institution of respectable promise, in this County, several academies, and other schools, afford the means of perpetuating the intelligence of the present generation of inhabitants, no where more intelligent, or better informed.—Every Town has a common centre of business, emulous of distinction, or at least of being as respectable in appearance as similar Villages in the adjacent towns, a habit of the New-England people, replete with many advantages.—The enterprize of Utica, has already erected Mills on the Mohawk River, the surplus waters of which, after feeding the Canal, will soon be employed in many very useful hydraulic works. See MOHAWK RIVER. The County of Oneida, is justly distinguished for its great amount of capital, employed in manufactures, as well as for intelligence and enterprize. See MATTEAWAN FACTORY, and KEESEVILLE.

Statistics.—Oneida elects 5 Members of Assembly, and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 14th District: Townships, 21; Post-Offices, 32: Population, 50997: ratio of increase per annum, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent: whites, 50620; free blacks, 368; slaves, 9; foreigners not naturalized, 945; persons employed in agriculture, 10111; in commerce and trade, 184; in manufactures and trades, 2575: taxable property, \$5,869,632: school districts, 267; schools kept on an average, 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$6831.32; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 14491; number taught that year, 15894: area, 727040 acres: acres of improved land, 179730; No. of neat cattle, 48725; horses, 10239; sheep, 97549: yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821, 396618: grist mills, 64; saw mills, 147; oil mills, 9; fulling mills, 56; carding machines, 62; cotton and woollen factories, 19; iron works, 5; trip hammers, 4; distilleries, 32; asheries, 38.

ONEIDA CREEK, a water of Oneida Lake, rises in Eaton and Smithfield, Madison County, runs northerly into Oneida L., at its SEastern extremity, and forms the divisional line between Oneida and Madison Counties, about 17 miles of its course. It is capable of being improved for boat navigation, about 9 miles from its mouth, where stands the old Oneida Castle, at the crossing of the Seneca turnpike. Toward its head, it furnishes many good sites for mills, and its comparative course is about 25 miles. The Erie Canal crosses this stream between Lenox and Verona, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth. The land through which it flows is very rich and fertile, the favorite region, in days of yore, of the Oneida Indians. Skanando Creek, an E. branch of this stream, affords good mill-seats.

ONEIDA CREEK TRACT, on the Oneida C. and Lake, is in LENOX.

ONEIDA INDIANS, see VERNON, the site of their Castle, or Town.

ONEIDA LAKE, a water of Lake Ontario, is partly in Oneida, Oswego, Onondaga and Madison Counties.—It extends E. and W. about 20 miles, discharging Oneida river from its W. end. This lake abounds with fish, such as salmon, trout, salmon-trout, Oswego bass, pike, catfish, &c., and many others, of superior size and quality. It receives Fish Creek and Wood Creek, at its E. end, from the N. and E., Oneida Creek from the S., and farther W. the Chitteningo, and several inferior streams. At the

entrance of Wood Creek, stood the Block-House called Fort Royal, and at the W. end was Fort-Brewerton.—At the E. end, and along the southern shore, the lands are principally settled, but on the N. are yet comparatively wild, though here is the Village of Constantia, with its Iron Works, and the country on this side is settling pretty fast. The lands around this Lake are very rich, but rather low and level.

ONEIDA P. O., see VERNON.

ONEIDA RESERVATION, see VERNON, SMITHFIELD, and VERONA.

ONEIDA RIVER, the outlet of the above Lake, 16 miles in length, meets the Seneca River at Three River Point, and here the united stream takes the name of *Oswego River*, separately described. This short river is very crooked, and has some mill-seats.

ONEIDA V., see QUEENSBURY.

ONONDAGA,* a Post-Township, the capital of Onondaga County, 134 miles WNW. of Albany, 41 S. of Oswego, 50 W. of Utica; bounded N. by Salina, E. by Manlius and Pompey, S. by Otisco, W. by Marcellus and Camillus. It is 9 miles in extent, by 10. The surface has a rich and pleasing diversity, and the soil is of the very richest quality of clay loam, marley loam, and vegetable mold. A broad, exuberantly fertile valley, extends N.

* Onondaga, is purely an Indian word, signifying a swamp under or at the foot of a hill or mountain.

and S. through the eastern part, bounded by high, swelling ridges on each side, the tops of which rise rather above the level of the surrounding countries. Through this vale of rich alluvion, called Onondaga Hollow, the Onondaga Creek flows northward to Onondaga lake, in the town of Salina, being the only considerable mill-stream, but well supplied with mill seats. Formerly, the travel westward, from Albany to Buffalo, was almost wholly by the turnpike across this Township, over its *hills* and *hollows*, but latterly it is divided between this and a road though Salina, more level, and nearer the Salt Works, which every body has a curiosity to see, and the Erie Canal. See SALINA. Gypsum, and marle, and limestone, are found here in plenty, productions of the utmost importance to agriculture and the arts, and lately immense quarries of hydraulic lime, or water cement, have been opened in this town, about 2 miles NW. of the court house, now much used in the masonry of the canals, and which, in time, will be employed in constructing cisterns, &c., and become an important article for exportation by the canal. Supposed indications of mineral coal have been found, a grand desideratum, noticed under Woodstock. But the present age must not expect to be much benefited by coal found in that region, abounding as it is, already, in so much that is the gift of nature. A soft, dark colored slate-stone, found in the hills in the S. part of this town, imbedding iron pyrites, is a much better indication of a warm, productive, kind soil, than of stone coal. *Mud Pond*, in the W., is about 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, and might easily be drained and converted into rich meadow land. The lands are held in fee simple, but many of the farms are still mortgaged to the State for the original purchase money. The inhabitants are sober and industrious, and manufacture the most of their common clothing in the household way. The whole population, 5552: free white males, 2800; free

white females, 2642; *slaves* 23; *free* blacks, 83: persons engaged in agriculture, 804; in manufactures, 183; in commerce 12: foreigners not naturalized, 14: taxable property, \$447040: school districts, 30; schools kept 9 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$644.41; No. of children between 5 and 15, 1640; No. taught in the schools, 1663; electors, 1048; 20496 acres of improved land; 4959 cattle, 1113 horses, 13028 sheep: 39164 yards of cloth made in families: 6 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 iron works, 7 distilleries, and 5 asheries.— I can never speak or think of Onondaga, without adverting, in my mind, to its connection with the sons of the soil, the native tribes, ancient lords of that region. The Onondagas were unquestionably one of the most numerous and powerful of the Confederacy of the Six Nations, and they lived in and around, all that rich and favorite region, which became the heart and centre of Confederate power. This Confederacy called itself Aganuschioni, United People, and was called by the French the Iroquois, and by the English the Five, or Six Nations. See INDIANS, POMPEY, TUSCARORA, &c. The *Onondaga Castle*, or the chief town of the remnant of the Onondagas in this State, is in the hollow, 3 miles S. of the Village of O. Hollow, described below, on a small reservation of theirs, and contains about 50 Indian houses, on a street of near 1 mile in length, and about 150 souls,—50 less than 10 years ago. Their houses are built of hewn logs, the spaces filled with masoned mortar-work, and are comfortable enough—quite comfortable enough for Indians, though they would not do for our ‘Christian Missionaries,’ at the Sandwich Islands, in S. Africa, and ‘the Lord knows where.’ There are 2 considerable Villages in this town, that remain to be described. The *Post Borough of Onondaga*, [or Village, incorporated by law,] the seat of the County buildings, is situated on the W. hill, before noticed, on a delightful

eminence, and has the court-house and jail, 2 churches, a fire proof Clerk's office, and about 80 houses, stores, shops, &c. This borough is also called Onondaga Court House Village, and Onondaga West Hill Village, and in the Table of Post-Offices, 'Onondaga C. H.,' a singular and awkward confusion of names, and is situated from Albany, 132 miles by the way of Cherry Valley, 149 by way of Utica, a little N. of west. Here is a printing office, which issues a weekly gazette. The houses are painted white, and make a beautiful appearance. The *Post Village of Onondaga Hollow*,* is situated in the vale before mentioned, about 1 mile E. of the court house, and has 70 houses, stores, &c., a church, an arsenal belonging to the State; an academy, a printing office, which issues a weekly newspaper, and a great many mechanical establishments: The inhabitants are principally mechanics, and at a small distance to the N. there is an air furnace. The first attempt at settlements in this town by Americans, was in 1786, when Ephraim Webster, the present interpreter, removed to Onondaga, by consent of the Indians. He also obtained their consent for Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler, who removed hither in the spring of 1788, with their families. This was then a part of Whitestown, in the County of Montgomery. There is probably no part of the United States, whose Indigenal History is of

such importance, as that of Onondaga and the region thereabout. And, strange as it may seem, the early history of that region, which, of all others, is the most interesting in tracing the progress of improvement, and the progressive history of the Man of America, will only attract the attention it so imperiously demaunds, in the remote periods of future ages. Time, which is so rapidly destroying all the records of memory, increases their interest in perpetual progression! In anticipation of these facts, it were much to be wished, that in the present age, some person would collect all that yet remains of the history of Onondaga, with all that Indian tradition has preserved. The present numbers of the Onondagas, may be 500;—150 of which are at Onondaga, 150 on Buffalo Creek, 100 on the Alleghany River, and 100 on the Ouse, or Grand River, of Upper Canada. They receive annually 2000 dollars from the State of New-York, being the interest of the sum for which they sold their share of the Military Lands, now the Counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Cortlandt, Tompkins, and a small part of Oswego. The half of this sum belongs to those in this Town.

E. W. C., J. M. A., J. H., E. W.

ONONDAGA BRANCH, see TIOUGHNIAGO RIVER.

ONONDAGA CASTLE and INDIANS, see ONONDAGA.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

ONONDAGA COUNTY, is situated about 130 miles WNW. of Albany, 40 SSE. of Oswego, and 50 W. of Utica, bounded N. by Oswego County, E. by Madison, S. by Cortlandt, W. by Cayuga. Its form is good, though slightly irregular, being indented on the N. by Oswego River, the boundary,—on the NE. by the Oneida River and Lake, and the County of Madison, and on the SW. by the Skaneateles Lake and the County of Cayuga. Greatest length N. and S., 32 miles; greatest width, 28; its area may be near 334000 acres; situated between 42° 40' and 43° 12' N. lat.; and 1° 55' and 2° 32' W. long. from New-York.

* Onondaghara, a place between 2 hills. I wish the people at Onondaga Hollow would take a hint from this, and let their Village be 'Onondaghara,' and that on the hill, 'Onondaga,' the capital of the County of Onondaga. Sacandaga, is swamp, or marsh:

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop | Imp. land. | Villages, Post-Offices, &c. |
|-----------|-----------|------|------------|--|
| Camillus | P.T.2 | 5791 | 21412 | Elbridge P.O.; Jonia P.O.; Jordan, Erie Canal, Indian Pts. |
| Cicero | P.T. | 1303 | 2245 | 10 miles N. of Onondaga; Three River Point, 154 f. Albany. |
| Fabius | P.T. | 2494 | 10274 | Franklin V., 20 miles SE. of Onondaga; Indian Forts. |
| Lysander | P.T.1 | 1723 | 4551 | Baldwinsville P.O., 15 m. N.W. of Onondaga, 24 f. Oswego. |
| Manlius | P.T.3 | 5372 | 12713 | Fayetteville P.O.; Orville P.O.; Jamesville P.O.; Eagle V. P.O. |
| Marcellus | P.T.3 | 6503 | 26394 | Marcellus; Skaneateles P.O.; Clintonville P.O.; Borodino P.O. |
| ONONDAGA | P.T.1 | 5552 | 20496 | <i>Onondaga P. O., C. H., 132 m. f. A.; O. Hollow V. P. O.</i> |
| Otisco | P.T.1 | 1726 | 7803 | Amber V. & P. O.; Otisco V., 8 miles SSW. of Onondaga. |
| Pompey | P.T.3 | 6701 | 27545 | Pompey V.; P. W. Hill V. & P. O.; Delphi V. P. O.; Oran V. & P. O. |
| Salina | P.T.3 | 1814 | 1000 | Salina V.; Liverpool V. P. O.; Syracuse V. P. O.; Geddes V. P. O. |
| Spafford | P.T. | 1294 | 4673 | Otisco Flats; 18 m. SSW. of Onondaga, 14 S. Skaneateles. |
| Tully | P.T. | 1194 | 6141 | Tully Flats; 14 miles S. of Onondaga, 50 from Utica. |

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The *County of Onondaga*, though not very extensive, embraces a most important portion of the territory of this state. Here are the Salt-Springs, an inexhaustible source of immense wealth; beds of gypsum, or plaster, of vast extent, hydraulic, or water lime, and common limestone. The soil is also good. Its waters are sufficient for hydraulic works, and of singular convenience for navigation. The great roads between Albany and Buffalo, lie centrally across this county;—and the Erie Canal, the grandest work of the age, embracing the same distant points,—connecting the navigation of Lake Erie and the Hudson River, also traverses this County, a little N. of its centre. The principal streams are, the Oswego River and the Oneida River, which form a part of the northern boundary;—the Seneca River from the W., which meets the above at Three River Point;—and besides these there are many smaller creeks, and some small lakes. The Oneida Lake forms a small part of its northern boundary, Cross Lake of the western, and Skaneateles Lake lies either wholly in this County, or forms its SWestern boundary. The Onondaga, the Otisco, and one or two others, but very small, are wholly in this County. Around the Onondaga Lake, are situated the principal Salt manufactories, if not the principal fountains of Salt water of this State, for a very satisfactory account of which, see SALINA. The importance of this little *Lake of Fresh Water*, would be very trifling, but for the inexhaustible *Salt Fountains*, that rise in its margin, or on its borders. Several million bushels might be annually made here, and when we learn to make good coarse salt, as we soon must, and experience the benefit of the Erie Canal, who will calculate the value, or foretel the importance, and the effects of these waters, on our interior commerce? The Chitteningo Creek, which forms a part of the eastern boundary, enters into the Oneida L., having received Limestone and Butternut creeks, from the southern part of the county. Onondaga C. rises in Tully, and runs N. into Onondaga L.; and the Otisco Inlet, rising in Spafford, enters the Otisco L.,—which discharges northward a small stream, called Nine-mile-creek, Marcellus C., and some other names, but better *Otisco C.*, which enters the W. bank of Onondaga Lake. Skaneateles creek is the outlet of Skaneateles Lake; and there are several other small streams, in every part, besides some small waters from the 3 southern towns, to the Tioughnioga of the Chenango, of the Susquehanna. These several small streams supply abundance of mill seats, and afford considerable facilities of intercourse and trade. The face of the country is, in general, moderately uneven, in some parts hilly, though not mountainous, and is well watered. Limestone is found in great abundance. The soil is principally a calcareous loam, variously intermixed with vegetable mold; a good medium for grain or grass, with tracts exclusively adapted, or nearly so, for one or the other. Onondaga has a Society

for the promotion of Agriculture and Household Manufactures, and which receives \$300 a year from the Treasury, and of course expends 600 in premiums, and other efforts for spirited improvements. The Onondaga Indians, once the lords of this favored region, are reduced to about 500 souls, [if indeed Indians have souls!] and a remnant, perhaps rather the largest in any one place, now live on a small Reservation in this County, for which see the Township of ONONDAGA. For some notices of their antiquities, see also POMPEY, FABIUS, and CAMILLUS. The Rome summit, or LONG LEVEL, of the Erie Canal, 69½ miles in length, has its western extremity near Syracuse, in this County, and its eastern in Frankfort, Herkimer County. The Salt Works, the Canal, its basins, locks, aqueducts, and bridges, the Antiquities of this region, the Green Lake of Manlius, subterranean water courses, caverns, and the Falls near Delphi, and the 'poor Indians,' at the Onondaga Castle, are all objects of public interest, deserving a momentary glance of thought, before leaving this very interesting County. The first settlement, by white people, within the present territory of this County, was in the Spring of 1788, then part of Whitestown, Montgomery County. Onondaga County is formed of part of the MILITARY TRACT, which see.

Statistics.—Onondaga elects 4 Members to the House of Assembly of this State; and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 23rd district: Townships, 12; Post-Offices, 29; Population, 41,467: Ratio of increase per annum, 7 per cent.: whole No. of whites, 41,213; free blacks, 195; slaves, 59; foreigners not naturalized, 99: Electors, 6477: Of the employments, 6968 are engaged in agriculture, 1640 in Manufactures, and 120 in Commerce and Trade: this County receives, of public monies for the encouragement of Agriculture, \$300 a year; for the support of Common Schools, \$5816.16: School districts, 208; in which schools are kept, on an average, 8 months in 12; number of children between 5 and 15, 12866; whole number taught in the schools in 1821, 12968: whole area, 334000 acres; acres of improved land, 145747: number of neat cattle, 35359; horses, 7614; sheep, 86167: No. yards of fulled cloth made in the household way, in 1821, 74346; of flannel, 84157; of all other cloths, 174872; total, 333375 yards; grist mills, 59; saw mills, 99; oil mills, 7; fulling mills, 37; carding machines, 48; cotton and woollen factories, 4; iron works, 7; trip hammers, 8; distilleries, 45; asheries 39; taxable personal property, \$137420; real estate, \$2814980; total, \$2,952,400: Salt made annually, 6 to 700,000 bushels, which pays a duty to the State of 12½ cents per bushel, appropriated to the Canal fund. In 1823, the Salt made in this County, was 696000 bushels, which yielded 87000 dollars to the revenue.

ONONDAGA C. H. P. O., see ONONDAGA.

ONONDAGA CREEK, a beautiful stream, rises in Tully, and runs N. through Onondaga Hollow, by the Indian Castle, and O. H. Village, and enters the S. end of Onondaga Lake, in Salina. Its whole course about 28 miles.

ONONDAGA HOLLOW P. O., see ONONDAGA.

ONONDAGA, or SALT LAKE, is situated in the County of Onondaga, seven miles north of Onondaga, and

near Seneca river, into which it empties from the N. end. It is a small collection of dirty water, not exceeding 6 miles in length, and 1½ in width: and on its borders are the justly celebrated Salines or Salt Springs, the largest and strongest in America. No part of the United States has a more interesting field for mineralogical enquiry, and none whose indigenal history is so important, in tracing the history of the Red Man of America, as that which embraces this Lake. See HISTORY, INDIANS, ONONDAGA, and

ONONDAGA COUNTY; and for the Salt works on this Lake, see SALINA. It receives several small streams, the largest of which are Onondaga and Otisco creeks. This Lake is in the town of Salina. Since the above was written, a law has been passed, directing the Canal Commissioners to drain the Onondaga Lake, down to the level of the Seneca river, and to make a Canal navigation between the Lake and River. This will drain the marshes around the Lake, remove the cause of disease, and greatly enhance the value of the public property. The Canal will be an extension of the side cut from Syracuse, descending to the Lake by 5 Locks, 38 feet, at the Village of Salina. See OSWEGO.

ONTARIO, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 20 miles N. of *Canandaigua*; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Williamson, S. by Palmyra,* W. by Penfield, of Monroe County. It was first organized in 1807, and called Freetown till 1808, when it received its present name. Its waters are some small streams that run north into Lake Ontario, and a small branch of Mud creek, in the SE. corner. It comprises townships No. 13 and 14, in the Third Range of P. and Gorham's purchase, and is about 10 miles in length, N. and S., and 6 miles wide. This is

one of the few towns, in the western region of this State, which has not been divided, since the publication of the first edition of this Work, in 1813. The indications of iron ore, noticed in the former description of this Town, have realized the expectations founded on them. The ore is the argillaceous oxyde, or bog ore, of a good quality, and besides supplying 3 forges in this Town, it also supplies the furnace in Manchester, with ore. The land is of a tolerably good quality, with a gentle but pretty uniform descent to the north. The Ridge Road, or Alluvial Way, traverses it E. and W., and on this road in the N. part, is the *Post Office* called *Inman's Roads*, 193 miles from Albany, according to the official Table of P. Offices, now before me. Population, 2233 : 624 persons engaged in agriculture, 41 in manufactures; 5 free blacks; no slaves: 13 school districts; schools kept 7 months; public monies in 1821, \$213.15; 642 children; 731 taught that year: taxable property, \$198809: Electors, 429; 5312 acres of improved land; 1938 cattle, 381 horses, 4357 sheep: 14453 yards of cloth; 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, and 3 iron works. The centre of this Town is about 17 miles WNW. of Lyons Village.

N.C., O.H., J.C.S.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

ONTARIO COUNTY, is situated on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, 208 miles, a little N. of W. from Albany, 88 miles E. of Buffalo, and is bounded N. on Lake Ontario, or by the British possessions in Upper Canada, E. by Seneca County, S. by Steuben, and W. by Livingston and Monroe Counties. Medial extent N. and S. 45 miles, E. and W. 26, giving an area of 1170 square miles, or 748800 acres, exclusive of water. Situated between 42° 30' and 43° 13' N. lat.; and 2° 58' and 3° 40' W. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | P.Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|-------------|---------|------|------------|--|
| Benton | P.T.1 | 3357 | 14741 | Bellona V.; Dresden V.; Hopeton P.O.; part of Penn-Yan. |
| Bloomfield | † P.O.2 | 3621 | 16807 | W. Bloomfield V. & P. O.; E. Bloomfield P. O. |
| Bristol | P.T. | 2429 | 12218 | Burning Spring, 8 miles from Canandaigua. |
| CANANDAIGUA | P.T. | 4680 | 17732 | <i>Canandaigua V.</i> , 350 h., &c., 208 miles W. of Albany. |
| Farmington | P.T. | 4214 | 18909 | New-Salem V.; Brownsville; 2 Friends' Meeting houses. |
| Gorham | P.T.1 | 3991 | 23036 | Rushville P. O.; Bethel V.; Flint Creek. |
| Hopewell | P.T. | | | Chapin's Mills V.; Canandaigua Outlet. |
| Italy | | 728 | 1858 | Flint Creek, & Hollow, 20 miles S. of Canandaigua. |

* See the APPENDIX.


† See the Table of Post-Offices.

| | | | | |
|------------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Jerusalem | | 1610 | 6814 | Bluff Point, and Crooked Lake; Jemima Wilkinson. |
| Lyons | P.T. | 3972 | 8853 | Lyons V., 205 m. f. Albany; Mud Creek; Erie Canal. |
| Manchester | P.T. | | | Manchester V.; Shortsville; Sulphur Spring, Clifton. |
| Middlesex | P.T. | 2718 | 10476 | Williams's Settlement; part of Rushville; Flint Creek. |
| Milo | P.O.1 | 2612 | 12973 | Penn-Yan V. & P.O., 16 m. S. Geneva; Outlet Crooked L. |
| Naples | P.O.1 | 1033 | 2970 | Naples Village P. O.; N. Vale; 20 m. SW. of Canand. |
| Ontario | P.T.1 | 2233 | 5312 | Imman's Roads P.O., on Ridge Road; Iron ore & Fo ges. |
| Palmyra | P.T. | 3724 | 16292 | Palmyra V.; Erie Canal; Mud Creek; Red Creek. |
| Phelps | P.T.1 | 5688 | 21170 | Vienna V.; Orleans V.; Newark P. O.; Gypsum, &c. |
| Richmond | P.T. | 2765 | 14230 | Allen's Hill V.; Honeoye and Hemlock Lakes. |
| Seneca | P.O.2 | 4802 | 21307 | Geneva V. & P. O., 192 m. f. Albany; Flint Creek P.O. |
| Sodus | P.T.1 | 2013 | 5005 | Sodus V. & Bay; Arms's Roads P.O., on Ridge Road. |
| Victor | P.T. | 2084 | 8317 | Victor V.; Bouton Hill; The Flats. |
| Williamson | P.O.3 | 2521 | 7386 | Pulteneyville P. O.; S. Williamson P. O.; Rogers's Roads P. O. |

29 60800 246409

The *County of Ontario*, has lately been divided, and 2 new Counties, Monroe and Livingston, erected from this County and Genesee. See **MONROE COUNTY**. It still comprises an ample extent of territory, great wealth, and in poplation is second in rank, being out-numbered only by the County of New-York. The surface is agreeably diversified, waving in gentle swells and vales of ample area, with tracts of champaign, and in the southern part more or less hilly. The soil partakes of a considerable variety, but a warm and rich mold forms the greater proportion, while along the borders of Lake Ontario there are tracts of argillaceous loam, with but a slight admixture of mold. The whole, however, may be pronounced a very excellent country, for the various products of agriculture. It has some harbors on Lake Ontario, embraces a part of Seneca Lake, a part of Crooked Lake, borders on Hemlock Lake, and has the whole of Canandaigua, Honeoye and Canacadea Lakes. Its principal streams are, the Canandaigua outlet or Creek, Mud creek, Flint, Salmon, Red, the Honeoye, and the outlet of Crooked Lake, or Nicholas creek, with several others, noticed in the topographical descriptions. It is well supplied with mill-streams, and sites for hydraulic works, with which it is well furnished. The Erie Canal extends across this County, 12 miles N. of its County town, through Palmyra and Lyons, an extent of near 20 miles, along which the population and business are concentrating. See **PALMYRA**, and **ERIE CANAL**. The great roads between Buffalo and Albany, lead centrally across this County, through the opulent and elegant towns of the centre. Iron ore is found in the northern towns, and water-lime and gypsum in the central parts. Ontario has an Agricultural Society, and many institutions for the extension of knowledge, among which is its Academy, noticed under **CANANDAIGUA**, which see, also, for some historical notices of the infancy and progress of its settlements and population. Few Counties of this State, or in the United States, enjoy more of the abundance of nature, or possess the blessings of social life in a richer variety. The climate is temperate, and for persons inured to it, perfectly healthy. As a fruit country, for the apple, pear, plum, cherry, melon, and the grape, it is not excelled in this State. The original County of Ontario was erected in 1789, from Montgomery Co., and comprised an extent of territory now forming 10 Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario and Steuben. In 1790, this extensive territory had only 1075 inhabitants; and in 1820, according to the late Census, these 10 Counties comprise a population amounting to 217327! Before the recent division, (which was actually made after the late Census was taken,) the County of Ontario had an aggregate population of 88267, with 727 free blacks, and *no slaves*. The whole original territory of Ontario County, excepting one mile along the E. shore of

Niagara river, extending from L. Ontario to the N. line of Pennsylvania, and from L. Erie to the Pre-emption Line, running N. and S. through the N. part of Seneca Lake, was ceded to the State of Massachusetts, by the State of New-York, in 1786. This cession was made to satisfy a claim of Massachusetts, derived from the original charter of that State, then a British Colony; as was also that of 10 Townships of 6 miles square, between the Unadilla and Tiohgnoga branches of the Susquehanna, reserving the jurisdiction to New-York.—See MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS. The chief articles of export, are, grain and flour, beef and pork, cattle and horses, cotton and woollen goods, some iron, and great quantities of water-lime and gypsum are found, and will soon go westward. This County has a great amount of Bank capital, and bank business, which, however convenient for merchants and traders, professional gentlemen, and some few tradesmen, does very little good to the farmers and the farming interest. *Canadaigua*, the capital of this County, is one of the most elegant inland Towns in the United States. It stands on the margin, at the N. end of the Lake of the same name, and has about 350 buildings, including 3 churches, the County buildings, and several splendid private mansions: N. lat. 42° 48' 41". W. long. from New-York, 3° 20'; 208 miles W. of Albany.

Statistics.—Ontario County elects 6 Members of the House of Assembly; and, with Seneca County, forms the 26th District, electing 2 Representatives to Congress: Towns, or Townships, 22: Post-Offices, 29: Population, 60800: ratio of increase per annum, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent: no slaves: public monies received in 1821 for the support of agriculture, \$312; common schools, \$6379.25; No. of school districts, 325; schools kept 8 months in 12; children between 5 and 15 years of age, 17513; whole number taught in the schools that year, 17737: taxable property, personal, \$504448; total, \$6,358,473: electors, 11454; whole area, 748800 acres; acres of improved land, 246409; whole number of cattle, 59731; horses, 13298: sheep, 133966: yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821, 477994: grist mills, 79; saw mills, 172; oil mills, 8; fulling mills, 49; carding machines, 53; cotton and woollen factories, 6; iron works, 8; trip hammers, 15; distilleries, 75; and asheries, 39.  See the APPENDIX, and *Civil Divisions*.

ONTARIO HEIGHTS, now called the *Mountain Ridge*, as at LOCKPORT.—For the *Erie Heights*, see CHAUTAUGUA RIDGE.

ONTARIO LAKE, the northern one of that grand chain which divides the United States from the British possessions in Upper Canada, is situated between N. lat. 43° and 44°, and 2° and 6° W. longitude from New-York. Its form is elliptical, and a central line from one extreme to the other, measures about 190 miles; greatest width 55 miles, and its medial width may be near 40 miles. The St. Lawrence issues from the N. end of this Lake, which receives the Niagara River towards its western extremity; and from the entrance of this river to the eastern extremity of the Lake, its centre forms the boundary toward Cana-

da. Near half, therefore, of Lake Ontario, is within the State of New-York. It is a very deep Lake, with sufficient water in every part, and it has very good harbors. It never entirely closes with ice, and is computed, from some soundings, to be 500 feet deep: if so, the bottom of it is below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, as the surface is computed to be 231 feet above tide water at Three Rivers, on the ST. LAWRENCE R., which see. But, the tide waters in rivers may rise above, or not so high, as the level of the Ocean, and computations made in this way, are liable to great errors. Besides Niagara River above named, Lake Ontario receives from this State several considerable rivers, the largest of which are Genesee, Oswego, and Black rivers, with a

large number of creeks. Among its Bays, the largest in this State, is Chaumont, formerly Hungry Bay, at the E. end, and Sodus and Little Sodus Bays, with Teoronto, or Gerundegut, and Braddock's Bays, on the S. shore. Stony and Grenadier Islands, at the E. end, are the principal, and almost the only Islands of this great Lake, if we except those around the Bay of Quinte, in Canada, of very great extent. Burlington Bay, at the W. end, belongs to Canada. *Cape Vincent*, is in Jefferson County, between Chaumont Bay and the St. Lawrence.—Wolfe, or Grand Island, lies rather in the St. Lawrence, though immediately at the outlet of the Lake, and the 1000 Isles are well known as occupying several miles of the St. Lawrence, immediately below Wolfe Island. Lake Ontario abounds with a great variety of fish, and of an excellent flavor; and the Oswego bass have a high reputation, as have the salmon, and several other kinds. In this State, the shore of Lake Ontario embraces a great variety of land, but the most of it is pretty good, with the single exception of marshy ground. Along its southern border, at a distance of 7 to 10 miles, lies the Alluvial Way, a singular work of nature, separately described. The level of Lake Ontario is 334 feet below that of L. Erie, 21 miles apart in the nearest place, and 231 feet above tide water of the Hudson at Albany. See ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

OOTMOUDT'S PATENT, 1741, 13000 acres, is in Otsego County.

OPPENHEIM, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, 15 miles W. of *Johnstown*, 56 from Albany; bounded

N. by Stratford, E. by Palatine, S. by the Mohawk river, W. by Manheim or E. Canada creek. It was erected from the E. part of Palatine in 1808, and first settled in 1724. It is, in general, a good township, though some part, in the N., is very indifferent land. The inhabitants are principally farmers, of German origin, characterized by habits of hardy industry and frugality. The surface is moderately uneven, the soil a strong loam, or grit mold, abundantly watered with small springs and brooks, and well supplied with mill-seats. It has the Mohawk turnpike along the river, the Black River State road runs northwesterly through about the centre, and the other roads are very numerous. The Oppenheim Post-Office is on the B. River road, in the N. part of the town; and the *St. Johnsville* Post-Office, on the Mohawk turnpike, in the S. part.—There are 2 churches,—one for German Calvinists or Lutherans, and one for Baptists;—and 15 school-houses. Population, 3045; taxable property, \$338838; electors, 609; acres of improved land, 13005; 2666 cattle, 1050 horses, 4563 sheep; yards of cloth made in families, 22251; 4 grist mills, 19 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, and 1 ashery. In common with the other early inhabitants of this region, those of this town suffered much, during the Revolutionary war. Oppenheim was named after a town in Germany.

T.A.S., I.M.

OQUAGO V., see WINDSOR.

ORANGE, former name, see VIENNA and HALFMOON.

ORANGE COUNTY.

ORANGE COUNTY, is situated on the W. side of the Hudson, about 65 miles above the city of New-York, and 108 below Albany, embracing the most of the chain of mountains called the Highlands: bounded N. by Sullivan and Ulster Counties, E. by the Hudson, or Dutchess and Putnam Counties, SEasterly by Rockland County, SWesterly by the state of New-Jersey, and W. by the Delaware river, or the state of Pennsylvania, and a small angle of Sullivan County. Its area may be about 609 square miles, or 389,760 acres. Situated between 41° 08' N., and 41° 38' N. Latitude; 10' E. and 43' W. Longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|---------------|---------|-------|-----------|---|
| BloomingGrove | P.T.1 | 2219 | 15365 | Salisbury Mills V. & P.O.; Washingtonville; Craigsville. |
| Cornwall | P.O.2 | 3020 | 5387 | Canterbury P. O.; West-Point P. O.; Butter-Hill. |
| Deerpark | P.T.1 | 1340 | 6850 | Otisville P. O., 15 m. W. of Goshen, 31 f. N., 110 f. A. |
| GOSHEN | P.T.1 | 3441 | 32595 | <i>Goshen V.</i> , 20 m. W. of Newburgh; Chester V. & P. O. |
| Minisink | P.T.3 | 5053 | 27829 | WestTownP.O.; Carpenter's PointP.O.; RidgeburghPO. |
| Montgomery | P.O.2 | 5541 | 32023 | Montgomery V., Wardsbridge P. O.; Coldenham P.O. |
| Munroe | P.T.1 | 2969 | 11905 | Munroe Works P. O.; Augusta Works. |
| NEWBURGH | P.T. | 5812 | 18033 | <i>Newburgh V.</i> , 500 h., 4 c., 95 miles from Albany. |
| New-Windsor | P.T. | 2425 | 14791 | New-Windsor V., 2 m. S. of Newburgh; [ScotchtownP.O. |
| Wallkill | P.T.4 | 4887 | 29510 | PhillipsburghP.O.; Mt. Hope P.O.; Middletown P.O.; |
| Warwick | P.T.2 | 4506 | 27678 | Warwick V.; Florida V. & P. O.; Amity P. O. |
| | 26 | 41213 | 221966 | |

The *County of Orange*, is of early date in our political history. For some historic notices, see ROCKLAND COUNTY, and the 1st edition of this Work. This County embraces the most of the tract called the Highlands, or *Matteawan Mountains*, and no County of this state has so large a proportion of rugged, mountainous land: and none so large of 'drowned lands,' covered with water and recent alluvion from the hills and mountains. The soil, however, of the drowned lands, promises well to good agriculture; being inexhaustibly rich and productive of hemp and other plants, requiring a strong soil, when judiciously drained. The mountains and hills are very rocky, rugged and steep; but they yield abundance of iron-ore of superior quality, with wood and timber: and the country is abundantly supplied with mill-streams, natural ponds, and fine sites for hydraulic works. Marble, lime, sand-stone, and quartzose stones abound. On the E., Orange is washed by the Hudson; the *Wallkill*, rises in New-Jersey, and with some other branches, flows through the drowned lands, and across the western part of Orange County, into Ulster, NEastward, and enters the Hudson near Kingston. The *Shawangunk* creek, a principal branch, forms a part of the western boundary of Orange, as does *Delaware River* a smaller part, and *Mongaup Creek*; while *Narvisink* creek, another branch of the Delaware river, crosses the western angle in Deerpark. at the western foot of the Shawangunk mountain, a principal ridge of the Apalachian mountains, of vast extent. *Warwick*, *Pochuck* and *Rutgers's* creeks, are other branches of Wallkill. *Moordenar's* or *Martler's* creek, which enters the Hudson opposite Pollopell island, with its several branches, spread over the eastern and central parts, its principal branch being *Otter-kill*, or creek.—*Newburgh* creek, waters the SE. angle, and enters the Hudson midway between Newburgh and New-Windsor. *Ramapo*, and *Sterling* creeks, waters of the Passaic of New-Jersey, rise in Orange County, pass Munroe, Augusta, and Sterling Iron Works, extensive establishments; supplying also Ringwood, and other similar works in New-Jersey, and in Rockland County of New-York. The small natural ponds are very numerous; but their names, longer than their waters, are of little importance. See the Topography of towns.—The drowned lands lie in Minisink, Goshen and Warwick. The agriculture of this County, may not be supposed to yield a vast amount of products, but it is still respectable; and the farm lands of several towns are in a high state of cultivation. The courts are held alternately at *Goshen*, in the interior, and at *Newburgh*.—Newburgh, a half shire of this County, situated on the W. bank of the Hudson, 65 miles N. of New-York, and 95 below Albany, is a very thriving place, and has a brisk trade, and a bank, with \$450,000 capital.—This County suffered severely during the Revolutionary struggle for independence. Here was the celebrated fortress of West-Point, the natural Gibraltar of America, the scene of Arnold's treachery, and of Washington's tri-

umph. Here, too, were Forts Putnam and Montgomery; and this County abounds with the memorabilia of historic record, to lasting fame. But long, very long may it be, before similar scenes occur to give celebrity, or to perpetuate remembrance. West-Point, presents now a mass of venerable ruins,—and the passing traveller surveys, from the Hudson, its lofty and almost solitary monuments of war, surmounted by the huge rocky walls of Fort Putnam, hoary from nakedness,—a fit similitude of age and decay. The United States' Military Academy at West-Point, may be mentioned here, though separately described, in another place. The Agricultural Society of this County receives \$300 a year from the treasury, and is said to have done much good. The 'Drowned Lands' are now principally drained, and converted into rich meadow, corn, and hemp grounds. The dairy of this County is uncommonly rich and excellent, always in high demand in New-York, producing good prices and quick returns, so that the 'Butter Bank' has always well sustained the credit of its paper, but without giving any evidence in favor of country banks, elsewhere.

Statistics.—Orange elects 4 Members of the House of Assembly; and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 6th district: Towns, 11; Post-Offices, 26; population, 41213: ratio of increase per annum, 3 per cent; persons employed in agriculture, 6689; in commerce, 294; in manufactures, 2362; foreigners not naturalized, 175; free blacks, 969; *slaves*, 1125: taxable property, personal, \$698894; total, \$7,792,753: school districts, 172; schools kept on an average 10 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, for support of common schools, \$5482.33; whole number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 11299; number that received instruction in the schools, 8177: electors, 7262; acres of improved land, 221966; cattle, 38376; horses, 8046; sheep, 42953: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 397888; grist mills, 82; saw mills, 109; oil mills, 3; fulling mills, 21; carding machines, 41; cotton and woollen factories, 3; iron works, 5; trip hammers, 13; distilleries, 74; asheries 3.

ORANGETOWN, a Township in the SE. angle of Rockland County, 28 miles N. of New-York, and 142 S. of Albany: bounded N. by Clarkstown, E. by Hudson river, SW. by the State of New-Jersey, and W. by a small corner of Hampstead. This town adjoins the southern part of Tappan bay, a wide place in the Hudson so called, and it has a *Post-Office* called *Tappan*. Hackensack river, of New-Jersey, rises in this County, and runs S. through Orangetown, where it supplies abundance of mill seats. Sloc Landing, on the Hudson, has considerable trade, which employs several sloops. The surface of this Town is broken and hilly, and the Nyak hills have equal celebrity for their singular form, and that they produce the red sand-stone, much used in building. It quarries well, works freely, and makes a good appearance, but will prove less

endurable than marble. These rise almost perpendicularly, and form a most singular steep, that ranges along the West shore of the Hudson. Dobbs's ferry, much known in the Revolutionary war, was in this Town, 2 miles below Sloc Landing. The inhabitants are principally descendants of the early inhabitants, who came from Holland, and are remarkable for their plainness and simplicity. There is one Dutch Reformed, and one Baptist Meeting-house, an academy and 8 common school-houses. There are 8 grain mills, 5 saw mills, 1 carding machine, and 1 distillery. The grave of Major Andre, of the British army, executed as a spy, is in this Town, just on its S. line, but his remains have lately been removed to England, with great pomp, at the expense of the British government. The memory of the Spy, and the Traitor, are, how-

ever, alike consigned to infamy, snuff-boxes, royal dukes, poetry, and sickly morality, fable, fiction, American clergymen, Westminster Abbey, and the 'monument,' to the contrary notwithstanding. Population, 2257 : 243 engaged in agriculture, 153 in manufactures, and 26 in commerce : free blacks, 164 ; slaves, 55 : Electors, 362 ; taxable property, \$496546 : 11228 acres of improved land ; 1071 cattle, 420 horses, 970 sheep : 6401 yards of cloth ; 8 school districts ; schools kept 11 months in 12 ; \$209.58 public monies received in 1821 ; 504 children between 5 and 15 years of age ; 311 received instruction in the schools that year.

C.S., J.P., S.V.O., J.H.P.

ORANGEVILLE, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 22 miles S. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Attica, E. by Warsaw and Gainsville, S. by Allegany County, W. by China and Sheldon. It comprises 2 townships of the Holland Purchase, 8 and 9, range 2, and was erected from Attica, Feb. 14, 1816. Tonnewanta Creek, heads in the S. township, or No. 8, and runs N. along the W. border of both, having many branches ; while Nunskey Creek, from No. 9, runs across the NE. corner of No. 8, supplying mill seats on the E. border, where it turns E. across Gainsville. The timber, land, soil, &c. are so nearly the same as in Gainsville, that I refer to that town, and save repetition and time.—No. 8 will probably soon be erected into a separate town. A Correspondent says the Post-Office is but 20 miles from Batavia. Population, 1556, 429 farmers, 33 mechanics ; 2 slaves : taxable property, \$157328 : 15 schools, 6 months in 12 ; \$73.91 ; 390 ; 412 : 335 electors, 4317 acres of improved land, 1857 cattle, 150 horses, 2971 sheep : 13580 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, 4 asheries. N.C.T., J.T., C.L.

ORAN P. O. and V., see POMPEY.

ORISKANY BATTLE GROUND, see ROME.

ORISKANY CREEK, about 23 miles long, rises in Madison, runs N. through

Paris, Westmoreland, and Whitestown, crosses the Erie Canal, and enters the Mohawk about midway between Utica and Rome, receiving from Westmoreland, *Deane's Creek*, its largest branch.

ORISKANY PATENT, granted in 1705, 27527 acres, is on the Mohawk River, in Oneida County.

ORISKANY V. and P.O., see WHITESTOWN.

ORLEANS, a Township of Jefferson County, erected in 1821, from the NW. part of Brownville, bounded N. by Alexandria and the river St. Lawrence, E. by Alexandria and Le Ray, S. by Pamela and Brownville, W. by Lyme. It comprises *Penet's Square*, and the triangular tract north of it, extending from about the middle of the N. line, W. and N. to the St. Lawrence. It was first organized as a Town in 1822, and being a new tract of country, with few inhabitants, has nothing to demand detail. Its soil, surface and productions, are said by a Correspondent, to be very similar to those of Lyme. The population is unknown, as it was included in that of Brownville, at the time of taking the last Census, and conjectures on such occasions are apt to be very wild. A gentleman, who was lately in that Town, writes me that it is computed at 300, [taking off one cypher from his 'guess,'] as Brownville only contained 3990. *Chaumont 'river,'* or creek, a tolerable mill-stream, rises in this Town, and runs SW. into *Chaumont Bay*, its whole length 12 or 14 miles ; and *Perch Creek*, also, of about the same length, into Black river Bay.

S.C.K., R.M.E.

ORLEANS V., see PHELPS.

ORVILLE P. O., see MANLIUS.

ORWELL, a Township of Oswego County, 12 miles E. of *Polaski V.*, bounded N. by Lorraine of Jefferson County, E. by Redfield, S. by Williamstown and Richland, W. by Richland. It was erected in 1817, from the east part of Richland, and was included in the description of that Town, in the first edition of this

Work : 12 miles long, N. and S., and 6 wide, townships 6 and 11 of Boylston's Purchase. Salmon River, of Lake Ontario, runs W. across the S. end, and Little Sandy Creek across the central part. There is a road N. and S. through it, about 6 miles W. of the State road in Redfield, crossing Salmon River 2 miles below the Falls, on which one Correspondent thinks a mail is carried once a week, while another one says there is neither Post-Office nor Post road in this Town, and they are both Post Masters, in that County ! The lands are tolerably good, and the northern part is settling pretty fast. The surface is uneven, tossed into hillocks, without any apparent connection, dry gravelly knolls, suitable for grain, in some parts very stony : timber, beech, maple, hemlock, and some pine, as in Richland.— Petrifications, so called, are very common in both Towns, in limestone, and a soft kind of slatestone, as well on the highest as the lowest land, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the whole has been once covered by water. The *Falls of Salmon River*, in this Town, may be classed among the principal natural curiosities of the country. The river is about 8 to 12 rods in width, 20 miles from its mouth, in Richland. The current is gentle, above, for 6 or more miles, then 2 miles of rapids, and at the Falls, drops almost perpendicularly 107 feet. At high water, the sheet is 250 feet in width, but at low water it is sometimes narrowed down to about half that extent. The rocky strata seem to be composed of slatestone and granite, or gniess, and the height of the banks, immediately above the fall, is variously estimated by my Correspondents, at 70 to 90 feet : below, it is generally said that the walls, perpendicular rock, are about 200 feet. Such are these Falls, in sober seriousness, which some squib-making Editors of Newspapers, have magnified into another Niagara ! They are very well worth seeing, however, such as they really are, and may be approached from various quarters. From

Johnson's, on the state road in Redfield, parties may descend by water, or they may go by land, from a very excellent Inn, on a tolerable road, the distance being 6 miles. From Polaski Village, in Richland, the distance is about 10 miles, and there is a road, noticed above, which crosses the river 2 miles below the Falls. At the foot of the cataract, there is a very deep pit of water, affording fine fish, such as salmon, trout, &c., and under the shelving rocks of the stream, the sportsman is treated with pure spring-water for his grog ! It is worthy of remark, that in a pretty full state of the water, small boats may go down to the Lake, from the foot of these Falls. There are rapids, for near 2 miles above the Falls, but of moderate descent. See PIERREPONT'S LANDS. Population, 488 : 153 farmers, 9 mechanics ; 2 foreigners ; 1 free black : taxable property, \$63502 : 5 schools, 5 months in 12 ; \$51.71 ; 133 ; 144 : 115 electors : 591 acres of improved land ; 406 cattle, 44 horses, 491 sheep : 3485 yards of cloth : 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills. H.H., J.G., N.S.

O-SAH-RAH-KA, see Note TO SARATOGA COUNTY.

OSSIAN, a Township in the NE. corner of Allegany County, 20 miles NE. of *Angelica* ; bounded N. by Ontario County, E. by Steuben County, S. by Almond, W. by Nunda. It comprises 2 townships, No. 5 and 6, of the 7th range, in Phelps and Gorham's purchase. Canasaraga creek, a branch of the Genesee river, affords some sites for mills in this Town ; and though it is not abundantly watered, the land is of a good quality. Its settlements are pretty flourishing, and there is a road of considerable travel from *Angelica*, by Dansville, to Canandaigua. The timber embraces a considerable variety, without great tracts of any particular kind. Population in 1810, 216 ; in 1820, 921 : 223 farmers ; 15 mechanics ; 1 *slave*, 2 free blacks ; taxable property, \$42239 : 189 electors ; 2930 acres of improved land ; 850 cattle, 138 horses, 909

sheep : 3299 yards of cloth : 1 grist mill, 7 saw mills : 5 school districts ; public monies received in 1821, \$69.69 ; 229 children between 5 and 15 years of age ; 292 attended school that year.

C.A., H.W.

OSWEGATCHIE, a Post-Township, the capital of St. Lawrence County, bounded NW. on the St. Lawrence River, NE. by Lisbon, SE. by De Kalb, SW. by Morristown. It is 10 miles square, one of the original ten townships purchased of the State in 1786, Oswegatchie, on the Surveyor-General's Maps, and was partially settled soon after the purchase. The surface is handsomely diversified, with very gentle undulations, and fine lawns, the soil not the best in the county, but easy and tolerably productive. About 6 miles of the N. end of Black Lake, is in this Town, terminating 5 miles S. of Ogdensburgh, where it receives the Oswegatchie river from the E., whence their united waters flow to the St. Lawrence at that Village, forming a beautiful, safe, and commodious harbor. The Oswegatchie is declared by law 'a public highway,' from Rossie to its mouth, but its use for mills is of far greater importance than for navigation. There are very few townships in this state more pleasantly situated, or presenting a handsomer surface. The lands are now principally taken up in farms, and the people are enjoying the fruits of their early enterprize, having good roads, and the common conveniences and institutions of social life. From the first settlement to about 1796, the advance in population was rather slow, retarded by innumerable difficulties, when Judge Ford, an enterprising and opulent proprietor and agent, located himself here, gave a new spring to the progress of the settlement, and was soon followed by many Yankees, from the Eastern States. In 1800, it was declared a shire town.—The old Fort, or garrison, in later times called Oswegatchie, was at the mouth of that river, an ancient fortress, but of what date I do not learn. On

some French Maps, of about 1740, I find it called *Fort Presentation*. As the sale of the 10 townships was without reserve, the military works became of course the property of the proprietors of the land. In August, 1796, soon after they were given up by the British, Mr. N. Ford took possession in behalf of the proprietors. These works were then in a ruinous condition, and consisted of 2 stone buildings of 2 stories, a bomb proof, a row of wooden barracks, and 3 or 4 other wooden buildings. The importance of this spot seems to have been discovered at an early day, and the garrison kept here, so long, by the British, was designed as well to protect the trade of the St. Lawrence, as to form a military post in the line of authority and preparation. The *Post Borough*, or *Village*, of *Ogdensburgh*, the capital of the County, is situated on the River St. Lawrence, on a beautiful plain, immediately north of the mouth of the Oswegatchie river. It is regularly laid out, and contains about one hundred houses and stores, the county buildings, and is a pleasant place, of considerable business. There are several vessels owned here, employed in the trade of Lake Ontario, for Ogdensburgh has a good harbor, and claims to be at the foot of the Lake navigation, the River having very little current to this spot, and having a sufficient depth of water for the usual Lake craft. One of its storehouses is of stone, 3 stories, 120 by 60 feet. Ogdensburgh is a Port of Entry and Delivery, has a Collector of the Customs, and a printing-office. The Village lies directly opposite Prescott, and Fort Wellington, British possessions, and the place was once or twice, for a few hours, in the possession of the British, during the late war. The Court House received a single cannon-ball, during the sitting of the Court, thrown from Fort Wellington, but I *guess* the inhabitants did not suffer very much during the late war, 'the second for Independence.' Ogdensburgh has a number of

mills of various kinds, but by the neglect of Correspondents to inform me particularly, I infer that the place, if not rather on the decline, is not increasing much in population or business. There is a wreck of a vessel in the harbor, opposite the old garrison, of 70 feet keel, sunk here during the Revolutionary War. It lies but a few rods from the shore, and is of course an object of curiosity. About 5 miles nearly S. from Ogdensburgh, where the roads cross the Oswegatchie river, there is a hamlet growing up, called *Fordsville*. The old military works at Ogdensburgh, present nothing but the rubbish of ruins, at present, and *Fort Van Rensselaer*, of the late war, is known only in name. A Canal is in contemplation, from Ogdensburgh, across St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton Counties, to Lake Champlain. See ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN CANAL. Ogdensburgh, on the post routes, is rated 518 miles from Washington, and 229 from Albany. It is 209, by the usual route of travel. For other distances, see ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY. Population, 1661: 301 persons employed in agriculture, 94 in commerce, 66 in manufactures; 140 foreigners not naturalized; 11 free blacks; 4 slaves: taxable property, \$184889: 10 schools, 6 months in 12; \$102.05; 329; 313: 349 electors; 4337 acres of improved land; 1452 cattle, 249 horses, 1904 sheep: 6735 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 14 asheries.

C., N. F., A., M. K., J. S. C., A. I.

OSWEGATCHIE FALLS, see DEKALB.

OSWEGATCHIE INDIANS, see LISBON.

OSWEGATCHIE RIVER, a large and valuable stream of St. Lawrence Co., which enters the E. bank of the St. Lawrence, at *Ogdensburgh*. It consists of two principal branches, which unite about 4 miles before it enters the St. Lawrence, frequently designated as the E. and W. branches; but in strict propriety, and conformably to the practice of the inhabitants, the W.

branch should be known only as INDIAN RIVER, which see, while the E. branch retains the name of *Oswegatchie*. This rises in the SW. extremity of the County, on the borders of Hamilton County, from which it may receive some small streamlets, and bends away westward, through FOWLER, till within 12 or 13 miles of the St. Lawrence, where it turns southerly about 5 miles, and crosses into Jefferson County, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to OXBOW, of ANTWERP; then bows short about to the NE., through ROSSIE, GOUVERNEUR and DEKALB, to the NW. corner of CANTON, 25 to 30 miles; thence NW., and N., through OSWEGATCHIE to the St. Lawrence, at *Ogdensburgh*. Its whole course may be about 120 miles, a very crooked stream, having abundance of falls and rapids, flowing through a rich and very pleasant region, for more of which see the Topography; and for *Oswegatchie L.*, see BLACK LAKE, the name by which it is known to the inhabitants.

OSWEGO, a Post and half-shire Township of Oswego County, 72 miles WNW. of Utica, 168 from Albany, bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by Scriba or the Oswego River, S. by Granby and Hannibal, W. by Sterling of Cayuga County. This Town was erected in 1818, from Hannibal, and comprises the N. part of the military township of that name. See HANNIBAL. The land is principally good for most kinds of grain, grass, fruit, &c., and but moderately uneven, or quite level. The Oswego River forms its eastern boundary, and at its mouth are the port and harbor of Oswego, with the Village of the same name.— On the E. side, in Scriba, there is a small Village, sometimes called E. Oswego, but the legal name is Oswego, for the *Town* at this place, whether large or small, on both sides of the river. The Court-House is on the E. side, in the present Town of Scriba. There is a small mill-stream, Rice's Creek, and excellent sites at the Rift, but this Town has few mills,

determined either to be a commercial place or nothing. There is a very good harbor in the mouth of Oswego river, with 10 feet of water, over the bar at the entrance. Next to Chaumont Bay, this is the best harbor on the U. S. side of this Lake. See OSWEGO RIVER. The Lake vessels can only navigate a half mile above the Village, to the Rift; thence boat navigation to the Falls, 12 miles, where there is a portage of 1 mile. About 1 mile SW. from Oswego Village, there is a Buttonwood Tree, of enormous dimensions. It was measured a few days since, by a Correspondent, and found to be 35 feet 6 inches in circumference, 2 feet from the ground. This tree is living, and appears to be growing fast, though hollow, with only a thin shell on the surface. It stands about 50 rods from a public highway, in a piece of wood land, and well merits notice. It is the largest tree of which I have any account, in this state, though not the most valuable. See READING and HANOVER. Oswego Village is a port of Entry and Delivery, has a Collector of the Customs, and the Post-Office. It is 36 miles NNW. of Salina, 32 from Elbridge, 30 from Jordan, on the Erie Canal, 57 W. of Rome, 56 SW. of Sacket's Harbor, 70 from Cape Vincent, 130 from Ogdensburgh, 27 from Richland, Port Genesee 60, Big Sodus 30. The Harbor is very good; and when our excessive and chance-medley legisla-

tion will permit it to take a natural growth, and the navigation of its noble river shall be improved, and connected with the Erie Canal, Oswego will become a port of no mean importance. The position is a commanding one, and measures are now in progress for its improvement. A Canal will ere long be extended to its navigation, from the Erie Canal, and the Oswego River will be made navigable around the Falls, 12 miles above Oswego. A toll-bridge is now building over the river, at the upper part of the Village, by a company, and will be completed this season. The Village of Oswego, contains about 80 houses, and a school-house, and has about 20 vessels of all sizes, in the Lake trade. It has also a printing-office, and a newspaper. Rice's Settlement, on Rice's Creek, 3 miles SW. of Oswego V., on the road to Auburn, has about 12 houses, and some mills, an admirable spot for fruit, particularly peaches. Population, 992: 187 persons employed in agriculture, 98 in commerce, 64 in manufactures: 30 foreigners; 1 free black: taxable property, \$117415; 6 schools, 7 months in 12; \$95.05; 206; 165: 186 electors; 1753 acres of improved land; 435 cattle, 76 horses, 967 sheep: 4439 yards of cloth; 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, and 2 asheries.—Oswego is in N. Lat. 43° 28', 2° 34' W. Long. from New-York.

J.G., N.S., A.E., B.W., T.H.W.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

OSWEGO COUNTY, on Lake Ontario, 150 miles WNW. of Albany, and 25 N. of Salina, is bounded N. by Jefferson County, E. by Lewis and Oneida, S. by Madison, Onondaga and Cayuga, the boundary being in part the Oneida Lake and River, and a short distance the Oswego River, W. by Cayuga Co., and NW. by Lake Ontario. It was erected in 1816, from the Counties of Oneida and Onondaga, and has an area of 900 square miles, or 576000 acres, situated between 43° 06' and 43° 37' N. lat., and 1° 45' and 2° 40' W. lon. from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|------------|---------|------|------------|--|
| Constantia | P.T.1 | 767 | 1325 | Constantia V., 28 m. W. of Rome; Central Square P.O. |
| Granby | P.T. | 555 | 1862 | Oswego Falls; Fish Lake; Free stone; 12 m. f. Oswego. |
| Hannibal | P.T. | 935 | 2119 | Hannibal V., 11 miles S. of Oswego, 160 from Albany. |
| Mexico | P.T.2 | 1590 | 5663 | Mexico V.; Colosse V. & P.O.; Juliana P.O.; Mary's lake. |
| New-Haven | P.T. | 899 | 1972 | New-Haven Landing; mouth Catfish C., 10 m. E. of Osw. |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------|------|---|
| Orwell | | 438 | 591 | Salmon River Falls, 12 miles E. of Polaski. |
| OSWEGO | P.T. | 992 | 1753 | <i>Oswego V.</i> , 95 h. & s., C. H., &c., 168 miles from Albany. |
| Redfield | P.T. | 336 | 1340 | State road, Johnson's, 6 m. above Falls, Salmon river. |
| RICHLAND | P.T.1 | 2728 | 5029 | <i>Polaski V.</i> , 27 m. NE. f. O.; Sandy Creek P.O.; Salt spring. |
| Scriba | P.T. | 741 | 2251 | E. Oswego V.; Fort Oswego, and old Fort Ontario. |
| Volney | P.O.1 | 1691 | 3628 | Oswego Falls V. & P. O.; 12 m. f. Oswego; Free stone. |
| Williamstown | P.T. | 652 | 2113 | 31 miles E. from Oswego, 26 WNW. of Rome. |

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The *County of Oswego*, has the Oswego River, separately described, and Salmon River, Salmon Creek, or Little Salmon River, Little Sandy Creek, Catfish Creek, Nine Mile, Scott's, Black, and Rice's Creeks, mill streams, besides some others of less note. The Oneida River, and the Oneida Lake, are both on its S. boundary, L. Ontario forms its NW. boundary, and Fish Lake and Mary's Lake, handsome small expanses of clear water, are both in this County. Its general surface is principally quite level enough, or but very gently uneven, rising into swells of moderate elevation in the NE., good grazing land. The soil is particularly well adapted for grass, for dairy and stock farming, and there is a good proportion of grain lands, while the whole is one of the best fruit counties in the state. The County buildings are at *Oswego*, and *Polaski*, 27 miles asunder, both minutely described, and amply, as are all the Towns of this new County, erected since the publication of the 1st edition of this Work. Oswego, is 168 miles WNW. of Albany, and 36 NNW. of Salina, a Post Town, and Port of Lake Ontario, having a Collector of the Customs. This country has long labored under disadvantages, which have severely retarded the increase of its population, (though now very respectable,) the principal of which were the want of good roads, of a bridge across the Oswego River, at Oswego Village, and the improvement of the navigation of that river, all which are now, or are about to be removed. A toll-bridge is now building at Oswego, the roads are rapidly improving, and appropriations are made, and measures are in train, for connecting the navigation of the Erie Canal with the Oswego River. See OSWEGO, and OSWEGO RIVER. The Falls of Oswego River, the Rapids, a half mile above its mouth, with the numerous mill sites elsewhere, abundantly distributed over the whole country, supply the means of an opulent manufacturing business, on an extended scale. The salt springs of Richland and Constantia, the iron-ore, and the quarries of free-stone of Volney and Granby, will yield useful auxiliaries, and Oswego may confidently anticipate a rapid advance in population, business, and wealth. Among its natural curiosities, may be noticed, the Falls of Salmon River, in Orwell, the enormous Tree of Oswego, the giant of our forests, and the Oswego Falls. The old Forts, at Oswego, are works of renown in our Colonial history, the reminiscence of which was slightly re-touched, by events connected with the late war. Oswego has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$85 a year of public money, and the Farmers are making spirited advances in agriculture and family manufactures. The Salmon Fisheries of Richland, may well be noticed in connexion with those of Jefferson County, a source of very great convenience to the early settlers, and of no mean consideration as a business, likely to increase. It is the business of our Statesmen to see that a good system of inspection shall cherish this trade; for besides the salmon, immense quantities of other fish are taken, by no means inferior to the mackerel, shad, herring, &c. of the ocean. This is the more necessary to be mentioned, as the object is strictly a public one, not likely to be wormed along by the assiduities of private interest, and the plan of sending 'Lobby Members' to Albany, without which little is done in our 'Republican' legislation.

Statistics.—Oswego elects 1 Member of Assembly; and, with Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence, 2 Representatives to Congress, forming the 20th district: Towns, 12; Post-Offices, 15; Population, 12374; ratio of increase per annum, 22 per cent.; persons employed in agriculture, 3402; in commerce, 227; in manufactures, 488; 131 foreigners not naturalized; 32 free blacks; *no slaves*: public monies received for the support of agriculture, yearly, \$85; for support of Common Schools, \$1283.28; school districts, 100; schools kept on an average, 7 months in 12; 3275 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 3691 received instruction in 1821: taxable property, \$1,422,519: Electors, 2526; acres of improved land, 29186; head of neat cattle, 9854; horses, 1523; sheep, 17114; yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 95254; grist mills, 21; saw mills, 53; oil mills, 1; fulling mills, 11; carding machines, 10; 1 furnace; 2 trip hammers; 11 distilleries, and 29 asheries.

⁴ OSWEGO FALLS V. and P. O., see VOLNEY.

OSWEGO RIVER, a stream that enters Lake Ontario at the Village of Oswego, in the County of the same name, demands some minuteness of detail, for though a short stream, it combines in itself the elements of a commanding importance. It is a singular fact in geography, that the Oswego river, only 24 miles in length, conveys to Lake Ontario the surplus waters discharged from all the Lakes of the 'Lake Region,' in the western part of this State, from the Oneida westward to Canandaigua Lake, swelled by a vast number of small streams, many of them of sufficient volume for all sorts of hydraulic works. These Lakes are the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, the Crooked, Canandaigua, Skaneateles, Owasco, Onondaga, Otisco, Cross, and Fish Lakes, with other smaller ones, with their Outlets, while the other smaller streams are omitted, lest I swell this article to an undue proportion. In the progress of these outlets eastward, each loses its name, on uniting with a larger stream, till all are merged in *Seneca River*, which meets the *Oneida River*, the outlet of O. Lake, at *Three River Point*, and all yield to Oswego River, a name it carries to Lake Ontario, on a very direct course, 24 miles. Its width is about 200 yards, discharging a powerful stream, collected from an area of about 7000 square miles, in the very heart of a rich and flourishing region.

It is a valuable channel of commerce, and, without improvement, has been used as such, to a great extent. While Canada purchased the produce of the West, rivalling in prices the New-York market, vast quantities descended this avenue, advancing towards Canada. From 35 to 47000 barrels of salt, and from 4 to 500 tons of merchandize, besides great quantities of the produce of farms and factories, have annually been shipped from Oswego. Being fed by lakes, its volume is pretty uniform, subject, only, to slight variations. The Legislature has made grants to the amount of \$29500, for improving the navigation of this river, and the Canal Commissioners are now connecting the Erie Canal with the Onondaga Lake. See SALINA. These measures will probably soon extend a good boat navigation to the Oswego Falls, 12 miles from Lake Ontario. The descent from the Onondaga Lake to these Falls is 24 feet. The descent of Oswego River, is 97 feet, from the Falls to Oswego, or, when the lake is low, 100 feet. Mr. Geddes, the Canal Engineer, who surveyed this route, recommends an entire canal, apart from the river, for this distance, and has pointed out a practicable and not difficult route. It has long appeared to me that the importance of Oswego River was somewhat strangely overlooked, or rather that our wise men have judged amiss, fearing to open this avenue, lest the trade of the country should go the wrong way! The

true policy would doubtless be to improve the means, and let the trade be directed by a fair competition, giving to the producers and consumers their choice of markets. Such, if I mistake not, is now the opinion of those at the head of such affairs, and it is to be hoped their views will soon be carried into effect. Flour, to the amount of a good many thousand barrels, has lately come to our side, from Upper Canada, and the return trade will probably be as profitable to our merchants, as the duties are necessary to the treasury.— There is a rift in the Oswego River, commencing a half mile above the Village and extending about a half mile up stream, from which the water might be taken out, at a moderate expense, and be made to drive hydraulic works to any extent, in the Villages at the mouth of the river. There are fine coves at the mouth, and a safe harbor, for which see OSWEGO.

A. B., N. S., B. W., I. G.

OSWEGO, 'SWAGO,' see FREEDOM, of Dutchess Co., and BEEKMAN; as also for OSWEGO RIDGE, and FRIENDS' MEETING.

OTEGO, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 20 miles SW. of *Coopers-town*, and 86 a little S. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Laurens, E. by Milford, SE. by the Susquehanna river or the County of Delaware, W. by Butternuts. Along the Susquehanna river, are extensive and fertile flats; the remaining part is broken and hilly, though its vallies are rich, and, together with the arable hills, and meadow and grazing lands, afford a good proportion of farming lands.— Otego creek, a fine mill-stream that rises in Exeter, runs S. across the E. part to the Susquehanna, and there are some smaller streams. Rafts and boats descend the Susquehanna to Baltimore, and there are fine groves of timber.— Population, 1416: 366 farmers, 47 mechanics; 1 slave: taxable property, \$97911: 10 schools, 6 months in 12; \$177.64; 486; 544: 286 electors; 9409 acres of improved land; 1646 cattle, 276 horses, 4454 sheep:

14983 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 9 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, and 1 iron works.

E. W., E. C., J. P., E. P.

OTEGO CREEK, a small but good mill-stream of Otsego County, rises in Exeter, and runs S. to the Susquehanna, in the town of Otego. This is sometimes, though erroneously, written Atega. Its course may be near 28 miles.

OTEGO PATENT, 1770, 69000 acres, is in Butternuts, Otego, and Milford.

OTISCO, a Post-Township of Onondaga County, 8 miles SSW of *Onondaga*, [that is, the court house,] 50 from Utica, and 120 from Albany, bounded N. by Onondaga and Marcellus, E. by Pompey, S. by Tully, W. by Spafford and Marcellus. It was erected in 1806, from parts of Tully, Pompey, and Marcellus, Military Townships, and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. and S., and averages the same E. and W., having an area of 30 square miles.— The inhabitants are principally Yankees; a Correspondent says two thirds. The land is elevated, and the streams are small, but they afford a pretty good supply of mill power. The Hamilton and Skaneateles turnpike extends NW. and SE., but the other roads, principally, run N. and S., crossed by others at right angles. The surface is uneven, but well watered by springs and brooks, and perfectly healthy. I have thought that the blood moves briskly, in the veins of those who inhabit such a country, with which compare some remarks on Monroe County, and the Genesee country in general. Nature has no where been so partial, in the distribution of her favors, as superficial observers are apt to imagine; and though a common-place remark, it may be often applied with good effect. The soil is warm, but rather moist, resting on a substratum of clay slate: principal timber, maple, beech, elm, basswood and hemlock, with large tracts of oak, chesnut, walnut, tulip, or white wood, and some fine groves of white pine. There are some few ledges of limestone, in the NE. part.

and detached masses of a hard black variety, not in *situ*, (as the phrase is,) but who can tell where they came from, or how they came here? There is grain, and grass land, but as the general character indicates dairy and stock farming, I would repeat remarks already often repeated, and say, as to the Henrietta farmers, and many others, that the people of this State have a strange and blind attachment to grain farming, and to such an extent, that it operates very much to the detriment of the general interests of the community. The Inlet of the Otisco pond, or lake, as every body there calls it, rises in Preble, Cortlandt Co., near the head of the Tioughnioga, and my Correspondents say that the valley, through which it flows, presents fewer obstacles for roads, connecting the Lakes with the navigable waters of the Susquehanna, than any other section of the country W. of Utica. There are 2 Post-Offices, Otisco, as is indicated above by calling it a Post-Town, and *Amber P. O.* The first is kept 1 mile S. of the central Village, and the other in Amber Village, a pleasant thriving hamlet of 25 to 30 houses, situated on the turnpike, near the Otisco lake. *Otisco Village*, in the centre of the town, has 18 or 20 houses, (another hamlet, as I should call it,) a Presbyterian Church and a school house. There are 10 school houses and districts, in which schools are kept 8 months in 12; No. of children, 388; No. taught in 1821, 456; public monies received that year, \$371.14: population, 1726; taxable property, \$93630; electors, 363; acres of improved land, 7803; 1609 cattle, 284 horses, 4497 sheep: 14659 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 4 distilleries, ('at least 3 too many,') two stores of goods, and a competent number of common mechanics. W.G., J.M.A.

OTISCO CREEK, see OTISCO LAKE.

OTISCO POND, or Lake, as it is called, is in the SW. part of Onondaga County, about 4 miles long and nearly 1 wide. *Otisco* is from *Ostickney*,

signifying waters much dried away. This lake or pond discharges OTISCO CREEK, or Nine-mile creek, northward to Onondaga Lake, after a course of about 15 miles through Marcellus, Camillus, and Salina, affording many mill seats. See ONONDAGA COUNTY.

OTISVILLE P. O., see DEERPARK.

OTSEGO, a Township, the capital of Otsego County, with a Post-Office called Cooperstown, is situated at the head of Susquehanna river, 66 miles about W. from Albany, and 28 miles SEasterly of Utica; bounded N. by Herkimer County, E. by Otsego Lake, or Springfield and Middlefield, S. by Hartwick, W. by Richfield, Exeter and Burlington. Its extent N. and S. 11 miles, with a medial width of 5 miles. In the NW. corner is Caniaderaga or Schuyler's lake, which discharges Oaks creek, centrally across this town to the head of the Susquehanna, just below its origin in Otsego Lake. This is a fine stream for mills, and there are superior advantages also for water-works, at the outlet of Otsego Lake, which is in the SE. corner of this town, at the Village of Otsego, or Cooperstown. The surface is considerably diversified, with hills and vallies, but the lands are arable, or fit for meadow, or grazing, and are well cultivated. There are in all, 3 houses of worship, 2 of which are in Cooperstown, and 17 school-houses. The flourishing *Post Borough of Cooperstown*, is finely situated at the S. end of Otsego Lake, where it discharges the stream that takes the name of Susquehanna river. This Village is incorporated, has the County buildings, 2 handsome churches, 110 houses and stores, 3 printing-offices, a great variety of mechanical and mercantile business, and many handsome and elegant private mansions, with about 700 inhabitants, a very pleasant, busy place. Prior to 1790, this spot was hardly reclaimed from the forest state, and was principally covered by a thick growth of lofty pines. This Village has a Post-Office of the same name, and is situated 66 miles, a little N. of W. from

Albany, in N. Lat. 42° 44', 57' W. Lon. from New-York. It is 21 miles S. of the nearest approach of the Mohawk river, at German Flats, and of the Erie Canal, to which a turnpike road is about to be made, leading from the Village, along the E. shore of the lake, from which great expectations are formed. There are 2 other *Villages*, *Oaksville*, on Oaks creek, 4 miles W. of Cooperstown, with 20 houses, several mills, 2 factories, &c.; and *Le Roy*, at the outlet of Schuyler's lake, 6 miles NW. of Cooperstown, with 12 or 15 houses. *Hopeville P. O.*, is 3 miles W. of Cooperstown; and *Fly Creek P. O.*, lately established, also 69 W. of Albany, or 3 from Cooperstown. The principal supplies of lime, for this county, come from the borders of Schuyler's lake. Popula-

tion in 1810, 3810; in 1820, 4186; 859 persons engaged in agriculture, 365 in manufactures, and 26 in commerce and trade; 52 foreigners not naturalized; 49 free blacks; 4 *slaves*: taxable property, \$693569: 17 school districts, schools kept 9 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, for support of schools, \$703.13; 1187 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 1344 taught in the schools that year: 862 electors; 18879 acres of improved land; 3821 cattle, 998 horses, 9708 sheep: 32054 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 9 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 4 fulling mills, 8 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 trip hammer, 7 distilleries, 3 asheries.

E.W.C., J.P., G.P., E.P.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

OTSEGO COUNTY, is situated 66 miles W. of Albany, between the branches of the Susquehanna, including Otsego and Schuyler's Lakes, sources of that river: bounded N. by Herkimer, and parts of Oneida and Montgomery Counties, E. by Schoharie County, southerly by Delaware County, W. by the Unadilla, or by Chenango and Madison Counties. Its form is irregular, and its area may be about 935 square miles, or 598400 acres: Situated between 42° 20' and 42° 56' N. lat.; 35' W. and 1° 28' W. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post-Offices, &c. |
|---------------|-----------|---------|------------|--|
| Burlington | P.T. | 2457 | 13664 | Burlington V., 12 m. W. of Cooperstown, 78 f. Albany. |
| Butternuts | P.T.1 | 3601 | 13553 | Louisville, 21 m. f. C.; Gilbertsville P.O.; Mt. Upton Farm. |
| Cherry Valley | P.T. | 3684 | 16882 | Cherry Valley V., 100 h., 53 m. W. of Albany; Marble. |
| Decatur | P.T. | 908 | 3839 | 12 miles SE. from Cooperstown. |
| Edmeston | P.T. | 1841 | 8415 | 18 miles W. of Cooperstown; Mount Edmeston Farm. |
| Exeter | P.T. | 1430 | 4207 | 10 miles NW. of Cooperstown; part of Schuyler's Lake. |
| Hartwick | P.T.1 | 2579 | 13912 | Hartwick V., and H. Academy; Hopeville P. O. |
| Huntsville | P.O.1 | erected | in 1822, | from Unadilla and Franklin; Hamburgh V. & P. O. |
| Laurens | | 2074 | 12077 | Laurensville; Friends' M.H.; 12 m. SW. of Cooperstown. |
| Maryland | P.T. | 1439 | 7322 | Cromborn Mountain, & Lake, 16 m. S. of Cooperstown. |
| Middlefield | P.T. | 2579 | 12898 | Clarksville; E. and NE. of Cooperstown. |
| Milford | P.T.1 | 2505 | 10715 | Milfordville P. O.; Milford V.; 10 m. S. of Cooperstown. |
| New-Lisbon | P.T.1 | 2221 | 11816 | Garrattsville P. O. & V., 81 miles from Albany. |
| Otego | P.T. | 1416 | 9409 | 20 miles SW. of Cooperstown; Otego Creek. |
| OTSEGO | P.O.3 | 4186 | 18879 | Cooperstown V. & P.O.; Fly Creek P.O.; Hopeville P.O. |
| Pittsfield | | 830 | 2723 | 15 miles WSW. of Cooperstown, 81 from Albany. |
| Plainfield | P.T.1 | 1611 | 3674 | Lloydsville P.O.; 15 miles NW. of C.; 76 from Albany. |
| Richfield | P.T.1 | 1772 | 10150 | Monticello P.O.; 14 m. NW. of Cooperstown, 72 f. Albany. |
| Springfield | P.T. | 2065 | 12577 | 12 miles N. of Cooperstown, 58 from Albany. |
| Unadilla | P.T. | 2194 | 10657 | Unadilla V., 60 h. & s., 100 m. W. of Albany, 36 SW. of C. |
| Westford | P.T. | 1526 | 9255 | 9 miles SSE. of Cooperstown, 56 W. of Albany. |
| Worcester | P.T. | 1938 | 6880 | Shenevas Flats; 16 miles SE. of C., 56 W. of Albany. |

The County of Otsego, furnishing the main sources of the N. branch, or proper Susquehanna, and some small waters that run N. into the Mohawk, may be supposed to comprise an elevated tract. The Kaatsbergs, or the Catskill Mountains, combining with the ranges of hills from the Susquehanna country, form here a kind of rugged confusion, and extend across the Mohawk into Herkimer County, forming the Little Falls, and the elevated tract of the Royal Grants. But in Otsego County, there is little of distinct continuity of ranges of hills, and no very lofty summits, though the country is elevated, considerably broken, and hilly, if not mountainous. But it is abundantly well watered, with small springs and rivulets, and well supplied with mill-streams and sites for water works. Besides the streams mentioned as forming parts of the boundaries of Otsego, it has Butternuts creek, a large branch of Unadilla, the western boundary, Otego creek, Shenevas creek, Cherry-Valley creek, and Adiquatang or Charlotte creek, Elk creek, Wharton's creek, and Oaks creek, the outlet of Caniaderaga or Schuyler's Lake. This Lake, and Otsego Lake, are both in this County, the latter of which discharges the proper Susquehanna, at the Village, or Borough, of Cooperstown. The soil of this County is of various kinds and qualities; but a large portion of it constitutes a rich farming medium, though rather better adapted for grass than grain. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and clothed in the products of household industry.—Cooperstown, or Otsego Village, the capital of this County, is delightfully situated at the S. end of Otsego Lake, on the great western turnpike, 66 miles nearly W. from Albany, Lat. 42° 42', 58' W. long. from New-York. It contains 700 inhabitants, 150 houses and stores, 2 elegant churches, the County buildings, &c. The lofty elevation of this County, its salubrious air, and rich and wholesome pasturage, have given to its dairy a high character in the market towns. The lime-stone, around Schuyler's Lake, must be noticed, with the marble of Cherry-Valley. Some ores of iron are found. The siliceous sand-stone, of the northern part, quarries well, and ought to be more employed in building. This County has a Society for the promotion of Agriculture and domestic manufactures, which receives 170 dollars a year from the State, and of course expends double that sum. No County in the State has set a better example, in all the departments of husbandry. The people seem never to have been so infatuated with banks, speculation, and the hobbies and bubbles of the speculators, as to have neglected the right way to independence. Household manufactures, are the Farmers' jewels. I wish the Farmers, of Otsego, would establish a School of Agriculture, make a Pattern Farm, and Garden, and devote the incomes to the support of a County School, for Farmers' sons, such as suggested under Westford. Ample provision has been made for the education of youth for the learned professions,—for law, physic, and divinity,—and experience has long since shown us, that men bred for those, rarely turn to that art, the parent of all, by the profits of which all others are supported. In sober fact, little has yet been done in this way for the Farmers, *except it be to draw off their sons to other pursuits, and to cast that of their Fathers into comparative dishonor!* There are yet wanting, in our institutions, the adoption of the plan of our countryman, Count Rumford, for the support of the public poor, and the founding of Schools of Agriculture, combining in their instructions all that is known in science, applicable to the business of the husbandman, with all that the practice of this art has produced, in every country, and in every age, capable of perfecting it in our own. Let the farmers look to these things,—it is their business,—a dictate of reason and common sense, and of the duty they owe to their own posterity, and the country, so signally blest, by the sovereign dispenser of all good.

Statistics.—Otsego elects 4 Members to the House of Assembly; and 1 Representative to Congress, being the 13th District: Towns, 22: Post-Offices, 28: Population, 44856: average increase per annum, for the last 6 years, 5 per cent: farmers, or persons employed in agriculture, 10588; mechanics, employed in manufactures, 2466; in commerce and trade, 126; 321 foreigners not naturalized; whites, 44605; free blacks, 235; *slaves*, 16: taxable property, personal, \$338869; total, \$4,919,378: school districts, 256; schools kept 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$6257.44; whole number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 13443; No. taught in the schools that year, 14622: See BURLINGTON: Electors, 8330; acres of improved land, 223518; neat cattle, 48096; horses, 10747; sheep, 106527: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 418843: grist mills, 77; saw mills, 219; oil mills, 5; fulling mills, 5-1, carding machines, 64; cotton and woolen factories, 7; iron works, 2; trip hammers, 7; distilleries, 67; asheries, 35.

OTSEGO LAKE, in which the Susquehanna takes its rise, is situated in the N. part of Otsego County, 66 miles W. of Albany. It is a beautiful collection of clear water, abounding with fish, and is 9 miles long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 miles wide. At the outlet is the flourishing Village of Otsego, or *Cooperstown*, and a number of valuable mills. Salmon-trout are taken in this Lake at all seasons, weighing 1, 3, 6, to 12 and 20 pounds, one of the finest of pan-fish, and which also affords the best possible diversion for the angler.

OTSSELIC, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 17 miles NW. of *Norwich*, bounded N. by Madison County, E. by Smyrna, S. by Pharsalia, and W. by Cortlandt County. It was erected from German in 1817. The land is good, but the settlements are recent, though increasing, and the surface is said to be 'handsomely diversified.' The great western turnpike from Albany, by Cherry-Valley, &c., and across Cortlandt County, lies E. and W. through this town, and it has the Otselic creek, from Madison Co., running SW. across it. Population, 525; 91 farmers, 6 mechanics, and 1 trader; no slaves, nor free blacks; taxable property, \$77554; 5 schools, kept 6 months in 12; \$162.46; 181; 193: 134 electors; 1369 acres improved land; 573 cattle, 76 horses, 730 sheep: 3569 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 distillery, and 1 ashery.

C.A., L.C.

OTSILIC CREEK, rises in the SW. part of Madison County, runs across the NW. corner of Chenango, the SE. of Cortlandt, and a short distance into Broome County, where it enters the E. bank of the Tioughnioga. Its whole course is about 43 miles.

OTSQUAGO, OTSQUAGA, or OSQUAGA CREEK, runs NE. to Mohawk River, across the SW. part of Minden, to the E. part, where it forms several miles of the boundary towards Canajoharie. Its whole course may be 23 miles, and it is a good mill-stream.

OTTER CREEK, a small stream of Watson, Lewis County, that enters the E. bank of Black river: and there are others of this name, very small, as one of 6 to 8 miles long, of Homer, running by Cortlandt V., of Cortlandt County.

OTTER CREEK, of Vt., enters Lake Champlain, opposite Westport.

OTTER LAKE, see CATO.

OTTO T., see the APPENDIX.

OULEOUT CREEK, see SIDNEY, MEREDITH, and FRANKLIN.

OUTLET CHAUTAUQUA LAKE P.O., see HARMONY.

OVERSLAGH, or OVERSLAUGH, see ALBANY, and BETHLEHEM.

OVID, a Post and half-shire Township of Seneca County, 18 miles S. of *Waterloo*, the other half-shire, and 205 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Romulus, E. by Cayuga Lake and County, S. by Covert, W. by the Seneca Lake, or by Milo, of the County of Ontario. It comprises the N. half of the former Township of Ovid, as

described in the 1st edition of this Work, Ovid of the Military Tract, and is near 5 miles N. and S., with a medial length of 9 miles. It is an excellent tract of land, well supplied with small mill-streams, and mills, the surface pleasingly diversified, and well laid out in farms, under good cultivation. The *Village of Ovid*, in which the courts are held half the time, is situated on lot No. 3, near the N. line, on a commanding eminence, a dividing ridge between the 2 Lakes, 18 miles SSEasterly from Geneva, on the turnpike to Newburgh, and 205 W. of Albany. The Village commands a view of a large part of both Lakes, and of portions of 5 adjoining Counties, the land rising gradually to it from the lakes, rich and arable, finely cultivated in farms. It contains an elegant church, the court-house and jail, the Ovid Post-Office, a printing-office, 4 stores, 2 inns, and about 50 dwelling-houses. It is a charming spot, and embraces a view of several other villages, situated at considerable distances, in the adjacent Counties. *Farmer P. O.* is in the little Village of *Farmer*,* in the SE. part, on the line between Ovid and Covert, 2 miles W. of Cayuga Lake, and 5 E. of De Mott's Corner. It stands on the Geneva and Ithaca turnpike, and contains 20 dwellings, 2 stores, a Baptist church, a school-house, &c. There is also a Dutch Reformed church in this town, and there is a horse ferry-boat on the Cayuga, and a sail ferry-boat on the Seneca Lake. On the erection of Tompkins County, in 1817, for which 2 towns were taken from the S. end of this County, Ulysses and Hector, and the S. half of Ovid also, the County seat was removed from Ovid to Waterloo, a measure that gave just dissatisfaction, because it was manifestly unjust to a part, and injurious. Discontents, produced contests for su-

* My Correspondents write Farmersville, the name of a Township in Cattaraugus County, but I omit the ville, here, retaining for the Village the name of the Post-Office.

premacy, and in 1819, Covert, the new town, was re-annexed to Seneca County;—and in 1822, an act passed the Legislature for holding the courts alternately at Ovid and Waterloo.—The Court-house at Ovid was yet in good order, and the County constitutes 2 jury districts, the N. and the S., so that the contest for ascendancy, in the Legislature, is now probably terminated, as it should be. Ovid is a rich township, and the lands on both sides, along the Lakes, for 2 or 3 miles in width, are peculiarly excellent for wheat. Population, 2654: 495 farmers, 177 mechanics, 18 traders, or persons employed in commerce; 8 *slaves*: taxable property, \$328106: 9 schools, 10 months in 12; \$530.90; 762; 734: electors, 492; 11635 acres improved land; 2578 cattle, 626 horses, 5131 sheep: 20785 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 3 tanneries, 5 distilleries, and 1 ashery. J.D.M., J.S.

OWASCO, a comparatively small Post-Township of Cayuga County, 5 miles SE. of Auburn Village, 174 miles W. of Albany; bounded N. by Brutus, E. by Onondaga County, S. by Sempronius, W. by Owasco Lake, or the town of Aurelius. The land is of an excellent quality, rich and fertile. Except the Owasco Lake, its waters are very inconsiderable, though a small stream from Sempronius, enters the Lake near the middle of the W. line, on which are some mills.—This town was erected in 1802, from the SE. part of Aurelius, a Township of the Military Tract. Its surface, soil and products, like the adjoining Towns, which see.—In 1810, the population was 946. The Post-Office is 8 miles from Auburn. A Correspondent says there are some hills in this town, between the Owasco and Skaneateles Lakes, that he should estimate at 500 feet. He speaks of argillaceous iron ore, as if found here, though it is only incidentally named. Population, 1290: 251 farmers, 73 mechanics, 1 trader; 1 foreigner; 8 free blacks, 16 *slaves*: taxable pro-

perty, \$117226 : 5 schools, kept 10 months in 12 : \$203.03 ; 457 ; 432 : 249 electors, 5669 acres of improved land, 1489 cattle, 329 horses, 3505 sheep : 12666 yards of cloth : 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 2 iron works, 2 distilleries.

J.W.M., W.S., N.T.

OWASCO CREEK, see OWASCO LAKE.

OWASCO FLATS, see SEMPRONIUS.

OWASCO INLET, FALLS and FLATS, see SEMPRONIUS.

OWASCO LAKE, in the central part of Cayuga County, is about 11 miles in length, and 1 to near 2 miles in width. Its outlet, OWASCO CREEK, on which stands the Village of Auburn, discharges N. through Aurelius and Mentz, to Seneca River, about 15 miles. OWASCO INLET, is a small stream that runs into the head of Owasco Lake. *Owasco*, in the language of the Iroquois, or Six Nations of Indians, is *Bridge*, and the Lake took its name from an Owasco, or bridge, of drift-wood, anciently formed across it, near the N. end.

OWEGO, a Post and half-shire Township of Tioga County, 170 miles a little S. of W. from Albany, bounded N. by Berkshire, E. by Union, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Tioga and Candor. The Owego creek forms its W. boundary, N. of the Susquehanna river, which runs westward across the central part of this town. It is the Township of TIOGA, of Broome Co., as described in the 1st edition of this Work, having exchanged names with OWEGO of the 1st edition, now TIOGA, which see. It is about 7 miles wide, and 15 in length N. and S. The soil is various, and the surface considerably uneven. Along the river, white pine predominates, intermixed with oak, chesnut, &c., as we rise the hills, where are tracts of maple, beech, and other woods, that indicate the various kinds of soil : dry and sandy for pine, gravelly and warm for oak and chesnut, dry and arable, good for grain ; more moist for maple and beech, meadow and grazing lands. Fruit succeeds extremely well in general, and

apples are no where better or more fair. The land is held in fee, except in Cox's patent, principally on the S. side of the river, where the land is more hilly. This town has been settled since about 1790. The *Post-Village of Owego*, a half-shire of Tioga County, is situated on the Susquehanna river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the mouth of Owego creek, 29 miles SSE. of Ithaca, and 170 from Albany. Besides a court-house and jail, it has 2 churches, 12 stores, and about 70 houses, with a lively and increasing trade. Great quantities of lumber descend the river every spring and autumn, to Baltimore, and the trade in gypsum and salt is also extensive.— There are turnpikes, to Ithaca, at the S. end of the Cayuga Lake, and to Montrose, in the State of Pennsylvania. A bridge is about to be built over the Susquehanna, and much is said of a Canal, from this place to Ithaca. A resident Correspondent speaks favorably of it, and says the ground admits of a Canal, at a very reasonable expense, either through Candor and Caroline, or through Candor, Spencer, and Newfield, to be fed by the waters of Six-Mile and Catetant creeks, or the Cayuga Inlet, and the W. branch of the Catetant. There *was* a printing-office at this place, and probably still is, though not named by any of my Correspondents. The courts are held alternately here and at Elmira, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of March 22, 1822, when Owego and Berkshire were annexed to TIOGA COUNTY, which see. The Coal fields of Pennsylvania, but a few miles S. of the line of that State, will quicken industry and enterprize in this quarter, and it is very desirable to carry a navigation, connected with the Erie Canal, as near those coal fields as may be, and *at as early a day*.— Population 1741 : persons employed in agriculture, 315 ; in commerce and trade, 19 ; in manufactures, 71 ; 14 foreigners ; 15 free blacks, 4 *slaves* : taxable property, \$216318 : 12 schools, 6 months in 12 ; \$183.08 ; 546 ; 412 :

380 electors, 4702 acres of improved land, 1594 cattle, 219 horses, 2189 sheep : 10171 yards of cloth : 1 grist mill, 9 saw mills, 1 ashery.

W.B.,N.T.,D.T.,E.C.

OWEGO CREEK, enters the Susquehanna river in Owego, Tioga County, its length about 25 miles, spread over a good many Towns. The Catetant is a branch of this stream.

OWEGO CREEK P. O., see CANDOR.

OWL POND, see SARATOGA SPRINGS.

OXBOW P.O. and V., see ANTWERP.

OXFORD, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 10 miles SW. of Norwich, bounded N. by Preston and Norwich, E. by Guilford, S. by Coventry and Greene, W. by Smithville. In 1813, Guilford was erected from the E. part of the Town of Oxford, to which was annexed, in 1822, a small tract from Greene. It is a good township of land, watered by the Chenango river, here 210 feet in width, and by some smaller streams, which supply plenty of mill seats. The roads are numerous and good, and there are several turnpikes, one line of which extends to Newburgh, and another to Albany. The above streams supply abundance of mill-seats, on which are erected very valuable mills, several of which are owned by the celebrated Bridge Architect, Theodore Burr.— On a high bank of this river, are the remains of an ancient fort, enclosing about one acre. The ditch which enclosed it is near 3 feet deep, and the whole area was found covered by heavy timber, in 1788. Human bones are dug from the earth, and coarse earthen wares have been taken from a depth of 4 or 5 feet. We know not when this work was erected, or by whom, but no doubt now remains of its having once been a work of very considerable labor. The *Village*, or *Borough of Oxford*, [for it is incorporated,] where is the Oxford P. O., is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Chenango River, here 210 feet in width, 8 miles SW. of Norwich, in N. lat. 42° 27', 1° 25' E. long. from Washington, 108 miles from Albany,

236 from New-York, 110 from Catskill, 153 from Newburgh, 56 from Utica, and 30 from Binghamton, or Chenango Point. It is handsomely laid out, on the river alluvion of the Chenango valley, here about 240 rods in width, bordered by easy acclivities of arable river hills, which rise to an elevation of near 400 feet. The legal area of the Borough, is a square of 425 rods, embracing a small island of one acre, *Cork Island*, the scene of a duel with cork, instead of leaden bullets, and *Fort Hill Square*, and some other public squares. The soil is excellent, and perennial springs gush in profuseness from the hills overlooking the town, where good sense has expelled the lombardy poplar, and raised shades and arbors of the indigenious locust, the grape, the silver fir, &c. There are 2 or 3 bridges over the Chenango, 2 churches, an academy, 2 school-houses, 88 dwelling-houses, 7 stores of goods, a printing-office, bookstore and bindery, 1 grain mill, 1 saw mill, and a woollen factory, with a great variety of mechanical establishments in various trades, and near 1000 inhabitants, in Nov. 1823. The Appian Way turnpike road, from Newburgh, terminates here, on which there is a bridge, in the centre of the Village. Population, [exclusive of the annexation from Greene,] 2317 : 324 farmers, 73 mechanics, and 12 traders, or persons engaged in commerce ; 19 free blacks, 7 slaves : taxable property, \$250295 : 18 schools, kept 7 months ; \$297.20 ; 661 ; 695 : 396 electors ; 10609 acres of improved land ; 4491 cattle, 427 horses, 4969 sheep : 21921 yards of cloth : 2 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, and 3 asheries.

L.C.,N.L.,J.N.

¶ Since the above was written, and while this Work was in the press, there have appeared in the Oxford Gazette, some sensible and well written remarks on the geography, topography and statistics of the County of Chenango, and the early history and antiquities of Oxford, a very good example for

country publishers of Gazettes. I wish I had seen them at an earlier day. The Fort, at Oxford, for such it seems to have been, has some traditions connected with it, among the Oneidas, perfectly in character, and very probably as true a 'history' of that ancient work, as can be expected of it.—Among other things, worthy of notice in this writer's sketches, is a passing note to the memory of the late Gen. Hovey, an early settler, and a respected inhabitant of this town, couched in a style of manly frankness, and Christian charity. With a wish that others would follow so good an example, I tender my thanks to the person who sent me the Gazette. The drudgery of my labors, however, is not cheered by any hope of adequate compensation, and Printers can hardly afford to 'work for nothing, and find themselves,' any more than Authors, or the 'book-maker,' to borrow an elegant epithet, coined for me, by the 'Printers to the State.'

OXFORD, see BLOOMING GROVE.

OYSTER BANKS, on the W. side of the Bay of New-York, above the *Kills*, stretching from Powle's Hook, at Jersey City, to Staten Island, on the E. border of which are *Robin's Reef*, and *Oyster Islands*, bare only at low water, and *Bedlow's* and *Ellis's* Islands, the latter having fortifications or forts.

OYSTER BAY, a Post-Township at the E. extremity of Queens County, on Long-Island, 28 miles E. of New-York, and 172 from Albany; bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, E. by Huntington of Suffolk County, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Hempstead and North-Hempstead. The land is of various qualities and kinds, and its general description may be found in that of the County, or of the Island. The inhabitants of Oyster-Bay Village, still show a rock there, on which George Fox, the venerable Apostle of the Quakers, stood to preach, in the year 1672. See FLUSHING. The south end of this town, about 3 miles in width on the ocean, has 5 necks of land, the principal of which are known by local names, as *West Neck*, *Fort Neck*, and *Unkway*, but the whole is distinguished by the general name of Oyster Bay South, where is *Oyster Bay South Post-Office*. *Bethpage*, a small Village, and neighborhood of Friends, has

a meeting-house, 32 miles from New-York. There are some islands of salt marsh in South Bay, on the S. side of the island. *Lloyd's Neck*, formerly called Horse Neck, and Queen's Village, on the E. side of Cold Spring harbor, connected with Huntington, in Suffolk County, by a narrow beach, is attached to this town by law. *Oyster Bay Village*, on the S. side of Oyster Bay, has a small collection of houses, and the Post-Office; and there are yet 3 other Post-Offices in this town.—*Jericho Post-Office*, near the geographical centre, *Buckram P. O.*, and *Moscheto Cove and Post-Office*. *Hog Neck Island* may be named, with Norwich, Wolver-Hollow, the Brushy Plains, Jerusalem South, Dosorus, Wheatley, &c. &c., and there are some 8 or 10 more, that might be paraded along in single-file, but of too little importance for enumeration, after saying all that need be said. The accurate and obliging Correspondent, noticed under HEMPSTEAD, HAMPSTEAD, &c., in a letter to me of Aug. 6, 1814, says, "It may not be improper to mention that *Fort Neck*, on the S. side of Long [or Nassau] Island, in this town, (which is now possessed by the great grandson of the first European settler,) derived its name from the circumstance of there having been 2 *Indian Forts* upon it, when the Europeans first became acquainted with this part of the country. One of them, the remains of which are yet very conspicuous, was on the southernmost point of land, on the neck adjoining the salt meadow. It is nearly, if not exactly, a square, each side of which is about 30 yards in length. The breast-work or parapet is of earth; and there is a ditch on the outside, which appears to have been about six feet wide. The other was on the southernmost point of the salt meadow, adjoining the bay, and consisted of palisades set in the meadow. The tide has worn away the meadow, where the fort stood, and the place is now part of the bay, covered with water. But my father has often told me, that in his memory,

part of the palisadoes were standing. In the Bay, between the meadow and the beach, are 3 islands, called *Squaw Islands*: and the uniform tradition among the Indians, is, that the forts were erected by their ancestors, for defence against their enemies; and that upon the approach of an enemy, they sent their women and children to those islands, which was the reason of their calling them Squaw Islands." In the summer of 1822, in digging a mill race, in the S. part of this town, in what is called Jerusalem South, the skeletons of several human beings were disinterred, supposed to have been Indians; and at the head of each was found a bottle of rum, a tomahawk, kettle, &c., so says report, confirmed to me by a very respectable Correspondent, though he had not seen any of those relics. The spot has been occupied as a farm, for more than 100 years. Population, in 1810, 4725; in 1820, 5518: see QUEENS COUNTY. Taxable property, \$1,475,050: 14 school districts; schools kept 10 months in 12; \$658.75; 1166; 558: 1063 electors; 30734 acres of improved land; 3693 cattle, 1414 horses, 8173 sheep: 21599 yards of cloth: 11 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 8 carding machines, and 2 cotton and woollen factories.

S.T., S.L.T., S.J., S.L.M.

OYSTER BAY S. P. O., see OYSTER BAY.

OYSTER POND POINT P. O., see SOUTHOLD.

P.

PADDOCK'S ISLAND, see ATHENS.

PAINTED POST, a large Post-Township in the SE. corner of Steuben County, 27 miles SE. of Bath, 234 a little S. of W. from Albany, bounded N. by Bath and Jersey, E. by Tioga Co., S. by the state of Pennsylvania, W. by Addison and Cameron. It comprises 6 townships; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 1st and 2d ranges of Phelps and Gorham's purchase; and is 20 miles long N. and S., and 12 miles

wide. In this town are two other Post-Offices than that of Painted-Post; *Lindsley Town P. O.*, in the SW. part: and *Campbell Town P. O.*, on the Conhocton, in the NW. part of the town. This extent of area embraces a diversity of soil and surface too variant for general description. It is well watered by streams for navigation and for mills. The Tioga river holds a devious course through 3 of the townships, receiving the Canisteo and Conhocton creeks from the W. and NW.; and there are many smaller streams. The 3 western townships, are usually known by the names of their respective proprietors: *Lindsley Town*, on the S., is No. 1 of the second range; *Erwin Town*, in the centre, is No. 2 of the second Range; and *Campbell Town*, on the N., is No. 3 of the second range. In *Erwin T.*, is a bridge of 300 feet, across the mouth of the Conhocton creek, and here stands the *painted post*, that gave name to the whole of the town. It is said to have been an Indian monument, of great antiquity, erected to perpetuate the death of some celebrated War Chief; and consists of a common post of oak, occasionally renewed, and painted in the Indian manner. The lands are of a good general character, with many tracts of extensive and rich alluvion. Along the rivers and principal creeks, are roads, and some turnpikes also. The Great Bend and Bath turnpike, extends along the N. side of Tioga river, and opens an extensive intercourse with the surrounding towns, and those on the Hudson, by connecting with other turnpikes. No. 2 of the second range, contains the Village of Painted-Post, and has the Tioga, running E. across the centre. The Village is on the N. side of the river, near the W. line, on the turnpike, 20 miles below Bath.— This town has some fine groves of locust timber, very valuable in ship-building, considerable quantities of which descend the streams for Baltimore and a market. Population, 2088: 468 farmers, 63 mechanics, 2

traders; 11 foreigners; 5 free blacks; 20 slaves: taxable property, \$211355: 12 schools, 8 months in 12; \$156.01; 400; 467: 411 electors, 6103 acres improved land, 2040 cattle, 295 horses, 2979 sheep: 17530 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 3 distilleries, 1 ashery.

J.D., C.M.C., E.L.

PAKATAKAN, see MIDDLETOWN.

PALATINE, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, 10 miles W. of *Johnstown*, and 51 from Albany; bounded N. by Stratford, E. by *Johnstown*, Southerly by the Mohawk river, W. by Oppenheim, which was erected from the W. part in 1808. It is well watered, and has abundance of fine mill-seats. The largest stream is Garoga creek, which rises in *Johnstown*, and runs SW. to the Mohawk. The land is very excellent, and almost all under high cultivation. This town was first settled by some German families, in 1724, and though constantly under cultivation ever since that time, its choice lands can hardly be said to have lost any of their original luxuriance of fertility! That part of this town, called *Stone-Arabia*, can hardly be surpassed in any country. The soil is a black grit mold: It is 4 miles from the river, with a gentle acclivity toward the N., and commands an extensive prospect to the S. and Swest. There are 2 churches, a German Lutheran, and a Dutch Reformed. *Palatine Village* has about 35 dwellings, some stores, &c., and a stone church. It is 55 miles from Albany, and *Stone-Arabia* 52. *Palatine Bridge P. O.*, is in a hamlet of the same name, on the bank of the Mohawk, at the N. end of the bridge, between this town and *Canajoharie*, opposite *Canajoharie Village*, where are 12 or 15 houses and stores, and considerable business, 5 miles E. of *Palatine Village*. *Lasselsville P. O.*, is on the Black River or State road, 12 miles NW. of *Johnstown*. This town had a small palisade fort, in the Revolutionary war; and in 1780, when Sir John Johnson over-ran this country, a garrison of

200 men. Col. Brown fell here, opposing this savage White Sachem and his murderous horde of Indians and Tories, from Canada. The principal part of the inhabitants are of German origin, hardy, industrious and frugal farmers. In the SE. corner of this town, just above the Nose, the natives had, from a very remote period of their history, a curious kind of Indian corn-mill, from which circumstance the little stream, now called Bread Creek, has its name. The mill consisted of a circular hole in a rock, shaped much like a dinner pot, into which was fitted a large stone, rounded below, the agitation of which ground their corn. They called the place *Can-agh-da-rox*, bread creek, and when the Europeans came to their country, at an early period, the Mohawks had a grist mill erected upon it. The *Dachsteders*, of this quarter, have derived their name from a curious figure of speech: *Dachsteder*, or *steter*, *Roof-stander*, tall as a man on the roof, in the eyes of a Dutchman. In the records of Tryon, now Montgomery County, of 1778, this name is written *Daghsteter*. Population, 3936: 751 farmers, 213 mechanics, 11 traders, or 'persons engaged in commerce;' 19 foreigners not naturalized: 72 slaves; 111 free blacks: taxable property, \$502460: school districts, 17; schools kept 10 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$531.51; No. of children between 5 and 15, 1018; No. taught that year, 726: electors, 698; 21270 acres of improved land; 3534 cattle, 1484 horses, 5766 sheep: 20120 yards of cloth; 9 grist mills, 34 saw mills, 4 oil mills, 5 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1 iron works, 1 ashery.

H.C.C., H.I.F., T.A.S., I.S., J.M.

PALATINE BRIDGE P. O., see PALATINE.

The PALISADO ROCK, is a range of rocks, singularly precipitous, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, partly in New-Jersey, and partly in the State of New-York. It commences at Bergen, in New-Jersey, about a mile back from Paulus or Powle's Hook, and ex-

tends northward 38 miles, for which see Akerly's Geology of the Hudson River. Dr. Akerly calls this rock a greenstone, or trap formation, and it is only about 1 to 2 miles in width.— Every body sees and admires the almost perpendicular face it presents, when sailing on the Hudson, above the City of New-York. The rock is hard, fine, of a blackish color, and was used in former ages, by the Indians, for their arrow-points.

PALMER, or PARMER MOUNTAIN, see WILMINGTON.


PALMER'S PURCHASE, see HOPE.

PALMERTOWN MOUNTAIN, a range so called, in the county of Saratoga, which seems to commence in the N. of Washington County, between Lakes George and Champlain, and extend along the E. side of the former, across the SE. corner of Warren County, and along the borders of Moreau, Wilton, and into Greenfield, Saratoga County. Dr. Steel, thinks it terminates here, but before adopting this opinion, it might be well to examine the hill at Weed's, Finch Hill, and the Hemlock Woods, in Ballston. It is a rugged mass of granite and gneiss, its sides steep and precipitous, and may be elevated 200 to 400 feet, above the adjoining plains, in Saratoga County, with some summits, in Washington and Warren, of 1000 to 1100. See KAYADEROSSERAS MOUNTAINS.

PALMERTOWN P. O., see WILTON.

PALMYRA, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 15 miles N. of *Canandaigua*, and 220 from Albany; bounded N. by Ontario and Williamson, E. by Lyons, S. by Manchester and Farmington, W. by Perrinton of Monroe County. It comprises 2 townships of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, being No. 12, in the 2d and 3d ranges. This town has Mud Creek running eastward through its whole length, a little S. of the centre. This creek affords fine advantages for mills, and is of some little use for navigation. The soil is of a superior quality, and the settlements of a date to give much of farming ease and independence to

the inhabitants. There is a large meeting of Quakers, and there is one Episcopal, and 1 Presbyterian Church, with 25 common school-houses and schools. A road, from *Canandaigua* to Sodus bay, leads across the E. part, and there are many other roads, in various directions. This Town is 12 miles long, E. and W., and 6 miles wide. Besides Mud Creek, the W. township has Red creek, from Perrinton, and the Erie Canal extends through the whole length, E. and W., passing through the Village of Palmyra. As it is a good Town, and enjoys the navigation of this Canal, its population will probably increase pretty rapidly, and it may soon be divided, into two towns. At no distant day, it is not improbable that a new County may be erected, from the N. end of Ontario, when the steeples of its Capital may rise somewhere along here, on the banks of the Canal. Public convenience may call for this, by-and-by, but the thirst for office, and the intrigues and designs of self-interest, and party-policy, will hardly wait so long. The roads are numerous and good, and the Canal navigation is here in full activity, Aug. 1822. Population, 3724: 748 persons engaged in agriculture, 190 in manufactures, and 18 in commerce; 9 foreigners not naturalized; 46 free blacks; no slaves: taxable property, \$486001; Electors, 841; 16292 acres of improved land; 3402 cattle, 793 horses, 7734 sheep; 43830 yards of cloth made in 1821; 10 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 iron works, 6 distilleries, and 2 asheries: school districts, 25; schools kept 5 months; \$498.53 public monies; 1048 children: 1253 taught in the schools in 1821. The *Village*, or *Borough* of *Palmyra*, where is the Post Office, is on Mud creek, in the E. township, and has the Erie Canal along the N., and across the E. part of the village. It has long been a place of very considerable business, and is the third in rank in this County, and increasing rapidly. Several large stores and store houses, for the Canal trade,

are erected and erecting here, and a regular line of two Canal Packets, for passengers, have been running through the season of 1822, between Pittsford of Monroe Co., this place and Utica. See **ERIE CANAL**. This Village is incorporated, and ought to be called a Borough, for reasons assigned under Ithaca, and many other places. It has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist Church, an academy, 2 or 3 school-houses, 13 dry good stores, 3 druggist shops, 3 inns, 2 tanneries, one of which is so extensive as to employ 40 hands, and a number of other mechanical establishments. It has 3 capacious basins, on the Canal, one of which has a dry dock. Mud creek runs eastward, 40 rods N. of the main street, which is one mile in length, and the Erie Canal is between this street and the creek, except that near the E. border of the Village, it crosses this street. At the W. extremity of the Village, the Canal comes within 2 rods of it, so that Palmyra may by-and-by look much more like a city of the Netherlands, than its great namesake, of ancient fame. There are many mills, close bordering, and some within the Village, which now contains 125 families, 85 dwelling houses, a printing office, post office, and about 1000 inhabitants. A turnpike is nearly finished to Montezuma. Palmyra Village is situated 13 miles N. of Canandaigua, 22 E. of Rochester, 15 W. of Lyons, 16 S. of Pulteneyville, 12 NW. of Vienna V., and 22 from Geneva.  See the APPENDIX.

W. A. M. L., W. V. D., B. W., O. H., J. C. S.

PAMELIA, or PAMELA, a Post-Township of Jefferson County, on the N. side of Black River, erected in 1819, from Brownville; bounded N. by Orleans, E. by Le Ray, S. by Black River or Watertown, being about 8 miles N. and S., and 4 E. and W. The great Military Road, between Sacket's Harbor and Plattsburgh, extends diagonally from its SW. to its NE. corner. The surface is gently uneven, the soil a light loam, or a mixture of sand and clay, and it is one of the

best Townships in this County, peculiarly well adapted for wheat, and produces great crops of corn, oats, rye, flax, grass, &c. It was settled about the same time with Brownville, and is now nearly all in farms. Excepting the Black River, along its southern boundary, it has no considerable streams, and is rather scantily supplied with springs and brooks. The hamlet of *Williamsville*, or *Williamstown*, is pleasantly situated on the river, directly opposite the Court-House in Watertown, a half mile distant, and contains 25 houses, a grist mill, saw mill, clothier's works, an oil mill, 2 taverns, and several different kinds of mechanics. The *Pamelia P. O.* is in this place. This town, like the adjoining ones, has a soil resting on limestone. Population, 1342; \$72248 taxable property; 286 electors; 6323 acres of improved land; 1339 cattle, 318 horses; 2644 sheep; 8206 yards of cloth made in families: 5 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, and 2 asheries. In this Town, some 10 rods from the bank of Black river, opposite the Borough of Watertown, there has been lately discovered, (Spring of 1822,) a spacious *Grotto*, or *Cavern*. The entrance is in a 'small hollow, about 5 feet below the surface of the surrounding earth,' and though yet but partially explored, and the account sent to me not very satisfactory, enough is discovered to say that this Cavern is worthy of notice:—if this account is not very much exaggerated, eminently so. Stalactites, innumerable, of all sizes, and in all stages of formation, hang from the roofs of the several rooms, and when a good opportunity offers, I shall expect some specimens, and a more particular description.—The limestone, hereabouts, abounds with petrifications. Do not all recent formations of limestone, contain some impressions, resembling petrifications of organic remains? And does not the work of time obliterate all these, and leave only the granular texture, found in limestone of the earliest or oldest

formations? A stair-way is about to be erected, by which to descend the passage of 16 feet, to the first room, of *Kanady's Grotto*, and every means will soon be taken to provide for the convenience and gratification of those who wish to explore its recesses.

R. P., J. R., A., S. C. K.

PAPOLI, see CORNWALL.

PAPACHTON RIVER, or E. branch of the Delaware, rises in Roxbury, and runs a WSW. course of about 48 miles, and enters the Delaware River in Hancock, watering also Middletown, and Colchester, and supplying water privileges.

PAPAKUNK, see COLCHESTER.

PAPAW, or PAWPAW, indigenous in W. New-York, see CAMBRIA. In 1797, on my tour to the Ohio, I first noticed this tree, between the Genesee River and Buffalo, and did not know what it was, until my arrival on the Ohio, where it grows in perfection, and produces a fruit of which persons soon become extravagantly fond. In the first edition of this Work, with no other authority, I noticed the papaw as indigenous, under Cambria, the correctness of which has been questioned by so many as to excuse this article. David Thomas, of Cayuga, usually very accurate, was one of these doubters, and in his 'Journal of Travels,' in 1816, seems to intimate that it is not a native of any part of this state.—But, he has since been employed as an Engineer, on the Erie Canal, and now writes me that he has 'found it in places along the Canal line, from Buffalo almost to Rochester.' The fact serves to illustrate the climate of the western part of this State, where the papaw, [*Annona triloba*,] may yet be seen growing, in the present Township of Cambria, a part of the former, and but a short distance from Lockport.

PARODOX L., see SCAROON.

PARIS, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 8 miles SW. of Utica, and 85, via Cherry-Valley, WNW. of Albany, bounded N. by Westmoreland and Whitestown, E. by Litchfield of Herkimer County, S. by Bridgewater and Sangerfield, W. by Augusta and

Vernon. Its boundary lines form an irregular polygon, including a superficies equal to 100 square miles. Its surface is gently undulated, presenting a pleasing variety of arable knolls and hills, and rich and fertile vallies.—The soil a rich loam, or a calcareous mold, excellent for grain, grass, orcharding, &c. and well cultivated.—There are no handsomer, and very few better towns in this State. The forest trees are of a lofty growth, such as maple, beech, birch, basswood, elm, ash, some hemlock, and some small swamps of cedar. It is richly supplied with springs and brooks, and with mill seats, by the Oriskany, and the Sadaquada, or Sauquait creeks, for which see ONEIDA COUNTY. The latter stream averages a mill seat to every 40 rods, across this Town.—Both these streams are well stocked with trout. The inhabitants have distinguished themselves by the erection of hydraulic works, for which see below. They are principally of Yankee origin, a sober, industrious, moral people, just such as should form the population around seminaries of learning. There are 10 churches,—3 for Congregationalists, 2 Methodists, 2 Baptists, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Universalist, 1 Presbyterian, and a few families of Friends. The people of this Town are not only making good improvements in agricultural and mechanic arts, but are daily enriching their literary acquisitions by the use of public and private libraries. They have 37 district schools, regulated conformably to law, several respectable boarding schools, an Academy, and *Hamilton College*, an institution of good promise. The College edifice is situated near the Post-Village of *Clinton*, on an eminence beautifully formed by nature, and greatly improved by art, overlooking the Village in the vale, and commanding a delightful distant prospect. The corner stone of this edifice was laid by Baron Steuben, that generous hearted, and ardent volunteer, in the cause of our young Republic, a Father of our national freedom: it is

of stone, 50 by 96 feet, 4 stories high, each divided into 8 square rooms, 2 halls, and 16 lodging rooms. I believe another is about to be erected.— Iron ore abounds, and is extensively worked into iron. Strata of siliceous and calcareous stones are found, and easily quarried. It has the Seneca turnpike across the NW. part, and plenty of very excellent public highways. In this Town are the *Brothertown Indians*, who have made advances in domestic occupations and civilization, but they are rapidly diminishing in numbers. At Clinton, or, as formerly called, Clinton Settlement, I saw a memorial inscribed on a stone, as below, October, 1814;—“Moses Foote, Esq., in company with 10 other families, commenced the settlement of this Village, in March, 1787.” On getting introduced to the old gentleman, he sharply reprimanded me, for saying, in the 1st edition of this Work, that Clinton is 9 miles from Utica.— ‘You should have said Utica is 9 miles from Clinton!’ *Clinton Village*, has Clinton Post-Office, Hamilton College, an Academy, church, and 40 houses. It stands on Oriskany Creek. *Paris V.*, or *Paris Hill*, has 3 churches, 35 houses, and Paris Post-Office. The Village called *Paris Furnace*, has the P. O. of the same name, and about 20 houses. *Manchester Village* has the P. O. of that name, and about 20 houses. *Sanquait V.* has 2 churches, 20 houses, and the *Sauquait Post-Office*. *Hanover*, has 1 church, and houses enough to give it the name of a Village, and a place, in this long string of local designations, so troublesome in Gazetteer-making. Yet it is much more ‘endurable,’ that every place should have a name, than that a name should not have a place, the predicament of a good many in this state. Paris is a very large and opulent township, rich in enterprize and resources. It is 8 miles SW. of the Erie Canal. This town was named in honor of a Mr. Paris, at the request of the inhabitants. In 1789, ‘the year of scarcity,’ which some of us

well remember, when the settlements in this quarter were in a feeble, infant state, Isaac Paris, then a merchant at Fort Plain, on the Mohawk, supplied the inhabitants with “Virginia corn, on a liberal credit, and took of us in payment, ginseng, and any thing we could get, supplying our necessities in the kindest manner, for which, in gratitude, when the Town was erected, we all requested to have it named Paris.” Traits of this cast of character. I love to record. Population, 6707: 1205 farmers, 470 mechanics, 11 traders; 25 foreigners; 39 free blacks; taxable property, \$901520: 37 schools, 8 months in 12; \$990.76; 1841; 2169: 1236 electors, 28047 acres of improved land, 6487 cattle, 1612 horses, 16710 sheep: 62169 yards cloth: 13 grist mills, 19 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 11 fulling mills, 22 carding machines, 6 cotton and woollen factories, 2 iron works, 4 trip hammers, 9 distilleries, 5 asheries, 1 gypsum mill, 2 clover mills, and 6 tanneries. The iron works are a furnace and forge.

J. H., J. M., W. H., O. K. W., A.

PARIS FURNACE V. and P. O., see PARIS.

PARISHVILLE, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, 33 miles E. of *Ogdensburgh*, 30 WSW. of Malone; bounded N. by Potsdam and Stockholm, E. by Hopkinton, S. by Hamilton and Herkimer Counties, W. by Pierrepont. It was erected from Hopkinton, March 18, 1814, and comprises the survey townships named on the Surveyor General’s Maps ‘Sherwood, Harewood, Granshuck, Matilda-vale, Wyck, Cookham, and the W. third part of Catharinesville, in great tract No. 2, of Macomb’s Purchase.’ Its length N. and S. is 38 miles, width 9 to 12. The settlements are in the northern part, watered by the St. Regis and Racket rivers, where the land is very good, an easy sandy loam, warm and productive. The W. branch of the St. Regis river runs across the NE. corner, on which is the Village of Parishville, pleasantly situated on the St. Lawrence and Malone turn-

pike, the great Military road, between Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario, or Plattsburgh and Sacket's Harbor. The Parishville turnpike extends from this Village to Ogdensburgh. The lands are principally owned by David Parish, from whom the town is named, a gentleman of great wealth and enterprize, who is expending immense sums in the opening of roads, and the erection of various works, of great utility to the country. See *ROSSIE*. The proprietor has erected an elegant mansion for a dwelling, in this town, and an extensive hotel in the Village.— The terms he gives to actual settlers, with his great enterprize and wealth, must insure a rapid increase of population. I shall never cease to regret not having located myself at Parishville, in 1817, instead of going 500 miles, to the back-woods of Western Pennsylvania. Cranberry Lake, in the S. part, discharges eastward, the head stream of the Oswegatchie river, and there are several branches of Grass river, spread over the central parts. The *Village of Parishville*, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike, 38½ miles E. of *Ogdensburgh*, 30 westerly from *Malone*, and contains 21 houses, a grist and saw mill, clover mill, a trip hammer, distillery, a carding machine and clothiers' works.— The Post-Master at this place computes the distance to *Plattsburgh* at 80 miles, the more necessary to be particularly noticed, as some others have stated it differently. See *MALONE*. Population, 594 : 197 farmers, 3 mechanics ; 1 foreigner : taxable property, \$78664 : 6 schools, 6 months in 12 ; \$64.85 ; 159 ; 204 : 143 electors ; 2144 acres of improved land ; 650 cattle, 81 horses, 992 sheep : 4744 yards of cloth : 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery. L.H.,C.A.,D.H.

PARKER'S POND, see *CATO*.

PARMA, a Post-Township of *Monroe County*, 12 or 14 miles NW. of *Rochester*, bounded N. by *Lake Ontario*, E. by *Greece*, S. by *Ogden*, and a small corner of *Sweden*, W. by *Clark-*

son. On the N., on *Lake Ontario*, it is but about 2½ miles wide ; at the S. end broader ; is 6 miles long, N. and S., and has an area of near 30 square miles. The W. end, the head of *Braddock's Bay*, is in this Town, from which it receives some small mill-streams, that come from the *Mountain Ridge*, or northern terrace, and cross the *Alluvial Way* in their course, the largest of whic his *Salmon creek*, along the SW. corner and side ; *Little Salmon creek*, and *Rush creek*, are in the N., and SE. parts. The land is of various kinds and qualities, much of it very good, though with a slope to the north. The N. end of this Town is about 10 miles W. of *Charlotte*, at the mouth of *Genesee River*, and it has the *Erie Canal*, just touching the SW. corner. It is said there are salines or salt springs, and the argillaceous oxyde of iron, or bog ore, but no particulars are mentioned to me. *Ogden* was erected from the S. part of this Town in 1817. *Parma V.*, a pleasant hamlet in the SE. part, at the junction of four roads, is on the *Ridge Road*, about 1½ mile N. of the *Canal*, 12 miles WNW of *Rochester*, 248 from *Albany*. One Correspondent says 12, and another 14 miles from *Rochester*, both Postmasters, computing, probably, by different routes. Population, 1342 ; taxable property, \$204401 ; 286 electors ; 3105 acres of improved land ; 1086 head of cattle, 167 horses, 2066 sheep : 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 distilleries, 4 asheries : 10559 yards of cloth made in families in 1821 : 10 school districts ; schools average 8 months in 12 ; \$148.74 public monies received that year ; 552 children between 5 and 15 ; 542 taught in the schools.

A.R.,R.S.

PARSELL'S ISLAND, see *NEW-YORK*.

PARSONAGE POINT, see *RYE*.

'*PASS*,' OF THE *REVOLUTIONARY WAR*, see *ROCKLAND COUNTY*.

PASSAIC, a River of *New-Jersey*, which rises in *Orange* and *Rockland Counties*, of *New-York*, and pursues a very devious course of some 55 or 60

miles southward, and enters the head of Newark Bay, of N. J., 5 miles below the Town of Newark. See NEWARK BAY, RAMAPO RIVER, and DELAWARE R. AND NEWARK CANAL.

PATCHOGUE P. O., see BROOKHAVEN.

PATENTS, the title given to *State grants of land*, and sometimes to others, in this State, many of which are noticed in this Work, under their respective names, and *many of them are omitted*. The Manorial Grants, by the Mother-Countries, while we were a Dutch or British Colony, are in part noticed, enough to show that they were formed on a 'great scale,' and that it is high time we had a History of this State, so that Topography need not have to travel out of its own ample field. See also MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS, and MILITARY LANDS, and for a nest of *Royal Patents*, see MORIAH.

PATTERN FARM, suggested, see STEPHENTOWN.

PATTERSON, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Putnam County, 6 miles NE. of *Carmel*, 22 SE. of *Poughkeepsie*, and 93 from Albany; bounded N. by Pawling, of Dutchess County, E. by the state of Connecticut, S. by Southeast, W. by Kent, being about 6 miles square. On the E. and W. are high hills, between which is a valley of 3 miles wide, with a fine soil, and under good cultivation. In this valley is the *great swamp*, extending into Pawling, and in which rises Croton creek, flowing S. Near the centre of this town is Pine island, containing 12 acres, in the middle of the swamp, and it exhibits a most singular appearance. Patterson Village, formerly called *Fredericksburgh*, is pleasantly situated in the N. part, in the fine valley above noticed. The rocks abound with seams, which are filled with cotton-stone, and tons of it might be collected with very little labor.— There is a Friends' Meeting, a Presbyterian church, and 1 or 2 Baptists, and 10 school-houses. Population, 1578; taxable property, \$318586;

electors, 318; acres of improved land, 12687; neat cattle, 1932; horses, 318; sheep, 2590: yards cloth made in the household way, 17372: 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, and 3 *distilleries!*

W.T., I.H., C.R.

'PATROON,' Dutch for Patron, the founder, or patron of a colony, with ample powers, for which see RENSSELAERWYCK, and WATERVLIET: PATROON'S MANSION HOUSE, and OFFICE, see WATERVLIET.

PAWLET RIVER, or CREEK, comes from Rutland County, Vt.; across Granville and Whitehall, of Washington County, where it enters the E. bank of Wood creek, near its mouth. It is a good mill stream, 20 odd miles in length, durable, fed by Wells Pond, and perennial springs, abounding with salmon trout, the prince of small fish, in the estimation of anglers.

PAWLING, or PAWLINGS, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Dutchess County, 22 miles SEasterly from *Poughkeepsie*, and 105 from Albany; bounded N. by Dover, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by Putnam County, W. by Beekman. It extends N. and S. eight miles, and has a medial length of 9 miles, and comprises about 16 square miles of the Oblong. Like Dover and Patterson, it has high hills on the E. and W., with an extensive valley in the centre, in which is the great swamp. Its waters divide here; and the part running S. forms Croton creek, while from the N. issues Ten-mile creek. The Fishkill, rises in a pond in the SW. corner. *Quaker-Hill*, a name well established, is in the E. part, and is a lofty hill, arable, and under good cultivation, though its soil is very stony, but excellent for grazing. It was first settled in 1740. West Mountain, in the W., and also in the W. of Dover, Amenia and Northeast, is a sterile tract of little value, except for its timber. On *Quaker-Hill* is a large Quaker meeting-house, in which is held a monthly meeting. Mica, or the talcky earth called ising-glass, is found in great abundance. The name

of this town, is that of the original patentee. A Correspondent writes me to add *Quaker-Hill Post-Office*, and that the former description is very correct. A mine of iron ore has lately been opened in the N. part of this town, about 2 miles NW. of the Quaker-Hill meeting-house, said to be of good quality. Population, 1804: 354 farmers, 94 mechanics, 7 traders; 83 free blacks; 4 *slaves*: taxable property, \$405149: 13 schools, 9 months in 12: \$234.28; 434; 432: 390 electors; 15677 acres improved land; 2909 cattle, 382 horses, 4189 sheep: 17449 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 3 distilleries.

N.C.T., I.R., S.R., C.R.

PAWLING PATENT, 4000 acres, granted May 11, 1696, is in Clinton, Rhinebeck and Redhook, Dutchess County.

PEACH POND, see **SOUTHEAST**.

PECK, JEDIDIAH, see **BURLINGTON**. He was the Father of the system now in practice, and perfectly successful operation in this state, the system of *Primary*, or *Common Schools*, to which he devoted himself with an ardor that deserves perpetual remembrance.

PECK'S SCYTHE FACTORY, see **SARATOGA SPRINGS**.

PECONIC BAY AND R., see **RIVERHEAD**.

PEEKSKILL, Post-Borough, see **CORTLANDT T.**

PEENACK, see **DEERPARK**.

PELHAM, a small Township of Westchester County, on the East river, or Long-Island Sound, 18 miles from New-York, and 9 S. of *White Plains*; bounded E. by New-Rochelle, W. by East-Chester, S. by the Sound, and including several small but valuable islands. On the N. it terminates in a point. It is washed on the W. by East-Chester, or Hutchinson's, or Hutchins' creek, and like the other towns of this County, is confined to a very small area. The land is very stony, but productive, and the surface has little diversity. The turnpike toward Boston, from New-York, leads across this town, and there are some handsome country seats along the

Sound. Pell's Point is at the S. end, and the islands are Minneford's or *City Island*, *Hart's Island*, and *High Island*. Rodman's Neck and Pell's Point, are the same. Population, 283: 50 farmers and 1 mechanic; no *slaves*: 31 free blacks: taxable property, \$164764; 1 school district; school kept 5 months in 12; \$50; 65; 35: electors, 48; 2947 acres of improved land; 254 cattle, 46 horses, 212 sheep: 182 yards of cloth made in the domestic way. In some of the freaks of our legislation, it would be well, perhaps, to consolidate some of these little towns, though it might diminish the number of those little-great-men, who derive all their importance from an office. But—the more teats the more puppies,' a fact perfectly understood by all the managers, as well on the smaller as on the greater scale, and division and subdivision are the order of the day. So many alterations have already been made, in the boundaries of Counties and Towns, so many have been subdivided, and new ones erected, even since the 2 late Censuses, of 1820 and 1821, that in very many instances we have to substitute *guessing* for *enumeration*, while yet the Census is hardly dry from the press. See *Civil Divisions*. S.M., J.W., S.D.

PELHAM, see **NEW PALTZ**.

PELL'S POINT, see **PELHAM T.**

PEMBROKE, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 10 miles W. of *Batavia*; bounded N. by Shelby, E. by Elba, Batavia and Alexander, S. by Bennington, W. by Erie County. If I understand the laws, this town comprises townships 11 and 12, ranges 3 and 4, with the same width across the Tonnewanta Reservation, being $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles long N. and S., and 8 miles wide. It is watered by the Tonnewanta creek, and Murder creek, one of its branches, sends waters to Ellicott's creek from the SW. part, and some to Oak Orchard creek from the NE., or from the T. Reservation. The *Tonnewanta Indian Village*, is on both sides of the T. creek, toward the NW. part of their Reservation, 15 miles WNW. of

Batavia. The S. part has the best land for farming, if we except the Reservation tract, but the whole is a pretty good tract of land, heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, linden, ash, hemlock, &c. *S. Pembroke Post-Office*, is in the S. part, 15 miles from Batavia; and a Correspondent says, Pembroke P. O. is 14 miles, but I do not know in what direction. Population, 2576: 777 farmers, 2 traders, 48 mechanics; 2 foreigners; 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$248713: 21 schools, 7 months in 12; \$216.29; 736; 910: 531 electors, 10574 acres improved land, 2942 cattle, 402 horses, 5954 sheep: 24048 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 carding machines, 5 distilleries, 9 asheries.

J.T.,C.L.A.,N.T.

PENDLETON SETTLEMENT, see MINERVA.

PENDLETON V, see NIAGARA.

PENET'S SQUARE, see ORLEANS.

PENFIELD, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Monroe County, 10 miles E. of Rochester, bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by the town and County of Ontario,* S. by Perrinton and Pittsford, W. by Brighton. On the W. it embraces a part of the Teoronto Bay, the boundary toward Brighton, and it has some streamlets that run into the lake, and one, the largest, into the head of that bay, affording a scanty supply of mill-seats. The area of this town is about 67 square miles, and it has the greatest aggregate population of any one in the County.—The land all descends northward, and is inferior in quality to many other towns, in soil and other advantages. The Erie Canal comes pretty near its southern border. The Village of Penfield, in the SW. part, near the inlet of the head of Teoronto Bay, '*Irondequot Creek*,' is a pleasant, busy place, has the P. O., and 132 buildings, including 7 mills, &c., 7 miles ESE. of Rochester. The whole population, 3244: of which number 779 are farmers, and 107 mechanics, or 'persons

engaged in manufactures: 25 free blacks; *no slaves*: there are 671 electors; 9731 acres improved land; 2689 cattle, 637 horses, 6035 sheep: 21348 yards of cloth made in families, in 1821: 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 distillery, and 3 asheries: school districts, 19; schools kept 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$341.44; No. children between 5 and 15, 1067; No. persons taught in the schools that year, 1284: taxable property, \$297501. The *Teoronto Bay*, of Lake Ontario, merits more particular notice, if for no other purpose than to speak of Gerundegut, Irondequoit, and Irondequot, names by which it is also known. The Indians called it Teoronto, a sonorous, and purely Indian name, too good to be supplanted by such vulgarisms as Gerundegut, or Irondequot! The bay is about 5 miles long, and 1 mile wide, communicating with the lake by a very narrow opening;—or such it used to have;—and Teoronto, or Tche-o-ron-tok, perhaps rather nearer the Indian pronunciation, is the place where the *waves breathe and die*, or *gasp and expire*. Let a person, of as much discernment as these 'Savages,' watch the motion of the waters in this bay, facing the N., after a storm on the lake, or a violent gale, and he will admire the aptitude of its name, and never again pronounce Gerundegut, Irondequot, or Irondequoit. *N. Penfield P. O.*, is in the N. part, 12 miles from Rochester.

B.,A.,A.R.,J.C.S.

The PENNSYLVANIA TRIANGLE, occasionally named in this Work, was once a part of the State of New-York. It is situated on Lake Erie, in Erie Co., Pa., embracing the town and harbor of Erie, formerly Presque Isle, 96 miles SW. of Buffalo. The Triangle, is bounded by a base line on Lake Erie, of 38 miles, E. by Chautauqua County, 18 miles, and S. by lat. 42°, the line about 33 miles in length, its area 202187 acres.—By the articles of the old Confederation of the United States, New-York ceded to the United States, in order to help in the extinguishment of debts, incurred by the war for Independence, all claims to lands lying W. of a meridian line drawn S. from the W. end of Lake Ontario, *Burlington Bay* not being considered a part of that Lake, as it would

* See the APPENDIX.

seem by this line. This meridian forms the E. boundary of the Triangle, which was sold by the United States, to Pennsylvania, and the money applied to the purposes of the Federal Government. Other States made similar cessions, for the same purpose, out of my purpose to notice here. This Triangle, by-the-by, is a very excellent body of land, owned by the speculators, and principally in wood, worth hardly half as much as it would be, if within the State of New-York, out of bad company, and free from the legal fogs of Pennsylvania titles.

PENN-YAN V. and P. O., see MILO, and the APPENDIX.

PERCH CREEK, see ORLEANS.

PERRINTON, or PERRINGTON, a Post-Township of Monroe County, 12 miles SE. of Rochester; bounded N. by Penfield, E. by Palmyra, S. by Victor, of Ontario County, W. by Pittsford, being 6 miles square, containing 36 square miles, or 23040 acres of land. Its streams are small, the largest being the Irondequot creek, which runs to Teoronto Bay; but it has the Erie Canal across its whole width, and important roads. It is a good Township of land, but has nothing to demand a long description. *Hartwell's Basin*, in the SW., near the Great Embankment over 'Irondequot' creek, is becoming a place of business: and *Pullum*, also, on the Canal, must at least be named. *Coles's Iron Works*, in the NW. corner, on Irondequot creek, merit notice, but I have no account of the extent of the works, or the quality of their iron. Thomas creek, a small mill-stream, runs across part of this town, near the Canal.—Population, 1664: 374 of whom are farmers, and 47 mechanics: taxable property, \$113626; 341 electors; 3237 acres of improved land; 1196 cattle, 251 horses, 1909 sheep: 14744 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 iron works, and 1 distillery: school districts, 9; schools kept 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$134.76; No. of children between 5 and 15, 512; No. taught that year, 505.

A.R.

PERRY, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 22 miles SE. of Batavia,

bounded N. by Covington, E by Leicester of Livingston County, S. by Castile, W. by Warsaw. It is about 6 miles square, having lately been divided, and Castile erected from the S. part. Its waters are some small streams, that run E., 6 to 9 miles, and empty into the Genesee river. *Little Lake*, in the S., is a pretty sheet of water, about 2 miles long, and a half mile broad, discharging one of the above noticed streams, to the Genesee river. The *South Ogden Tract*, is in this town, and the *N. Ogden Tract*, in Covington. The land is of a middling quality for farms, better for grass than grain, and is said to yield bog iron ore. Perry was erected from Leicester in 1814, then a large town, now reduced, probably, to its permanent limits. Its NE. corner, is about 2 miles W. of the Village of Moscow, Livingston County. *Castile*, was taken from this town, Feb. 27, 1821, after the two late Censuses had been taken, and having no data for apportioning the number of each, as to inhabitants, et cetera, the whole are given under this town. See CASTILE. Population, 2317: 675 farmers, 2 traders, 69 mechanics; 2 foreigners: 4 free blacks, 1 slave: taxable property, \$113450: 10 schools, 7 months in 12; \$212.86; 432; 498: 356 electors, 2890 acres of improved land, 1278 cattle, 138 horses, 2505 sheep: 8338 yards of cloth: 8 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 iron works, 3 distilleries, 8 asheries.

C.L., D.V., J.T., N.T.

PERRYSBURGH, a Post-Township of Cattaraugus County, bounded N. by Cattaraugus Creek, or the County of Erie, E. by Ellicottville, S. by Little Valley, W. by Chautauqua County. Its N. boundary is incurvated by the course of the creek; its E., S. and W. lines are straight, the outlines of surveys: length E. and W., 17 miles, breadth N. and S., 6 to 12 miles. A great many small streams run across this town to Cattaraugus creek, and the land is represented to be good, and the settlements in a state of progres-

sive increase. Timber principally hard wood, deciduous, such as maple, beech, elm, bass-wood, &c., with a sprinkling of evergreens, mostly hemlock. It is said to comprise some of the best farms in the County. The NW. corner is within $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 miles of Lake Erie, and of course has an elevation of 500 or more feet, above the surface of its waters. I never saw a good grain country, 20 or 30 years old, at this elevation, and so near a large body of water. This country may produce great crops of grain, and I know that it does, but its true general character would be much more accurately expressed by calling it grass land, a country for dairy and stock farming. The centre of this town is 41 miles S. of Buffalo, and 12 NW. of *Ellicottville*, the County town, in right lines. A Correspondent writes me, a Post-Office has lately been established in this town. Population, 835: taxable property, \$221943; 180 electors; 1420 acres of improved land; 801 head of cattle, 30 horses, 862 sheep: 4816 yards of cloth made in 1821; 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, and 1 ashery.

H.S., W.J.W., J.A.B., C.

PERRYVILLE P. O. and V., see SULLIVAN.

PERU, a Post-Township at the S. end of Clinton County, 150 miles N. of Albany; bounded N. by Plattsburgh, E. by Lake Champlain, or the State of Vermont, S. by Essex County, W. by Franklin County. The river Au Sable forms a part of the southern boundary; the Saranac crosses the NW. corner, and there are several branches of these, with smaller streams also, that run into the Lake, which, altogether, supply a great abundance of mill-seats. Little Au Sable is wholly in this town, and supplies many good mill-seats. The surface of the E. 10 miles, is either level, or but moderately uneven, with a gentle slope eastward, and the soil of this part is good for farming; W. of this it is rough and mountainous, but covered with wood, and abounding with iron

ore, of a quality inferior to none in the world. I have now before me, large specimens of this ore, which yield 80 per cent of good iron, and the hills seem to be composed of it. This is, emphatically, the Iron region of the United States. For ages yet to come, the forests will supply charcoal at reasonable rates, and by the time that fails, our artificial navigation will discover the means of a supply of stone-coal, at no very expensive rate. The lands are owned by the occupants, and there are mills enough to supply all the wants of the inhabitants. There are 5 bloomeries in operation, making bar iron, and several others will soon be completed; there is 1 rolling and slitting mill. There are 3 small Villages: *Union Village*, with a Friends' Meeting-house, school-house, and 50 houses and stores; *Hackstaff's Mills*, where is the Post-Office, 10 miles from Plattsburgh, a Methodist meeting-house, school-house, and 40 houses and stores, mills, &c.; and *Keeseville*, situated on both sides of the Au Sable river, at Anderson's Falls, is rapidly increasing in population and business. See KEESEVILLE, more minutely noticed under its own name, in a separate article. The trade of this town goes both ways, but principally to the N., or the Village of Plattsburgh. Distance to St. Johns, 50 miles, and Montreal 70. *Valcour Island*, in L. Champlain, is attached to this town. The roads are pretty good, and the inhabitants are remarked for habits of industry, temperance and economy.— It was first settled about 1789, principally by farmers from the County of Dutchess. A pretty large proportion of the inhabitants are Quakers, who have a meeting-house in Union Village. Population, 2710: taxable property, \$273760; electors, 493; 13615 acres of improved land; 2836 cattle, 575 horses, 5417 sheep: 24833 yards of cloth made in families: 3 grist mills, 16 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 8 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 1 brewery, 1 nail factory, and 1

ashery. Since the above was written, a new post-route and new Post-Office, has been established in this town, *Ballen's Mills P. O.*, 22 miles from Plattsburgh. The Legislature of this State, about the same time, passed an act, annexing some territory from Essex to Clinton County, so that Peru includes the whole of Keeseville, now a Post-Village in Peru, Clinton County. It is separately described. The *Etna Furnace*, on Watson's Tract of 5000 acres, on a branch of the Little Sable R., is intended to be an extensive and valuable Iron-Works. It is about 13 miles from Plattsburgh, and 9 from Port Kent. I have before me several specimens of the iron ores, found near the Etna Works, within a half mile, to 3 miles, of very superior quality, easy of fusion, free from pernicious combinations, varying in richness from 70 to 80 per cent of iron.

J.L.,O.K.,H.D.L.,E.W.

PERU BAY, and P. BAY TRACT, see WILLSBOROUGH.

PERU V., see GROTON.

PETERBORO' V. and P. O., see SMITHFIELD.

PETERSBURGH, a Post-Township of Rensselaer County, 18 miles E. of Troy; bounded N. by Hoosac, E. by Pownal of Vermont, and Williamstown of Massachusetts; S. by Berlin, W. by Grafton. It is 8 miles in extent N. and S., and about 6 E. and W. Along the E. border is a high range of hills called the *Bald mountains*, and the W. part has an extensive forest, called the *green woods*, which also extends through Stephentown and Berlin. The centre is an extensive valley of arable land, and has a good soil for grain and grass. Little Hoosac creek runs N. through this valley, and supplies mill-seats, and there are other small streams besides Hoosac creek or river, across the N.E. corner, where it receives Little Hoosac creek. The lands are held by leases from the proprietor of Rensselaerwyck, in which it lies, and the annual rent is about 10 bushels of wheat on 100 acres. A small public library is lately establish-

ed, and there are 10 school-houses.—Near the centre of the town is a small Village called *Rensselaer's Mills*, where there is a grain mill, saw mill, carding machine, fulling mill, 2 stores, 2 churches, a school-house, the Post-Office, and about 30 houses. Petersburg Hollow was settled at a pretty early period, by some Dutch families, but the present population consists principally of immigrants from Rhode-Island. Limestone is plenty, of a good quality. The Post-Office was established in 1822, at the Village of Rensselaer's Mills, 18 miles from Troy. It has a weekly mail, and is situated on the Little Hoosac creek. Population, 2248 : 485 farmers, 92 mechanics, 3 traders; 1 foreigner; 12 free blacks, 4 slaves : taxable property, \$280409 : 15 schools, 6 months in 12; \$270.58; 648; 776 : 409 electors, 12675 acres improved land, 2172 cattle, 532 horses, 5591 sheep : 4221 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

N.H.,B.S.,J.B.

PEZEEKO LAKE, see WELLS and HAMILTON COUNTY.

PHARAOH LAKE, see SCAROON.

PHARSALIA, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 11 miles NW. from Norwich, and 114 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Otselic, E. by Preston and Plymouth, S. by Macdonough, W. by German. It is 6 miles square, No. 12 of the 20 townships, as designated on the Maps of the State. Its surface is elevated, moderately uneven, and well watered by small springs and brooks. There are some pretty good mill-streams, the sources of Canasawacta, of Chenango, and of one or two others that run W. to Otselic creek of the Tioughnioga. The land is held in fee. The Port-Watson and Salt Spring turnpikes intersect each other near the centre of this town, which is 122 miles W. by N. from Catskill, and 45 SSW. from Utica.—A mineral spring is spoken of here, and as considerably used, but I have no knowledge of its qualities. This

town was first settled in 1798.—The spring, noticed in your first edition, is a sulphuretted hydrogen spring, considerably used in eruptive humors of the skin.—Population, 873: 151 farmers, 14 mechanics, 2 traders; no blacks: taxable property, \$109004; 6 schools, kept 6 months; \$169.28; 302; 239: 162 electors; 3939 acres of improved land; 999 cattle, 161 horses, 1911 sheep: 10195 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 2 distilleries and 1 ashery.

L.C., N.W., E.W., I.N.

PHELPS, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 12 miles easterly from *Canandaigua*, 5 northerly from Geneva, and 197 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Lyons, E. by Seneca County, S. by the town of Seneca, W. by Manchester and Hopewell. Its extent N. and S. 10 miles, E. and W. 8: comprising township No. 11, in the first range, and the N. part of No. 10 also, with the gore of land E. of these to the pre-emption line. And it is almost needless to observe that it is named in honor of Oliver Phelps, an original purchaser of the right of Massachusetts to this extensive country, of which he was also a distinguished patron. This town is called one of the best in Ontario County, and it is thickly settled by wealthy and industrious farmers. The soil is uniformly rich and fertile, and the surface is agreeably undulated, but without hills. Its agriculture is excelled by no town in this country. *Canandaigua* creek, the outlet of *Canandaigua* lake, winds across it eastward, and supplies abundant conveniences for water-works, with fine alluvial lands. Flint creek, a mill-stream of considerable importance for mills, on which are several, runs N. through the W. part, to the *Canandaigua* outlet, which it enters at the flourishing little *Village of Vienna*, where are valuable mills, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian church, or meeting-houses, the Phelps Post-Office, and a handsome collection of houses. Extensive beds of gypsum are opened, on the C. outlet, the work-

ing of which makes quite a business at Vienna, supplying the adjoining towns with this important article, the diamond and the ruby,—the chief gem of agriculture. *Orleans*, another small, but flourishing Village in this town, has 2 grist mills, and other hydraulic works, a Baptist meeting house, school house, and a number of dwellings.—At *Oaks's*, or *Oaks's* old-stand, there is another church, belonging, I believe, to the Presbyterians. Phelps is the most populous, wealthy, and in all respects, [except having the Erie Canal,] the best town of Ontario County. Population, 5688: of which number 1214 are engaged in agriculture, 255 in manufactures, and 10 in commerce: 1 foreigner not naturalized: 66 free blacks; no slaves: taxable property, \$578627; school districts 25; schools kept 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$648.35; 1735 children between 5 and 15; 1510 taught in the schools that year: electors 1094; 21170 acres of improved land; 5215 cattle, 1196 horses, 11277 sheep: 45988 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 10 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 5 oil mills, 6 fulling mills, 3 iron works, 8 trip hammers, and 2 distilleries.—*Newark Post-Office*, lately established, is in this town, 21 miles from *Canandaigua*. See the P. O. TABLE. See the APPENDIX. O.H., N.T., I.C.S., S.B.

PHELPS and **GORHAM'S PURCHASE**, see MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS.

PHILADELPHIA, a Township of Jefferson County, erected in 1821, from Le Ray; bounded N. by Antwerp, E. by Wilna, S. by Le Ray, W. by Le Ray and Alexandria. It is about 170 miles NW. from Albany, and is 5 miles wide and 8 long, giving an area of about 28,000 acres. It is a good tract of land, almost all arable; the soil a compound of sand and clay; in some parts the clay, and in some the sand predominates, making a *clayey loam*, or a *sandy loam*, according to my plan of characterising soils. The surface level, or but gently undulated, and pretty well watered. A Correspondent says, the water is what is called

soft water, which would seem to say it does not issue through lime stone.—The Indian river, and its branches, supply mill-seats, only two of which are yet occupied, with 1 grist mill and 1 saw mill. Timber oak, beech, maple, basswood, hemlock, and some groves of pine. The settlement commenced in 1813, by immigrants from Pennsylvania. The population is included with that of Le Ray, in the returns of the last Census, and is computed, by a well informed Correspondent, at 55 families. A great part of the land is yet unsettled. There is a small society of the Friends, or Quakers, who have a meeting-house for worship, the only one in this town.

C.,S.C.K.

PHILLIPS, or PHILLIPSTOWN, a large and mountainous Post-Township of Putnam County, opposite West-Point, so well known in the annals of the American Revolution. It is 12 miles long on Hudson River, and about 8 miles wide; bounded N. by Dutchess County, E. by Kent and Carmel, S. by Westchester County, W. by the Hudson. This town embosoms some of the most rugged hills of the Highlands, the most noted of which are the Sugar-loaf, Break-neck, on which is Anthony's Nose, and Bull-hill. The SE. part of Phillips is watered by some main branches of the Peekskill, along which are some rich and pretty extensive intervalles, well cultivated. There are some small ponds, which afford excellent pan-fish, and the whole tract is well watered by springs and rivulets. At *Pleasant-Valley*, a little S. of opposite West-Point, is an Episcopal Church, and there is 1 also in this town for Baptists, and 1 for Presbyterians. Iron-ore abounds, and large quantities are now transported annually to other iron-works than those of this town. It is a healthy, romantic country, enjoying great advantages for water-machinery. Population, 3733: taxable property, \$39,4609; electors, 479; acres of improved land, 15084; 2599 cattle, 542 horses, 3048 sheep: yards of cloth made in families in 1821,

15213. There are 11 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, and 4 iron works. Cold Spring Landing has a small collection of houses, and considerable business. Fort Constitution, of the Revolutionary war, was in this town. I have some large blocks of plumbago, from this town, but of inferior quality.

W.T.,J.M.

PHILLIPSBURGH P. O., see WALL-KILL T.

PIERREPONT, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, 28 miles ESE. of *Ogdensburg*; bounded N. by Canton and Potsdam, E. by Parishville, S. by Herkimer County, W. by Russell. It was erected April 15, 1818, from the E. part of Russell, and comprises the survey townships named Emilyville, Chaumont, Clifton, Clare, and the E. part of De Witt, on the maps of this State, made by the Surveyor General, and is about 38 miles in length N. and S., and 6 wide. The Racket river runs across the NE. corner, and its other waters are numerous, small branches, or head streams, of the Grass, and Oswegatchie rivers.—The name of the Town is probably derived from some proprietor, as I do not hear of any work of nature or art, in a Stone Bridge, in this town. The settlements, I believe, are confined to the northern part, where the land is said to be good, easy and productive. Yet it would seem by some acts of legislation, noticed under WATSON, that a road is in contemplation, from the State road in Turin, to Emilyville, at the S. end of Pierrepont. The St. Lawrence turnpike leads across the northern part, and some other roads are made, and many projected. Iron ore is said to abound in the southern part, particularly in Chaumont. The tract now comprised in this town, was described under Russell, in the 1st edition of this Work. *De Witt Post-Office*, is in this town, on the St. Lawrence turnpike, 11 miles W. of Parishville V., and 10 S. of Potsdam. Population, 235: 71 farmers, 2 mechanics; 1 *slave*: taxable property,

\$61908 : 3 schools, 5 months in 12 ; \$18.00 ; 74 ; 98 : 69 electors ; 381 acres improved land ; 330 cattle, 29 horses, 438 sheep : 2550 yards cloth : 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 2 asheries.

N.C.C.

PIERREPONT'S LANDS.—After this Work was prepared for the press, a labor of 2 years, there appeared this great landholder's advertisements, of some 250000 acres of land, offered for sale, on very liberal terms, to actual settlers. As my object is to give as great a variety of accurate information as possible, to all sorts of people, immigrants have of course been borne in mind ; and had I been duly apprised of his intention, I would have noticed more particularly the quality of those lands, in my topography. They are situated in Turin, and Martinsburgh, 25000, and 23000 acres : and about 200000 are in Ellisburgh, No. 1, survey township of Lorraine, No. 10 of Richland, and Nos. 6, 7, and 11, of Orwell, towns pretty minutely and accurately described. His terms are liberal, as to price and payment, \$2.50 to 4 and 5 dollars per acre, receiving in payment, cattle, grain, pot and pearl ashes, pork, butter, and other productions of the soil. The offering for sale of these lands, with a great many others, in all parts of the State, generally noticed in passing, may well turn the attention of immigrants this way,—to the important superiority of advantages enjoyed by New-York, contrasted with the countries to the W. and South.

PIKE, a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Allegany County, 18 miles NW. of *Angelica*, bounded N. by Orangeville and Gainsville of Genesee County, E. by Nunda, S. by Hume and Centerville, W. by Freedom and China. It is 12 miles in extent E. and W., and 6 N. and S., comprising townships 7, in the 1st and 2d ranges of the Holland purchase. A town of this name was first erected in March 1818, from the W. part of Nunda, comprising the W. half of that town, as described in the 1st edition of this Work, townships 6 and 7, in ranges 1 and 2. In January, 1819, township 7, range 2, was erected into the new town of Centerville ; and in Feb., 1822, just after the 2 late Censuses, township 6, range 1, was erected into the new town of Hume, leaving Pike, as above described. It is a good township of land, and has the Genesee river close along its eastern border. The

land is heavily timbered with maple, beech, bass-wood, elm, &c., with some ridges of hemlock, and fringes of this wood along the streams. The soil a light loam or mold, and stones are scarce. Bog iron ore, of a good quality, abounds hereabouts. It is well watered by Nunskey, and some other creeks of the Genesee river. Population, including Hume, 1622 : 317 farmers, 44 mechanics, and 2 traders ; 2 foreigners ; no slaves, nor free blacks : taxable property, \$70332 : 15 school districts ; \$164.81 ; 485 ; 490 : 376 electors ; 5084 acres of improved land ; 1871 cattle, 245 horses, 3281 sheep : 12570 yards of cloth : 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 6 oil mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 3 cotton and woolen factories, 5 iron works, 2 distilleries, and 1 ashery. There is a small Village, in the E. part of this town, and its settlements are very flourishing.

B.H., A.C.L.

PINCKNEY, a Post-Township in the Black river country, in the NW. corner of Lewis County, 6½ miles in length and 6 in breadth ; bounded E. by Harrisburgh, N. by Denmark, Champion and Rutland ; W. by Rodman of Jefferson Co., S. by a part of Lorraine, and a tract of unsettled land called Constable's purchase. It was first settled in the spring of 1805.—The soil is either a moist loam or sand, or a mixture of sand and loam, and well watered ; producing good crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley, grass, &c., with corn and pease. The timber is beech, maple, elm, bass-wood, abundance of black and white ash, and some hemlock and butternut, or white walnut. The surface is rather level, having no mountains or considerable hills. Population, 507 ; taxable property, \$56570 ; 6 schools ; kept 6 months ; public monies, \$562.37 : 200 children ; 225 were taught in 1821 ; 82 electors ; 1696 acres of improved land ; 431 cattle, 73 horses, 866 sheep : 4431 yards of cloth ; 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 ashery. The Post-Office is 164 miles from Albany, and 13 SE. of Watertown.

C., J.A.

PINEFIELD, see TOMPKINS.

PINE GROVE, see SARATOGA SPRINGS.

PINE HILL, see SHADAKAN.

PINE ISLAND, see PATTERSON.

PINE ORCHARD, and the KAATERSKILL FALLS.—After the copy of this Work was prepared for the press, a labor of 2 years, a gentleman favored me with the loan of his Journal, and remarks, having just returned from the above places, well pleased with a jaunt of some 3 or 4 days. My friend is a man of science, a botanist, mineralogist, geologist, and, withal, a sensible and shrewd observer, much like common men in common things, whom it will do well to follow in this sketch, designed for the information of Tourists.—From the Village of Catskill, traversing the Kaatskill, and the Kaaterskill, keeping along the right of the valley of the latter stream, to Lawrence's, at the foot of the mountains, the distance is 7 miles, thence to what is called the foot of the mountains, 2 miles, and thence to the *Pine Orchard*, 3 more, making 12 miles. The banks of the Kaatskill are high and precipitous, supported by grauwacke, or, as it is fashionable to write it, greywacke, a very bad word. At an elevation of about 70 feet, on the King's Road Ridge, 1 mile W. of the Kaatskill, the limestone formation commences, and extends W. about 4 miles, thence a peculiar red rock, to Lawrence's, where the grauwacke slate appears in regular strata, horizontal, with a slight dip to the west. This slate, he says, probably reposes on the sand-stone, and forms the body of the mountains. The high peaks, conical elevations, and summit ledges, are composed of conglomerates, or pudding-stones, quartzose pebbles of various colors, smooth and rounded. The minerals are few, and of little importance, though plumbago and alum are said to have been found, with anthracite, [the latter very doubtful,] and iron is indicated by the reddish tinge of the sand-stone and the soil. The ride to the Pine Orchard, occupied 3 or 4 hours, so that the company might have leisure to examine the wonders of nature, though the road is very good, but bordered by awful ravines and frightful precipices.

Pine Orchard, is a sort of platform, too small to be called a table-land, of about 7 acres, situated on the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill Mountains, elevated about 3000 feet above the tides of the Hudson, at the distance of 9 or 10 miles, supported on the E. by an awful precipice of graywacke, [not quite so bad as greywacke,] from which the view is as awe-inspiring as it is extensive. *Mr. Van Bergen*, has a house of entertainment here, and by the season of company in 1824, will have a superb Hotel, of 60 by 24 feet. 3 sto-

ries, elegantly furnished and attended, erected by the *Catskill Mountains Association*, an incorporated Company, with a capital of \$10000. The view from this spot, embraces an extent of about 100 by 50 miles of the upper valley of the Hudson, limited, on the S., by the Matteawan Mountains, or the 'Highlands;' E. by the Taghkanick Mountain, and the range along the W. border of Massachusetts, and the Saddle Mountain, at Williamstown; N. by the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the mountains about Lake George, with the silver Hudson winding its way in the midst, among fields, farms, villages and populous towns, whitened with canvass, with here and there a moving volcano, belching fire and smoke! Nor must the lofty summits of the Kaatsbergs be omitted, near as they may be, the *South Rock*,—*Round Top*, 3804 feet above the Hudson, *High Peak*, 3718, and many others, none the less conspicuous for not having local names.—They are both in *Hunter*, as are the Pine Orchard, and Falls. See ALTITUDES and ELEVATIONS.

The *Kaaterskill Falls*, are about 2 miles from Pine Orchard, the road at present very bad, lying along the little lakes, or ponds, noticed under HUNTER. Here is a Chanty, and its host, ever ready and attentive to guests from the Hotel of the obliging and kind Mr. Van Bergen. The *Falls*, are on one of the branches of the Kaaterskill, issuing from the 'Lakes;' [it were a pity to call them Ponds,] a little stream,—rather *very* little,—but the water falls perpendicularly 175 feet, dashes against a shelving rock, and again plunges about 85 feet, making 260 feet, a *great* Fall, though it have but *little* water, and yet not exactly like the Indian's mill-seat. There is a tremendous Basin, at the foot of the Falls, difficult enough of access to make the descent to it exceedingly desirable!

The *King's Ridge*, noticed above, on which '*His Majesty*' had a King's highway, before the Revolutionary war, may be seen from the Pine Orchard, extending along parallel to the Hudson, as far N. and S. as the eye can reach, probably the limestone ridge of Albany, Greene, Ulster and Orange Counties. Among the Alpine vegetables of the Kaatsbergs, around Pine Orchard and the Kaaterskill Falls, may be noticed the mountain ash, silver fir, the black and white spruce, hemlock, larch, and some other trees of this cast, the laurel, bush-cranberry, blackberry, red and black raspberry, the thimbleberry, gooseberry, juniper and moose-bush, the whortleberry, and strawberry, the latter ripening one month later than on the plains below, Linnæa, and the aquatic lily. The timber of the plain, or valley east of the mountains to the Hudson, hardly 10 miles, is oak, chesnut, walnut, butternut, maple,

beech, birch, ash, pine, linden, tulip, with a shrubbery of sassafras, sumac, wild plum, grape, fern, and the associates of pennyroyal, plants that every body knows. I note this contrast of vegetable productions, because indicative of a great change of soil, temperature and climate, useful for every body to observe, and bear in mind.

PINE PLAINS, see NORTHEAST.

PINE PLAINS T., see the APPENDIX.

PISCOWEEN KILL, see LANSINGBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., distance from Olean, see ALLEGHANY RIVER, FRENCH CREEK, and OLEAN. See also ALTITUDES and ELEVATIONS.

PITTSFIELD, a Township of Otsego County, 15 miles WSW. from Cooperstown, 81 W. from Albany; bounded N. by Edmeston, E. by New-Lisbon, S. by Butternuts, W. by Chenango County, or Unadilla river. The surface is uneven, but the hills are arable, and the vallies very rich. It is well watered by small springs and brooks; and being washed on the W. by the Unadilla, enjoys good advantages. Its grazing lands excel in richness, and the dairy is fine. A turnpike from Otsego, extends W. across the N. part, where it also receives one from Cortlandt County, and there are other roads in plenty and good order. Wharton's creek enters the Unadilla in this town. Population, in 1810, 745; in 1820, 830: 228 farmers, and 30 mechanics; 5 foreigners; 14 free blacks: taxable property, \$115085: 6 schools, kept 8 months in 12; \$208.19; 213; 214: 169 electors; 2723 acres of improved land; 976 cattle, 153 horses, 2129 sheep: 8837 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, and 2 distilleries.

E.W., J.P., E.P.

PITTSFORD, a Post Township of Monroe County, 10 miles SE. of Rochester, bounded N. by Penfield, E. by Perrinton, S. by Mendon, W. by Henrietta and Brighton, containing about 22 square miles. It has the Irondequot creek, in the SE. corner, and Noyes creek in the NW., but is poorly supplied with mill seats. If

the soil is as good has been represented, its population increases rather slowly. The Erie Canal holds a very devious course across this Town, from near the NW. corner, by, and almost around Pittsford V., bearing SE. to the SE. part of the *Great Embankment* over 'Irondequot' Creek, where it enters Perrinton, and bears away N. from Hartwell's basin, in the latter town. Pittsford is a good township, but owes much of its prospects to the Canal. Would it not be well for the enterprising proprietors of Canal Boats, in this quarter, to inform themselves concerning *Annesley's system* of naval architecture? Boats, on that plan, possess many advantages, besides superior stiffness, buoyancy, tightness, and the facility and cheapness of construction, a system of admirable simplicity, reduced to mechanical rules and practice. The Village of Pittsford is in the NW. corner, 8 miles from Rochester, and 22 NW. from Canandaigua. It is nearly encircled by the Erie Canal, is a pleasant, busy place, has the P. O., and 102 buildings, and a line of boats on the Canal. Population, 1582, of which number 290 are farmers, 70 are mechanics, and 10 *traders* or store keepers, 'persons engaged in commerce'; 10 free blacks; no slaves: 14 foreigners not naturalized: electors, 349; 6112 acres of improved land; 1330 cattle, 272 horses, 2880 sheep: 9450 yards of cloth made in families, in 1821; 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 distilleries, and 1 ashery; 9 school districts; schools kept 8 months: \$153.89 public monies received in 1821; 444 children between 5 and 15; 541 persons received instruction in the schools that year: taxable property, \$319326. A.R., C.

PITTS TOWN, a Post-Township in the N. part of Rensselaer County, 15 miles NE. of Troy, bounded N. by Schaghticoke and Washington Co., E. by Hoo-sac, S. by Grafton and Brunswick, W. by Lansingburgh and Schaghticoke.— Its area is about 35,500 acres, and it is one of the original towns, erected in 1788, then within the County of Al-

many. The first settlements commenced about 1750. The surface is somewhat uneven, though arable, with but few exceptions, and the soil good.—The timber was oak, maple, beech, ash, chesnut, white pine, &c. The land in general, held in fee, though there are a few durable lease titles, and the inhabitants manufacture a large proportion, (say three fourths) of their clothing. The roads are good. Pittstown has 3 Post-Offices; Pittstown in the southern part, and *Tomhanoc* on the northern turnpike, 10 miles from Lansingburgh. The principal articles for market, are wheat, pork, beef, and lumber of various kinds. The merino is here introduced, and a spirit of improvement prevails among the farmers. There are one Dutch Reformed, one Quaker, one Baptist, and one Methodist meeting-houses, and 15 school-houses. The little Village called Pittstown, has about 20 houses and one church: that of *Tomhanoc* 25; both pleasantly situated in fertile vales of considerable extent, the latter on *Tomhanoc* creek. Hoosac river runs along the N. line of this Town. The northern turnpike, from Lansingburgh to Wells, in Vermont, by Salem, leads through this Town, and is decidedly one of the best roads in the state, and as pleasant as any. Hoosac Creek, or river, as it is commonly called, runs W. on the N. boundary of this Town, and there are some small mill-streams. The range of hills noticed under Brunswick and Lansingburgh, extends across this Town, and probably to Hoosac Falls. Population, 3772: 775 farmers, 198 mechanics, 8 traders; 14 foreigners; 30 free blacks, 31 *slaves*: taxable property, \$695472: fifteen schools, 9 months in 12; \$475.89; 997; 1070: 740 electors, 30838 acres improved land, 4447 cattle, 1140 horses, 9623 sheep: 36227 yards of cloth: 9 grist mills, 23 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 3 cotton and woollen factories, 1 distillery, 1 ashery. *Prospect Hill P.O.*, in this town, established in July, 1823, is on the northern turnpike, 17 miles from

Troy, 3 quarters of a mile from a busy little Village on the Hoosac river, where there are 5 or 6 mills and factories.

S.N., C.A., S.N.

PLAINFIELD, a Post-Township at the NW. extremity of Otsego County, 15 miles NW. of *Cooperstown*, and 77 from Albany; bounded N. by the County line, or Bridgewater and Winfield, E. by Richfield and Exeter, S. by Edmeston, W. by Madison County. It is washed on the W. by Unadiilla creek or river of the Susquehanna, within a few miles of its head, and has some small streams that run into this. The S. part is considerably hilly, but the lands are rich in the vallies, and the NW. part is level and rich. It has turnpikes leading E. and W., across the N. end, besides other common roads. The pastures of this country are uncommonly excellent, and its dairy has a high reputation. The situation is elevated, on the head lands that separate the waters of the Mohawk from those of the Susquehanna, but the hills are all arable, and the alluvion, along the streams, is a warm sandy loam. The soil of the uplands is an argillaceous or calcareous loam, and the stones are slate and limestone. A small part of this Town was annexed to Winfield, of Herkimer County, in 1816. There is 1 meeting-house, or church, and 9 school-houses: 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 carding machine factory, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, and 3 distilleries. Population, 1611: 402 farmers, 2 traders, or merchants, 69 mechanics; 3 foreigners: 6 free blacks: 288 electors; 8674 acres of improved land; 2148 cattle, 414 horses, 5358 sheep: 23049 yards of cloth; \$166163 taxable property; 10 schools, kept 7 months in 12; \$224.59; 502; 582. S.K., J.P., E.P.

PLANDOME, see N. HEMPSTEAD.

PLATEAU GRAND, or GREAT TABLE-LAND, of *W. New-York*, and *NW. Pennsylvania*, see the SUSQUEHANNA, GENESEE and ALLEGHANY RIVERS, which run from it, to the S., N. and NE., and S. and SW., discharging

their waters into the Atlantic, through Chesapeake Bay, the Bay of St. Lawrence, and the Gulf of Mexico. See the above Rivers, and ALTITUDES and ELEVATIONS.

PLATO V., see DRYDEN.

PLATTEKILL, a Post-Township in the SE. of Ulster County, 22 miles S. of Kingston, bounded N. by New-Paltz, E. by Marlborough, S. by Orange County, W. by Shawangunk. Its area is about 30 square miles. The roads are very numerous and pretty good. It is a good Township of farming land, and has little to invite minute detail. The inhabitants are principally farmers, of plain economical habits, and much of their clothing is the product of the household wheel and loom. A Correspondent writes me, 'a very large proportion of the inhabitants of this Town are Friends.' There are 7 school districts, which receive yearly, \$292.10 of public money, and there are 424 children taught in the schools. Population, 2139; taxable property, \$139434; electors, 406; acres of improved land, 11521; 1835 cattle, 410 horses, 2046 sheep; 13724 yards of cloth made in families; 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, and 6 distilleries!

C.T.,A.

PLATTEKILL, see CANAJOHARIE.

PLATTSBURGH, a Post-Township, the capital of Clinton County, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, 164 miles N. of Albany, is bounded N. by Beekmantown, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Peru, and W. by Franklin County. It is well watered, by the Saranac river, which runs eastward to L. Champlain, and by Salmon river, or creek, and several smaller streams, which supply abundance of natural sites for hydraulic works.—The east part of this town, say about 10 miles W. from the Lake, has a surface but gently waving, or quite level, rising into successive gentle swells as you go westward: but the W. part is broken and mountainous, like Peru, and like that has all the rude elements for a profitable business, even there:

It has a small settlement, which may grow to be prosperous. Beekmantown was 'carved out of this town,' in 1820, and yet it remains the most populous in the County. There is a furnace, at the mouth of Salmon river, 4 miles S. of Plattsburgh, in extensive business. This Town was twice invaded by the British, and the Village twice in their possession, during the late war, when it sustained great damage, and a check to its agricultural industry and enterprize, from which it has hardly yet recovered. Previous to that war, the inhabitants were deeply engaged in cutting and carrying lumber to the Canada market, without stopping to inquire, Whether the timber had not better stand some longer?—The lumber trade rapidly enriches the store keepers, but impoverishes the land, and its owners and occupants, and ill-requires the labor of those who work at it. No man should follow this business, whose land is capable of producing even buckwheat and potatoes; and the loss of it, to these people, may prove a real blessing.—The Agricultural Society has done some good, and business has revived, and the town now looks thriving and busy, in a way likely to continue prosperous. The roads are much improved, and the great road leading through Franklin to St. Lawrence County, will soon open an avenue of great importance to this country. Emigrants, from Maine, and the northern parts of Vermont and New-Hampshire, aiming for Lake Ontario, would do well to take this route, and take a choice of location in Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties, where I can candidly tell them they had better remain, than to waste their substance and health in an idle peregrination to the Ohio, the Mississippi, or Missouri. People bred in elevated regions, in high northern latitudes, should avoid low lands, and especially in climates considerably warmer than those to which they are naturalized.—The completion, within a short period, of our Northern and Western Canals,

will greatly enhance the value of those northern Counties: and those emigrants would have the advantage, and of no mean consideration, of remaining amongst a people whose views, habits, manners, and social institutions, are familiar to themselves and families.—He who finds not these, and good neighbors, settle wherever he may, will always find himself away from home, suggestions very seriously made, and well worthy the consideration of every emigrant family. The population of this town, is 3519; taxable property, \$381638; electors, 563; school districts, 15; public monies received in 1821, \$521.37; children between 5 and 15, 790; of which number received instruction last year, 761: acres of improved land, 12181: 2530 cattle, 442 horses, 4199 sheep; yards of cloth made in families, 15686; 2 grist mills, 20 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 2 iron works, 2 distilleries, and 8 asheries. *Plattsburgh Village*, the capital of this County, is situated at the mouth of Saranac river, in N. lat. 44° 42', and 35' E. long. from New-York: 164 miles N. of Albany, 112 N. of Whitehall, 120 E. of Ogdensburgh, by the roads, and 97 in right line, and 13 N. of Port Kent. It is an incorporated Post-Village, and contains upwards of 300 houses, a Bank, 1 church, the Court House and Jail, an academy, 2 grain mills, 2 saw mills, a fulling mill, an oil mill, carding machine, 3 tanneries, a distillery, and 15 retail stores. This Village was twice in the hands of the enemy, during the late war, and on the latter of which occasions, was almost reduced to ashes. The first time it was taken, a beautiful brick building, erected by the state, for an arsenal, was destroyed, and has not been rebuilt. It is the centre of a very considerable business, and is increasing in population, and encouraged by sanguine hopes. Several boats, and Lake vessels, on Annesley's system, have been built here, and at Chazy, where Judge Sax first introduced it into this country, and the business

may prove a valuable branch of manufactures; for I take it for granted that Canal Boats, at least, on this system, will every where come into use. There have been 7 vessels, on this plan, built in this County. The United States' Cantonment is situated between the Lake and River, about a half mile S. of the Village, and extends across the point, from the one to the other, on both which the banks are high and steep. Two of the redoubts are dismantled; the other, *Fort Moreau*, is yet garrisoned, but the whole have decayed greatly since the war. *Cumberland Bay*, lies directly in front of this Village, formed by *Cumberland Head*, and a peninsula stretching into the Lake about three miles. In this Bay was gained Macdonough's memorable Victory over the British fleet of Lake Champlain, on the 11th of Sept. 1814. A military man, in reviewing the topography of this region, would have much to say about the events of the late war, the ground consecrated to fame, and the deeds of heroism,—for much might be said,—but which I purposely omit, as remote from my present object. If an appeal to arms is ever justifiable, it is to defend our country, and homes, and firesides, against an invading enemy, himself in arms, whether the invaded country be Canada, or the United States, or any other country: but who gives this right, or whence is it derived, to make war, by invasion of the territory and rights of others? I cannot believe in it; and much as I may admire courage, and bravery, and the devoted zeal of honest patriotism, I turn with horror from all the violence of war, and the deeds of arms. As I once thought differently, however, and even felt my young ambition fired with the aspirations of martial fame, far be it from me to sit in judgment on others: nor would these remarks have escaped me, here, but by way of explanation.

J. L., A. P. L., E. W.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, 7 miles NE. of *Poughkeepsie*, bounded N. by Clin-

ton, E. by Stanford and Washington, S. by Freedom, W. by Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie. It is a good Township of land, about 6 miles square, the surface level, or but moderately uneven, the soil loam, and gravel, or variously intermixed, well cultivated, and productive. The *Post Village* of *Pleasant Valley*, incorporated, is situated near the centre, on Wappinger's Creek, at the crossing of the Dutchess turnpike, 7 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie, and contains about 40 houses, some mills, a large cotton and woollen factory, a school house, and 2 meeting-houses, 1 for the Friends, and 1 for Presbyterians. The country around this Village is in a high state of cultivation, its surface pleasingly diversified, and the roads are good. The people are blest with health, with abundance of goods, with good social regulations, and, it would really seem, with enough of the blessings of life to make them contented. *Salt Point*, by which a new post route is soon to pass, is about 4 miles northerly of P. Valley V., and perhaps is to have a Post-Office. See NORTHEAST. This Town was erected in 1821, from Clinton, just after the Census of that year, so that the population is not certainly known.— See CLINTON. By my estimate, the number of inhabitants in this Town may be 1927; Electors, by the census, 361; taxable property, \$475680: 8 schools, 8 months in 12; \$371.18; 612; 466; 16399 acres of improved land; 1991 cattle, 572 horses, 6371 sheep: 14920 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, and 6 distilleries. A very extensive cotton factory, situated in this village, was destroyed by fire, in 1815, loss \$50,000. My Correspondent says there is a factory now in the village, but none is put down in the census. To reconcile this, I have written for information; and I have also applied to the Post Master General, for information as to the post route, and proposed Post-Offices, noticed under Northeast, and possibly may hear from him. Bullis's Ponds,

may be named, though they are very small.

J.R.,C.L.

PLEASANT V., and P. V. V., see ELIZABETHTOWN: see also PHILLIPSTOWN and GENESEE RIVER.

PLUMB ISLAND, see SOUTHOLD.

PLYMOUTH, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 7 miles NW. of Norwich, and 107 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Smyrna, E. by Norwich, S. by Preston, W. by Pharsalia. It is 6 miles square, being township No. 11, of the 20 townships, as designated on the maps of the surveyor-general, and was organized in 1807.— The surface is uneven, and some part hilly, but there are good proportions of arable, meadow, and grazing lands, and of a very good quality. About two thirds of the whole is in farms, and it is well watered by springs, brooks, and mill-streams. The principal stream is Canasawacta creek, which runs SE. to the Chenango, about half a mile below Norwich Village. This is a good stream for mills, and some of its branches afford mill-seats also, as does Cole's brook, in the E. part. The principal timber is maple, beech, elm, basswood, white ash, and black cherry. There is a small village, near the centre of this town, called *Frankville*, pleasantly situated, and increasing in population. A Correspondent writes me, the 'description of this town needs no alteration, except that the little Village called Frankville, is more commonly called French Settlement.' Population, 1496: 242 farmers, 26 mechanics, and 2 traders: taxable property, \$168904: 12 schools, kept 5 months in 12; \$284.92; 436; 496: 283 electors, 5452 acres of improved land; 1810 cattle, 312 horses, 3180 sheep: 15711 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 trip hammers, and 1 distillery.

L.C.,D.P.,J.N.

POESTEN BOWER, see TROY.

POESTEN KILL, a good mill-stream, that enters the E. bank of the Hudson in the city of Troy. Near its mouth are high falls, and a succession of rap-

pids that afford abundance of sites for water-works, where are now in operation several extensive works of various kinds. This stream rises in the SE. corner of Grafton, and winds a devious course of about 20 miles, in which it receives many small branches. The Poesten Kill, or *Mount Ida Falls*, on the hill back of Troy, deserve notice among the natural curiosities of this kind in our country. See TROY.

POESTEN KILL FALLS, see TROY.

POESTEN KILL V., see SANDLAKE.

POINT ABINO, U. C., see HAMBURGH.

POINT AU FER, see CHAMPLAIN.

POINT DE TOUR, see LAKE ERIE.

POINT IROQUOIS, see LAKE ERIE.

POINT TREMBLEAU, see CHESTERFIELD, where it should read, '2 miles NWesterly, instead of NEasterly. E.W.

POLASKI V., or PULASKI V., see RICHLAND.

POLLOPELL, or POLOPEL'S ISLAND, of the Hudson river, a mass of rock, near the E. shore, opposite Breakneck hill, at the northern entrance into the Highlands, 7 miles above West-Point. The passage of this island, in 'days of yore,' was the *ducking point*, for initiation into the mysteries of *Seeing the world by Water*.

POMFRET, a Township of Chautauqua County, on the shore of Lake Erie, 20 miles NNE. of *Mayville*, bounded northerly by Lake Erie, E. by Hanover, S. by Stockton, W. by Portland, embracing *Dunkirk*, and the Post-Village of *Fredonia*. Its area is 90 square miles, or 51600 acres of land. The alluvial lands, along the lake, are here 3 to 4 miles wide, from which rise the Chautauqua Ridge, separately described, producing a great variety of soil, aspect, and position, for the choice of farmers. It is a good township of land, the alluvial soil being composed of sand, and a rich and fertile loam; that of the ridge, a moist slaty loam, every where covered by an enormous growth of tall forest trees, such as tulip, or white wood, maple, beech, hemlock, linden, oak, and the cucumber tree. It is watered by the Canada-way

creek, from the Chautauqua ridge, a good mill-stream, and by some smaller streams, from the same ridge, and has besides a part of Cosdaga lake, a water of the Connewongo of the Alleghany, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers! See CANADA-WAY CREEK. *Dunkirk*, a small Village, owned by the Dunkirk company, is on the shore of Lake Erie, 45 miles from Buffalo, 3 from Fredonia, has a pretty good harbor, with 7 feet water over a bar of rock at the entrance, and a number of stores, 25 houses, and some vessels employed in the lake trade. It is a pleasant situation, and of the more importance, as harbors on this shore are very scarce, this being the first, of more than 4 feet water at the entrance, sailing up the lake from Buffalo, or above, for about the same distance, to Erie. A Correspondent in Hanover, calls this harbor the best on the E. side of the lake, from Buffalo to Sandusky, but he must have forgotten Erie! From this neighborhood to Erie, the shore consists, in great part, of rocky cliffs. The *Post Village of Fredonia*, is situated on both sides of Canada-way creek, 22 miles from Mayville, 45 from Buffalo, on the main road between Buffalo and Erie; it contains near 100 buildings, including an academy, 2 school-houses, 3 stores, several mills, and is a busy, thriving Village. It has a very extensive building, erected for factories, and a variety of mechanical business, but I do not know how well the design has succeeded. It is 180 feet long, was erected in 1820, by Maj. J. Skinner, and called *Cascade Hamlet*. A Correspondent says, it has 180 rooms.—This Village is the largest, and by far the most of a business place in the County, but I am afraid the stumps of the forest trees are yet rather too thick and sound, for so large an establishment as the Cascade Hamlet. Yet it evinces a wonderful degree of courage, in the projector, and every liberal mind must feel anxious for its success.—Fredonia was formerly called Canada-way, for which see CANADA-WAY CREEK. Population, 2306: 309 far-

mers, 49 mechanics, 6 traders: taxable property, \$212700: 18 schools, 5 months in 12; \$295.79; 591; 612: 502 electors, 2558 acres of improved land; 6943 cattle, 260 horses, 3419 sheep: 13130 yards cloth: 7 grist mills, 15 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 3 distilleries, 4 asheries.

A.P., J.T., J.D.

POMPEY, a Post-Township of Onondaga County, 11 miles SE. of Onondaga, and 146 WNW. from Albany; bounded N. by Manlius, E. by Madison County, S. by Fabius, W. by Otisco and Onondaga, being 10 miles square,—Pompey of the Military tract. Its waters are Butternut creek in the W. part, and the 2 branches of Limestone creek in the E., all of which run N. through Manlius, to Chittenango creek. They are fine mill-streams, and afford a good supply of sites for mills of every description. The surface, soil, timber, and natural and agricultural products, are so similar to those of the adjacent towns, that separate detail is unnecessary. Some ridges, of arable and elevated hills, give a pleasing and useful diversity to its surface; and like Onondaga, it has its *Hollows* and *Hills*. In this town are found many indications of settlements, by civilized people, at some former period, as well as many vestiges of ancient Indigenal works, of considerable magnitude. Pieces of gun-barrels, gun-locks, some leaden balls, axes, knives, brass kettles, iron chains, and a part of a church bell, with the tongue entire, have been dug up, from some feet below the surface of the ground. The present settlements commenced in 1788, and no account, or tradition is preserved, of the time when the above articles could have been deposited here, or of the people by whom they were used. But the decay of iron by rust, clearly indicates a period much less remote than many have fondly imagined. It appears to me that those works of art, in the remains of which are found iron, and other metallic utensils, are of a date subsequent to the discovery of Ameri-

ca by Columbus. We no where, on this continent, have any historic evidences of there having been found, at the time of this discovery, metallic coins, or such utensils as those. I have viewed those antiquities, and they appear to me to be of a mixed character;—some of them, the remains of Indigenal antiquities, purely Indian, of immensely remote, and of different and distant periods; and some, and by far the greater number, of the class above mentioned. The rivalry of the European nations, who had colonies in N. America, and the great importance of Onondaga, the seat of Indian power—of their Confederacy of ‘United People,’ may have produced warlike enterprizes against them, by both parties, of which no vestige of history is extant. Unsuccessful enterprizes of this sort, may be easily buried in oblivion, under such circumstances, and the ‘*Aganuschioni*,’ as they called themselves, or ‘*United People*,’ were never subdued by the arms of their aboriginal enemies. The acts of subordinate agents, are often disavowed by the sovereign authority, especially if unsuccessful. The colonial commanders, may all have aspired to the honor of attaching these people to the interests of their respective crowns, but not succeeding, no nation has preserved, nor the agent of any, the history of abortive attempts. If they were so disposed, there are probably Indians, yet living, who could relate the traditions of their tribes, on these topics, much less like fable, than our speculations, on the antiquities of the Indian region, about Onondaga. But, degraded as they now are, from their ancient power and dignities, a dispersed, half conquered, but yet high-minded and indignant people, their national pride will spurn at every suggestion of such disclosures: they may be as widely dispersed as the Jews, reduced to small fractions, rendered poor and miserable, of all other people the most wretched and unhappy, and put to the torture in every way, hunted by arms and arts, but yet they will be Indians,

'SONS OF THE SOIL,' as they denominate themselves, and live and die as Indians. About 3 quarters of a mile from Delphi, in the SE. part of this town, are the remains of 3 ancient fortifications, and near one of which, of a breast-work, which, at the request of my respectable Correspondents, may be thus described. The largest is of a triangular form, with an area of about 6 acres, having picquets and a gate-way. Without the walls, is an extensive burying ground, from which many skeletons of human bodies have been dug up, almost entire. There are also many graves within the fort, over and around which enormous trees have grown, some of which are at least 200 years old. With the bones of human bodies, found here, there have also been dug up, axes, knives, kettles, gun barrels, Spanish coins, curiously wrought bones, &c. The whole population of Pompey is 6701: of which number, 1320 are farmers, 232 mechanics, 23 traders, and 23 foreigners not naturalized; 7 slaves, and 21 free blacks: taxable property, \$473170: electors, 1254; acres of improved land, 27545; 6863 cattle, 1447 horses, 17071 sheep: 65097 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 6 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 6 fulling mills, 10 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 4 iron works, 3 trip hammers, 5 distilleries, and 3 asheries. There are 30 school districts, in which schools are kept 9 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$1321.91; No. of children between 5 and 15, 2140; No. taught in the schools that year, 2301. This opulent township has several pleasant little Villages, and 4 Post-Offices. *Pompey Village*, in the centre, has the Post-Office, about 40 houses, 2 churches, an academy, school-house, and a masonic lodge.— It is finely situated, on a commanding eminence that overlooks the surrounding country, with the Onondaga and Oneida lakes, and is 146 miles from Albany. *Pompey W. Hill*, in the W. part, has a Post-Office of the same name, a church, and 15 houses. *Oran*,

a *Post-Village* in the NE. corner, on the Manlius and Cazenovia turnpike, has 25 houses, a church, and the *Oran Post-Office*. *Delphi*, another *Post-Village*, in the SE. corner, 6 miles from the academy, has 40 houses, a church, and the P. O. of the same name. Near this Village, are 2 *Falls*, on the main branch of Limestone creek, deserving notice as curiosities, and of eminent service to the country. They are within 20 rods of each other, and each has a perpendicular fall of about 70 feet, on which there are some 10 or a dozen mills, of various kinds.

S. V. R., D. I. C., S. B., J. M. A., J. O. W.

PONDS, ebbing and flowing, see KEENE, and COEYMANS.

PONDVILLE P. O., see SCAROON.

POOL, or WARM SPRING, see NEW-LEBANON.

POPLAR RIDGE, and P. R. P. O., see SCIPPIO.

'PORTAGE,' of our 'olden times,' see JUNIUS.

PORTAGE, from Lake Erie to head Chautauqua Lake, see PORTLAND, and CHAUTAUQUA.

PORTAGE, from Dunkirk to Cosdaga Lake, see CANADA-WAY CREEK.

PORTAGE, between Illinois River and Lake Michigan, see LAKE ERIE.

PORTAGE, between Erie and Waterford, Pa., see L. ERIE, and FRENCH CREEK.

PORTAGE, around Sault De St. Mary, see LAKE ERIE.

PORTER, a Township of Niagara County, 15 miles NW. of *Lockport*, with *Youngstown P. O.*; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Wilson, S. by Lewiston, W. by the Niagara River. This town includes *Fort Niagara*; and the *Post-Village* of *Youngstown*, where there is a ferry established by law across the Niagara river. This place has about 30 buildings, and a Post-Office, which has been removed from *Fort Niagara* to this place, 1 mile distant. Porter was erected in 1812, on the first division of the old township of Cambria. Population, 850: taxable property, \$85345; electors, 150; 1561 acres improved land,

397 neat cattle, 66 horses, 549 sheep : yards of cloth made in families, 1133 : 2 saw mills, 1 ashery.

Niagara, a Fort and small Village of Porter, is situated on the E. side of Niagara river, at its entrance into L. Ontario. Here is a Captain's command to keep garrison, but the works are going to decay. The situation is commanding, as a military post, and lies immediately opposite Newark, of Upper Canada. It is 15 miles below the great Falls of Niagara, and 7 from Lewiston, at the lower Landing, N. lat. 43° 14', W. longitude 79° 51'. This fortress was built by the French about 1725, passed into British hands by the conquest of Canada, and was surrendered by the British to the United States, in 1796. So early as 1679, a small spot was enclosed with pallisades here, by M. de Salle, a French commander, which served as a military and trading post. In 1759, Niagara was taken by General Johnson. This Fort was taken by surprize, during the late war, and retained in possession of the British, for a considerable length of time. It was taken Dec. 19, 1813, and delivered up in March, 1815. Since that time, a great wall of stone has been erected along the Lake side, to prevent the encroachment of the water, and preserve some of the buildings, which, but for that, would have fallen down the bank.

B.C.,S.W.

PORT GENESEE, or CHARLOTTE V., see GREECE.

PORT GLASGOW, and PORT BAY, see WOLCOTT.

PORT KENT, noticed [*as a place that is to be,*] under CHESTERFIELD, is said to have a very good dock, already, and that it is one of the *ports*, made by the Steam-Boats, in passing up and down the Lake. The plan, on paper, is a very handsome one, and, besides, a very good one, having a spacious open area in the centre, fronting the Lake, bordered on 3 sides by elegant ranges of houses, rows of trees, and broad side-walks, and on the other by docks, vessels, &c. It is

2 miles S. of the mouth of Sable R., 13 southerly of Plattsburgh, and 3½ easterly of Keeseville. The harbor is good, and it lies directly in front of the iron region, and the iron works, of this iron country, which only wants capital, enterprize, and the lapse of time, (with a little more wisdom in our legislation,) to make its business assume a new character. E.W.

PORTLAND, a Post-Township of Chautauqua County, on the shore of Lake Erie, 8 miles N. of *Mayville*; bounded northerly by Lake Erie, E. by Pomfret, southerly by Chautauqua, W. by Ripley. Its area is 36 square miles, or 23040 acres. The Chautauqua Ridge, extending along parallel with the shore of Lake Erie, here has a very commanding elevation, overlooking a great extent of country. It rises by a bold acclivity, a pretty regular ascent from the Lake, the land being all capable of cultivation, excepting some ravines, formed by small water courses. See CHAUTAUQUA RIDGE. The timber, on the height, is principally chesnut, beech, maple, hemlock, &c., intermixed with walnut, tulip, the cucumber tree, &c., on the plains, and a very heavy growth.—The land is pretty good, in general, handsomely diversified in surface and position. There are some small, but very good mill-streams, running in deep and dismal ravines, the sides and walls of which are formed of clay-stone, or mica-slate, the largest of which is Chautauqua creek, 12 or 15 miles long. Bog Iron ore has been found, but I do not learn that any of it is yet wrought into iron. The *Post-Village of Westfield*, in this town, is situated on the Portage road from L. Erie to the head of Chautauqua Lake, at the crossing of the main road from Buffalo to Erie, 1 mile from Portland harbor, and 7 from Mayville, the portage being 8 miles. It is a busy, pleasant little Village, situated on the border of a handsome plain, near mills, and a deep ravine, 60 miles from Buffalo, and 28 from Erie, containing some 20 or 30 houses, a meeting-

house, school-house, &c. The Village of Portland, at Portland Harbor, is beautifully situated on the Lake shore, 8 miles from Mayville, and has a pretty good harbor for vessels navigating Lake Erie. On the Portage road, between Westfield and Mayville, crossing the Chautauqua Ridge, there is one of the most extensive prospects I ever beheld. In this town, about 5 miles W. of Mayville, there is a 'Mineral Spring,' about which a good deal has been said, '*M'Intyre's Spring*,' but it is probably of no great importance. It emits sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and report says the waters contain a little iron. Westfield V., was formerly called '*The Cross Roads*,' '*Four Corners*,' and '*Urbanna*,' near which, at Dr. M'Intyre's Spring, people were directed to go for cures of many maladies, to be performed by this Spring, and the 'Indian doctor.' A little way down the Lake shore, from Portland harbor, is the place where a Mr. Buffington has bored some 600 or more feet, in search of salt water, which has given it the name of *Buffington's Mine*. Population, 1162 : 166 farmers, 31 mechanics, 4 traders : taxable property, \$103009 : 14 schools, 7 months in 12 ; \$75.46 ; 232 ; 336 : 271 electors, 4093 acres improved land, 1169 cattle, 108 horses, 1790 sheep : 6796 yards cloth : 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 trip hammer, 2 tanneries, 3 asheries, 2 distilleries.

J.D.J.T.

PORTLAND HARBOR, ON L. Erie, see PORTLAND.

PORT L'ORIENT, see ITHACA.

PORT MADRAS, see ROSSIE.

PORT WATSON V., see HOMER.

POTOCK CREEK, see ATHENS.

POTSDAM, a flourishing Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, one tier of Towns back from St. Lawrence river, N. lat. 44° 40', 1° W. Long. from New-York ; bounded northerly by Madrid, easterly by Stockholm, southerly by Parishville and Pierrepont, westerly by Canton ; 90 miles W. of Plattsburgh, and 25 E. of *Ogdens-*

burgh. It is 10 miles square, and is a very excellent township of land. The surface of the land is interspersed with gentle swells and vales. The soil a sandy loam, and very productive.—The Racket river, about 250 yards wide, passes through this town, and forms a great variety of beautiful situations. Its whole course in this town is 11 miles. The soil of these lands is an easy sandy loam, and proves very productive for grain, grass, and fruit, in all the variety of this climate. This town seems to be a kind of focus, for the meeting of roads, from all quarters. The Parishville turnpike extends W. across it, and the State road N. and South. Appropriations have been made for completing the road from Plattsburgh to Malone, which will extend a good road from the former place to Ogdensburgh, on the St. Lawrence, through this town. Fine quarries of stone are found on the Racket river, and by the remarks of a Correspondent, I should suppose they embraced both marble, and a reddish sand or free-stone. *Potsdam Village*, a thriving, busy place, is situated on both sides, at the Falls of Racket river, 3 miles from the S. line, at the crossing of the Parishville turnpike, and the intersection, at right angles, of the roads noticed above. The river, above the Village, expands to near one mile in width, contracts to 80 rods, below, and at the Village, is compressed into two channels of about 75 yards each, embracing an Island of 7 acres, and having a fall of 10 feet, supplying abundance of fine mill-seats. The Village is handsomely laid out, has 65 dwelling-houses, 75 families, 4 stores, a Methodist and Presbyterian church, an academy, a school-house, a printing-office, extensive grist and saw mills, carding and fulling mills, a brewery, furnace, a nail and scythe factory, a spinning and carding machine factory, a sheet-iron and tin factory, blacksmiths', and a distillery. The Ogdensburgh and Plattsburgh road, and the State road, cross each other at right angles in the centre of the Village, on

both of which are weekly mails. The Village is supplied with pure and wholesome water, [without the aid of a Bank,] by means of a forcing pump and an aqueduct, taking the water from the bottom of the river, always temperate and wholesome. It would be well for many places, much larger, to take a hint from these villagers; and it should be borne in mind by every body, (excepting only the makers of Towns-on-paper,) that water power is indispensably necessary, in a thin, farming population, to the making of a respectable Village. Many of the houses in this place are of stone and brick, and it makes a very handsome appearance. The inhabitants of Potsdam take the lead in household manufactures. It may be proper to observe, that the distances above noticed, are given me by the Post-Master. Population in 1810, 928; in 1820, 1911: 530 farmers, 44 mechanics, 5 traders; 2 foreigners; 3 free blacks; no slaves: taxable property, \$141737: 15 schools, kept 7 months in 12; \$261.66; 515; 604: 514 electors; 7954 acres improved land; 3104 cattle, 440 horses, 4823 sheep: 20771 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 furnace, 1 brewery, 1 trip hammer and scythe factory, 1 distillery, 5 asheries. S. L. K., B. R., S. R.

POTTLERSVILLE, see RENNELLAERVILLE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, an opulent Post-Township, the capital of Dutchess County, on the E. shore of Hudson River, 75 miles S. of Albany, 74 N. of New-York, bounded N. by Hyde Park, E. by Pleasant Valley and Freedom, S. by Fishkill, W. by Hudson River. Its extent N. and S., is 10 miles, and medial width about $3\frac{1}{2}$. Along the river, the surface is broken by some hills and by deep gullies and water-courses, but the general surface is but moderately uneven.—The soil is principally sandy, with tracts of clay and loam; and previous to the use of gypsum as a manure, much of it was exhausted by a long

annual repetition of bad tillage, and an unskilful succession of crops. *Fall Creek*, a small but valuable stream, from Hyde Park, courses along the N. part of the Village, and descends to the Hudson, over numerous cataracts, that supply abundance of mill-seats.—There is also a small stream in the S., and these, with Wappinger's creek, along the E. line, afford a great profusion of sites for water-works, and render Poughkeepsie an eligible site for manufactures, of various kinds, which also requires the mixed population of a populous Town. There are 5 Landings, with convenient store-houses, wharves, &c., and the trade is very extensive. The *Barnegat* lime has a high reputation, and the kilns are in the SW. of this Town, opposite Marlborough. At the mouth of Wappinger's creek, on the line of this Town and Fishkill, is a handsome draw-bridge, a Landing, a small Village, and a *Post-Office*, called *Wappinger's Creek P. O.*, where there has lately sprung up a busy little Village, called *New-Hamburgh*. It is on the N. bank of the creek, in the extreme SW. angle, and has a handsome collection of houses, with a Landing, an extensive store, &c. The *Village of Poughkeepsie*, is situated on a plain, nearly one mile E. of the Hudson, on the post-road between Albany and New-York, and was incorporated in 1801. The principal street extends E. and W. in a right line, from the centre of which is a handsome street, leading S. Here are about 600 houses, stores, shops, &c., the County buildings, five churches or meeting-houses, [for Methodists, Baptists, Friends, Episcopalians, and Presbyterians,] a Bank, an Academy, a Lancaster School, 3 cotton factories, 2 extensive breweries, and a distillery. There are also 2 or 3 printing establishments, and some bookstores. Many of the old houses are of stone, the late erections are principally of wood or brick. The court-house and jail, in one building, was erected in 1800, and is an elegant, substantial edifice, of stone. There

are 5 serpentine roads to the Landings, and turnpikes extend from the Village eastward in various directions. The trade at the Landings employs 10 large sloops or packets, which sail weekly to New-York. In the early periods of our Legislative history, Poughkeepsie was frequently the place of Legislative deliberations; and the Convention, that met to deliberate on the Federal Constitution, and voted for its adoption, met in this place in 1788. Poughkeepsie was first settled about 1735, by some Dutch families, and has received its name from Apokeepsing, an Indian word, signifying safe harbor. *Barnegat*, or *Limestone*, is the name of a place on the E. shore of the Hudson, in the township of Poughkeepsie, 5 miles S. of the Borough, where are a number of lime kilns, and some few inhabitants, employed in the manufacture of lime. Limestone is very abundant hereabouts, and great quantities of excellent lime are sent annually to New-York, a distance of 70 miles.—Several sloops and vessels are constantly employed in this trade, and about 50 persons. There are 12 or 15 kilns, within the distance of a half mile, about 10 or 12 houses, and as many families. Population, in 1810, 4670; in 1820, 5726: 553 mechanics, 366 farmers, 110 persons employed in commerce and trade; 93 foreigners not naturalized; 301 free blacks; 47 *slaves*: taxable property, personal, \$412450; total, \$1591465: 10 school districts; schools kept—*—months in 12; —*— children between 5 and 15 years of age; 1448 received instruction in the schools in 1821: [—*— not reported:] 1046 electors; 17572 acres of improved land; 2047 cattle, 733 horses, 9944 sheep: 11273 yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821; 9 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 30 fulling mills, 30? carding machines, 5 cotton and woollen factories, 2 breweries, and 1 distillery.

N. P. T., J. R., L. M. K., D. B., C. R., S. R.

POULTNEY RIVER, or CREEK, or FAIRHAVEN R. or C., from Rutland

County, Vt., forms a small part of the line between New-York and Vermont, on the N. line of Whitehall, and enters *East Bay*, at the head of Lake Champlain, Whitehall Landing, a good mill stream. This stream, a few years since, was in part diverted from its old channel, and hastily performed an operation of *deep-cutting*, which would even astonish our Canal makers!

POUNDRIDGE, a Township of West-Chester County, 5 miles SE. of *Bedford*, 15 miles in a right line E. of the Hudson, and about 12 N. of the Sound in Connecticut; bounded N. by S. Salem, E. by S. Salem, SE. by the State of Connecticut, W. by Bedford and North Castle. *Mehanus* creek forms the W. boundary, and there is another small stream that also runs S. to the Sound, across the SW. angle of Connecticut; in the N. are some branches of *Croton* creek. These streams supply mill-seats. The land is uneven, and much of it stony, but having a due admixture of arable, with pasture and meadow lands, forms a tolerably productive agricultural Township.—See *BEDFORD*, for a detailed view, which principally applies also to the soil, agriculture, &c. of this Town.—Population, 1357: 1 *slave*; 4 free blacks: taxable property, \$148939: 9 school districts, and schools kept 7 months in 12; \$141; 381 children: 444 attended school in 1821: Electors, 271; 6665 acres of improved land; 1192 cattle, 189 horses, 1227 sheep: 14302 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 carding machines, and 3 *distilleries*. N. T., S. M., S. D.

POWLE'S HOOK, a Point of land, on the W. side of the Hudson, opposite the City of New-York, on which is laid out *Jersey City*, of the State of New-Jersey. The Hudson is here 1707 yards wide. Is it not *Paulus Hook*?

PRATTSBURGH, a Post-Township of Steuben County, 14 miles N. of *Bath*, 230 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Italy of Ontario County, E. by Pulteney, S. by Wheeler, W. by Conhocton. A Correspondent writes me this is a

Post-Town, Prattsburgh P. O., 13 miles from Bath, Joel Pratt, Post-Master, but there is no such office in the Table of P. O. for 1822, nor in a List of the Post Offices in this state, made for me by the Post-Master General, Sept. 7, 1822. It is a pretty good Township, hilly in part, and some part but moderately uneven, principally township 6, range 3, of Phelps and Gorham's purchase. Its streams are 5 mile creek, and some head branches of the Conhocton, and some that run to the N. end of the Crooked Lake, supplying a pretty competent number of mill-seats. It was erected in 1813, from the W. part of Pulteney, and has a small Village, which very properly takes the name of the Town. Population, 1377: 300 farmers, 2 traders, 71 mechanics; 13 foreigners; 5 free blacks: taxable property, \$76952: 10 schools, 5 months in 12; \$69.03; 293; 308: 265 electors, 3222 acres improved land, 1608 cattle, 184 horses, 2147 sheep: 7654 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 distilleries, 1 ashery. L.A.C., J.D.

PREBLE, a Post-Township of Cortlandt County, 7 miles N. of Homer, or 9 from the site of the County buildings, 24 miles S. of Salina, and 138 W. from Albany; bounded N. by Tully of Onondaga County, E. by Truxton, S. by Homer, W. by Cayuga County. It comprises the SE. quarter of the Military Township of Tully, and is 5 miles square. The waters are small streams of the Tioughnioga creek.—The surface is considerably hilly, the hills ranging N. and S.; but there are fine and extensive vallies, the soil a yellowish gravelly loam, warm and productive, with a mixture of slate and limestone. The hills are good for pasture, and the soil well adapted for grass. It was first settled in 1800, by Yankee, Dutch and German farmers, who are represented by Correspondents as industrious, thriving husbandmen. There are several small ponds; and a spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, attracts some notice.—The timber is maple, beech, bass, elm,

with some hemlock and pine in a few places; and on the highest ridges are groves of chesnut, oak and walnut. The land is held by right of soil. There is a Church for Methodists, and one for Presbyterians. Scott was erected from the W. half of this Town. Population, 1257; taxable property, \$113357; electors, 222; 4817 acres of improved land, 917 cattle, 214 horses, 1967 sheep: 10128 yards of cloth; 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, and 2 asheries: school districts, 6; schools kept 7 months in 12; \$233.75 public monies received in 1821; No. children between 5 and 15, 419; No. that received instruction in the schools that year, 476. The Tully, now *Preble Flats*, extend N. and S. through this township, averaging about 2 miles in width. The distances above are reckoned from the Post-Office.

J.B.P., J.O., R.D.T.

PRE-EMPTION LINE, see MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS.

PRESCOTT'S FACTORY, see WATERVLIET.

PRESCOTT, U. C., lies opposite OGDENSBURGH.

PRESQUE ISLE, now Erie, Pa., see L. ERIE, and PA. TRIANGLE.

PRESTON, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 5 miles W. of Norwich, [that is, from the centre of this town to the County town, or the court house,] bounded N. by Plymouth, E. by Norwich, S. by Oxford, W. by Macdonough. Since the publication of the first edition of this Work, Macdonough has been erected from the W. half of the former T. of Preston, now restricted to the 14th, of the '20 townships.' The soil is of a good quality, covered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, basswood, elm, cherry, &c., is well watered by springs and rivulets, and produces good crops of wheat, rye, oats, grass, &c. The only streams are some small branches of Chenango river. Population, 1092: 169 farmers, and 33 mechanics; 1 slave: taxable property, \$137690: 11 schools, kept 5 months; \$150.55; 334; 455: 221

electors; 6935 acres of improved land; 1725 cattle, 271 horses, 2368 sheep: 15683 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, and 2 distilleries. L.C.,A.K.

PRESTON HOLLOW P. O., see RENSSELAERVILLE.

PRIDEAUX BAY, see BRADDOCK'S BAY, and GREECE.

PRINCE'S BAY, celebrated for its oysters, see WESTFIELD.

PRINCETOWN, a Post-Township of Schenectady County, 7 miles W. of *Schenectady*, and 20 NW. of Albany; bounded N. by Montgomery County, E. by Schenectady, S. by Albany County, W. by Duanesburgh. Its extent N. and S. is near 10 miles, and 2 to 6 in width. Norman's kill, which rises in Duanesburgh, runs several miles across the S. end of this town; and there are some small streamlets in the N. that run into the Mohawk. The lands are of various qualities, and the surface is very much diversified, but it offers little to demand minute detail. The Post-Office is on the Cherry-Valley turnpike, 16 miles from Albany, and 7 from Schenectady.— There are 7 school-houses, in which schools are kept 9 months in 12.— Population, 1073: 7 free blacks; 2 *slaves*: taxable property, \$133361; electors, 189; 7645 acres of improved land; 1138 cattle, 346 horses, 1537 sheep: 4459 yards of cloth: 1 saw mill. The hills of this town, command a fine view of the Valley of the Hudson, and of the ridges of arable lands in the E. part of Columbia County. The traveller, or tourist, fond of extensive views of this sort, speckled with forests and farms, and a pleasing diversity, would be gratified with some prospects from the hills near Netterville's, on the Cherry-Valley turnpike. Better views may be had, farther W. and more remote from the road, and much better, even in Duanesburgh, but remote from this road. G.F.Y.,A.C.

PROSPECT HILL, see SCHODAC, HUDSON, and FLATEBUSH.

PROSPECT HILL P. O., see PITTS-TOWN.

PROVIDENCE, a Post-Township on the W. line of Saratoga County, 15 miles NW. of *Ballston Spa*, 42 from Albany, and 20 N. of Schenectady; bounded N. by Edinburgh, E. by Greenfield, S. by Galway, W. by Montgomery County. It is about 7 miles N. and S., and 6 in extent E. and West. The NEastern part is broken by high hills, and the general surface is uneven. There are some marshes, and 1 small pond. The waters supply abundance of mill-seats; and there are 3 small creeks that run W., uniting near the W. line, passing to the Sacandaga, at Sir William Johnson's old Fish-house, in the town of Northampton. The Sacandaga crosses the NW. corner, for a short distance, and passes northerly into Edinburgh. The lands are held by different tenures; some in fee simple, and some by leases on various conditions; and the inhabitants, principally farmers, manufacture the most of their clothing in the household way. The roads are numerous, and pretty good, and the country is called very healthy. Its pastures are very fine, and the lands are, in general, better adapted for grass than grain. The Kayaderoseras mountain extends across this town. The Post-Office is in the SW. corner, 16 miles NW. of Ballston Spa. The Baptists, and Friends, have each a meeting house, and there is a small library. Population, 1515: 255 farmers, 40 mechanics; 1 foreigner not naturalized; 1 free black; no *slaves*: taxable property, \$84346: 9 schools, 6 months in 12; \$252.33; 450; 513: 205 electors; 8806 acres of improved land; 1532 cattle, 320 horses, 2822 sheep: 16274 yards of cloth; 3 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery. c.w.,s.s.B.

PROVINCIAL PATENT, 1764, 26000 acres, then in Albany County, now in Hartford, Washington County.

PUCKER STREET, see KNOX.

PULPIT POINT, see DRESDEN.

PULTENEY, a Post-Township of Steuben County, 16 miles N. of *Bath*, 230

W. of Albany, bounded N. by Jerusalem of Ontario County, E. by the Crooked lake, S. by Urbana, W. by Prattsburgh. It is in the 2d range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, township No. 6, a small town, and has nothing to merit a long description.—The land is broken along the lake, for the general character of which see the adjoining towns. The timber consists of beech, maple, and other deciduous forest trees, of a large growth. The settlements are of recent date, none being prior to 1807. Five-mile creek, a good mill-stream of the Conhocton, runs centrally from the NE. part, where it rises, to the SW. corner; and there are some small mill streams, that fall into Crooked lake. This town is about 8 miles SE. of *Penn-Yan*, around which, as a centre, it is proposed to form a new county. Population, 1162: 243 farmers, 2 traders, 36 mechanics; 7 foreigners; 4 free blacks, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$46189: 10 schools, 5 months in 12; \$123.23; 357; 348: 234 electors; 3934 acres improved land; 1605 cattle, 250 horses, 2774 sheep: 8620 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 3 distilleries, 2 asheries.

C.A., J.N.

PULTENEY ESTATE, see MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS.

PULTENEY LAND OFFICE, see GENEVA and WOLCOTT.

PULTENEYVILLE P. O., see WILLIAMSON.

PUMPKIN SWAMP, see GOSHEN.

PUTNAM, a Township in the NE. extremity of Washington County, 30 miles N. of *Sandy Hill*; bounded N. by Essex County, E. by Lake Champlain, or the State of Vermont, S. by Dresden, W. by Lake George. It is 10 miles in length N. and S., and has a medial width of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Comprising the tongue, or narrow ridge of land between the two lakes, its surface is necessarily hilly or mountainous, and the soil of little value. The N. end of this town approaches Ticonderoga, within 4 miles, and it has been the scene of some fighting. Putnam was erected in 1806, and named in honor of the late General Putnam, who saw much hard service in this vicinity. This town was divided in 1822, and Dresden erected from the S. part, the present population of which is unknown. That of Putnam, in 1820, was as below: and it is proper to observe, that all the statistical particulars, include the present share of Dresden. Population of Putnam in 1820, 892: 164 farmers, 10 mechanics; 47 foreigners not naturalized: taxable property, \$76638: 9 schools, 6 months in 12; \$70.22; 216; 242; 152 electors, 2066 acres improved land: 741 cattle, 123 horses, 1203 sheep: 5603 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 2 asheries. The Kayaderosseras mountain, which extends into Saratoga County, seems here at its greatest elevation, and to be the same ridge. Geological authorities, are often at war with facts. S.T., E.W.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

PUTNAM COUNTY, was erected in 1812, from the S. part of Dutchess County. It comprises 5 Townships, and is situated in N. Lat. $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and about 10' E. Long. from the meridian of New-York: bounded N. by the County of Dutchess, E. by Connecticut, S. by the County of Westchester, W. by the Hudson, or the County of Orange. It is 12 miles in breadth, N. and S., and 21 in length, with an area of 252 square miles, or 161280 acres.

Towns. Post Off. Pop. Imp, land.

Villages, Post-Offices, &c.

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|-------|--|
| CARMEL | P.T. | 2247 | 19983 | <i>Carmel V.</i> , 103 m. S. of Albany; Shaw's & Mahopack Ponds. |
| Kent | P.T. | 1801 | 12370 | 5 m. N. of Carmel V., 103 S. of Albany; White & other Ponds. |
| Patterson | P.T. | 1578 | 12687 | Patterson V., or 'the City'; 8 miles NE. of Carmel Village. |
| Phillipstown | P.T. | 3733 | 15084 | Cold Spring V. & Landing; Bull Hill, Break-Neck, &c. |
| South-East | P.T. | 1909 | 18989 | S. East, or Milltown V., on Croton C., 6 m. E. of Carmel. |

The face of the country is uneven and hilly, and the south-western part may be called mountainous, being traversed by the mountain ranges of the Highlands. 'There is a range of mountains, commencing at the river, in the SW. extremity of Phillipstown, and running in a NEasterly direction, across that town and Kent, and extending into Dutchess County, growing broader, but less elevated, as it extends in that direction. The residue of the County may be called good land, but uneven, with some exceptions, of flat handsome land.' The mountains abound with Iron ore, of a good quality, apparently inexhaustible. These mines supply 5 bloomeries, besides great quantities of ore sent to New-York. But for the expense of land carriage, these mines might yield large sums annually to their proprietors. The 'West Point Foundry,' is situated in Phillips, and is one of the most extensive in the United States, being liberally patronized by the General Government. There are mines of plumbago, but the specimens I have seen are of inferior quality. Sulphur is found, and pyrites of iron, suitable for the manufacture of copperas. There is a paper mill, in the Town of Southeast, and there are plenty of mechanics, and small mechanical establishments, in every part. The inhabitants are household manufacturers, frugal, temperate and industrious. Croton Creek, is the largest water of this County. One branch rises in Dutchess County, and 2 in Kent, and they unite on the S. border of the County. There are a great many small natural ponds, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 miles in extent. There are 8 of these in Carmel, all discharging into Croton creek, though on the maps, Mahopack is made to discharge into Peekskill. *Carmel Village*, the capital of this County, is pleasantly situated on the bank of Shaw's pond, a clear sheet of water, 1 mile over, in the NE. corner of the Town of Carmel. Here are the County buildings, a pleasant hamlet of 20 dwellings, a Post-Office, some mills, stores, shops, &c. The next in size, is the hamlet called 'the City,' in Paterson, of 15 dwellings. Cold Spring Landing, in Phillipstown, and one on the W. branch of Croton creek, in Southeast, where are fine sites for water-works, have also the distinction of being called 'Villages.'

Statistics.—Townships, 5; Post-Offices, 5; Population, 11268: of which are whites, 11058; free blacks, 166; *slaves*, 49; foreigners not naturalized, 39: persons employed in agriculture, 1996; in commerce, 35; in manufactures, 655: there are 79113 acres of improved land, 11089 neat cattle, 1914 horses, 14083 sheep;—and 77321 yards of cloth were made in the household way in 1821. Taxable property, \$1,746,602. There are 33 grist mills, 40 saw mills, 3 oil mills, 14 fulling mills, 8 carding machines, 6 iron works, 2 trip hammers, and 8 distilleries. No. of electors, 1887; 65 school districts, and 2420 children received instruction in the schools: public monies received in 1821, \$1441.63. Putnam elects 1 Member to the House of Assembly; and, in conjunction with Westchester, 1 Representative to Congress: Ratio of increase in population, per annum, 3 per cent.

PUTNAM CREEK P.O., see SCAROON.
PUTNAM'S ROCK, see CORNWALL,
and HAGUE.

Q.

QUAKER-HILL P.O., see PAWLING.
QUAKER SPRINGS, see SARATOGA.
QUARANTINE GROUND, see CAS-
ELETOWN.
QUEBEC, L. C., see ALTITUDES AND

ELEVATIONS, and ST. LAWRENCE
RIVER.

QUEEN ANNE'S CHAPEL, see FLO-
RIDA.

QUEENSBURY, a large Township of
Warren County, on the N. side of the
Hudson, 58 miles N. of Albany, 5
NW. of Sandy-Hill, 8 S. of *Caldwell*:
bounded N. by Caldwell and Bolton,
E. by Fort Anne and Kingsbury of
Washington County, S. by the Hud-

sen, or Saratoga County, W. by Luzerne. It extends N. and S. about 13 miles, and has a medial width of near 6. The soil in the W. is a loose sand, timbered with pitch and yellow pine, and the E. part a strong and productive loam, with extensive pine plains. Its general surface is level, or moderately uneven, but there is a range of mountains, or high hills, along the W. line, and *French Mountain* is of no mean elevation. There are some extensive Cranberry marshes, and several small ponds, *French Pond*, the largest, being near French mountain, and 2 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in extent. Halfway Brook, rises here, and runs E. to Wood Creek, and there are some other small mill-streams. The Friends have a Meeting in this town, 2 miles N. of the Village of Glen's Falls, at which place there is a Presbyterian church. Iron ore abounds in the mountains, and lime-stone along the river.

The Post-Village of *Glen's Falls*,* situated at the Falls, on the N. bank of the Hudson, on a fine plain, is a pleasant, busy little place, 3 miles W. of Sandy-Hill, having a church, school-house, several mills, a toll-bridge, and a handsome collection of about 100 houses, stores, &c. About 3 miles N., at a place called *The Ridge*, there is a little Village of some 20 houses; and at 5 miles, another, called *Oneida*, having about the same number. The road from Saratoga Springs to Lake George, leads through this town, crossing the Hudson at *Glen's Falls*, a charming cataract, where the waters of that river fall over a rock of second-

dary lime-stone, in beautiful cascades. The descent is 37 feet, exclusive of a dam of 5 feet, immediately at the head of the Falls, over which the water descends in an entire sheet, the whole width of the river. There is an Island of rock just below this fall, by which the waters are separated into 2 channels, over which the bridge is thrown. A Feeder, itself a navigable Canal, extends from the Hudson, 2 miles above Glen's Falls, through that Village and Sandy-Hill, to the Champlain Canal, which it enters in Kingsbury, 2 miles above the Village of Fort Edward. It is about 7 miles long, is fed by a dam of 12 feet across the Hudson, 770 feet long, where it has a guard lock, and there are to be 13 locks near the E. end, supplying water for the main Canal navigation, and water-power for hydraulic works. For some historic notices, see the 1st edition of this Work. In the seams of the horizontal lime-rock, on the island below the Falls, there are some curious excavations, water-worn, well worth a little attention from tourists. Population, 2433 : 516 farmers, 81 mechanics, 20 traders; 13 foreigners; 3 free blacks, 3 slaves: taxable property, \$289110 : 21 schools, 4 months in 12; \$225.21; 625; 312 : 506 electors, 10960 acres improved land, 1504 cattle, 359 horses, 3447 sheep : 14214 yards of cloth : 4 grist mills, 26 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 trip hammer.

H.B.,M.P.,W.R.,J.V.

QUEENSBURY PATENT, 1762, 23000 acres, is in Warren County.

QUEENS COUNTY.

QUEENS COUNTY, on Nassau, or Long-Island, is of the same date as KINGS COUNTY, which see. It is situated near the W. end of Long-Island, Westchester County, and the Island and County of New-York;—being bounded northerly by East River and L. Island Sound, E. by Suffolk County, southerly by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Kings County. The area may be about $355\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 227520 acres. The greatest width of the Island here, from extreme to extreme points of land, is 22 miles; the nearest approximation of water, from the opposite sides, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Situated between $40^{\circ} 34'$ and $40^{\circ} 55'$ N. Latitude; $04'$ E. and $36'$ E. Longitude from New-York.

* In the 1st edition *Glenville*, but there is now a Post-Town of that name.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|--------------|---------|-------|------------|--|
| Flushing | P.O.1 | 2363 | 12527 | Alley P.O., 16 m. f. N.Y.; Flushing V.; Monumental Oaks. |
| Hempstead | P.T. | 5939 | 22268 | Hempstead V.; Jerusalem V.; Rockaway, 22 m. f. N.Y. |
| Jamaica | P.T. | 2292 | 11049 | Jamaica V., 12 m. f. N.Y.; Jamaica Bay; Race Course. |
| Newtown | | 2158 | 11584 | Newtown V. & Landing; Horll Gatt; 8 m. f. New-York. |
| N. HEMPSTEAD | P.T.1 | 3249 | 29360 | Queens C.H.; Head-of-Cow-Neck P.O.; Sands's Point. |
| Oyster-Bay | P.T.! | 5518 | 30734 | Oyster-Bay South P.O.; Jericho P.O.; Buckram P.O.; [Moscheto Cove P.O.; Indian Forts. |
| | 10 | 21519 | 118022 | |

The *County of Queens*, has little remarkable for general description, according to my plan of summary notice, but furnishes much for minute detail, in its Topography, which see. The soil is considerably diversified, and an elevated tract of sandy plain pervades the whole. *Harbor-Hill*, the highest land on the Island, is in North-Hempstead, and presents a summit of 319 feet altitude, above high water mark. It is the first land discovered by mariners, approaching Sandy Hook, from the eastward. Its bays, inlets, coves, &c., &c., are very numerous, and supply many tide-mills for making flour, of high celebrity in the market of New-York. Flushing bay and harbor, Little Neck bay, Cow bay, Hempstead bay and harbor, Oyster bay and harbor, and Cold Spring bay and harbor, are on the N. side of Queens County, the last of which forms the boundary toward Suffolk County. Horll Gatt is in the East River, between the Counties of New-York and Queens. On the S., or Atlantic side of Long-Island, *Jamaica Bay*, *Rockaway Beach*, *Hog Island*, and many other places demand a passing note, and *South Bay* commences, stretching all along the coast from Rockaway to Southampton, in which let us merge some hundreds of names of points, islands, coves, inlets, beaches, salt marshes, bays, &c., and say no more about them. The *Indian Ports*, and *Squaw Islands*, noticed under *Oyster Bay*, are interesting points of our antiquities. Along the N. shore, the tide rises from 6 to 7 feet 8 inches, though the latter only occurs in Cow bay, where the oceanic currents are impeded by islands, and the narrowing of the Sound, as well as by its zig-gag course. A Light House was erected by the General Government, in 1809, at Sands's Point, the northern extremity of Cow-Neck. The *Court-House* is in *North Hempstead*, 4 miles NW. of Hempstead Village, 10 S. of the Light House, 9 E. of Jamaica, 21 from New-York. The location of this building, is an admirable comment on the too common adherence to geographical centres, regardless of those of population and business. The history of Queens County, is very interesting to the minute inquirer; and it deserves notice that this is one of the four Counties, in which the Episcopal church was established, *by law*, prior to the late Revolution: the other three were New-York, Richmond, and Westchester. This County has been represented in all the Legislative Assemblies of this Colony and State, since 1691: but it was not represented in the Provincial Convention, nor in the Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, in May 1775; a majority of the inhabitants continuing loyal to Great Britain. A copy of the Duke's laws, is still preserved in the Town Clerk's Office of North Hempstead, in MS., with the original signatures. The Legislature, which convened in 1702, held its session in Jamaica. The Quakers, who erect no monuments to the memory of the dead, nor to perpetuate the memory of any event, regard, with lively interest, some ancient oaks, yet living, in the Town of Flushing, under whose shade George Fox, the venerable Apostle of that sect, preached, in 1672. See OYSTER BAY. The civil divisions of this County have undergone no material alteration, since 1788, and there has been no increase of the number of towns.

Statistics.—Queens elects 2 Members of Assembly; and, with Suffolk, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 1st district: Towns, 6; Post-

Post-Offices, 10; Population, 21519: ratio of increase per annum, last 6 years, 2 per cent: number of persons employed in agriculture, 4130; in manufactures, 1119; in commerce, 102; foreigners not naturalized, 52; free blacks, 2648; *slaves*, 559: taxable property, personal, \$1556872; total, \$5,876,775: school districts, 55; schools average 11 months in 12; public monies in 1821, for support of common schools, \$2867.56; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 5169; *whole* number taught in the schools that year, 2127: electors, 4215; acres of improved land, 118022; cattle, 14457; horses, 5282; sheep, 21357: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 98765: grist mills, 44; saw mills, 21; oil mills, 3; fulling mills, 15; carding machines, 16; cotton and woollen factories, 3; distilleries, 2.

☞ The United States' Census of 1820, returned the whole population of this County, in the aggregate, without noting that of the several towns, respectively: The numbers in the above table, are therefore only estimates, as respects the inhabitants in each town, apportioning the population of the several towns, in 1820, by the number of their electors in 1821.

QUEENS COURT HOUSE VILLAGE, see N. HEMPSTEAD.

QUEENSTON, U. C., is on the W. bank of Niagara river, opposite Lewiston.

R.

RACE COURSE, see JAMAICA.

RACKET RIVER, a very considerable stream, that enters the E. bank of the St. Lawrence, 2 miles above St. Regis, near the intersection of the boundary line between Canada and the United States. It rises in the mountainous country westward of L. Champlain, near the head waters of the Hudson and Black rivers, running through Macomb's purchase, Potsdam, Louisville, and Massena. It is a very deep, crooked, sluggish stream, for a considerable part of its whole length, and runs through several large ponds. When it arrives within about 50 miles of the St. Lawrence, it becomes very rapid, and continues about 30 miles. Within that distance, there are several large cataracts, where it falls 200 feet in a short distance. When it arrives at Louisville, 20 miles from its mouth, it becomes smooth, and affords good navigation for boats of five tons burden, to the St. Lawrence, whence boat navigation is good to Montreal. In Potsdam, it is about 250 yards broad, in Massena 16 rods, and its whole comparative course is about 120 miles. See the above named Towns, and PARISHVILLE and HOPKINTON.

RAMAPO RIVER, or RINGWOOD, a branch of the Passaic river of New-Jersey, rises in the SE. of Orange County, and runs S. across the W. angle of Rockland, also in this State, where it enters New-Jersey. It is a very valuable stream for mills, abounding with rapids and falls, on which are erected several of the extensive Iron Works, noticed in the Topography, under Munroe and Hampstead. Its whole course, in this state, may be about 23 miles.

RAMAPO WORKS P. O., see HAMPSTEAD.

RAMAPO, or RAMEPAGH PATENT, was granted in 1697, 1200 acres, then in Orange County, now in Rockland and Orange, and part in New-Jersey.

RAM ISLAND, see SOUTHOLD.

RANDEL'S MAP, see NEW-YORK.

RANDOLPH HILLS, see WINDSOR and SANDFORD.

RANSOM'S GROVE, see CLARENCE.

RAPELJE'S PATENT, granted in 1775, 30000 acres, in Tryon County, now in Masonville, Sidney, and Tompkins, Delaware County.

RATHBUN VILLAGE, see MILTON.

RATTLESNAKE MOUNTAIN, see CALDWELL.

RAVEN HILL, see ELIZABETHTOWN.

RAWSONVILLE, or FONDA'S BUSH, see BROADALBIN.

READING, a Post-Township at the NE. extremity of Steuben County, 25 miles NE. of Bath, 223 W. of Albany, bounded N. by Milo, E. by the Seneca Lake, or Seneca and Tomp-

kias Counties. S. by Catharines of Tioga County, W. by Jersey, Tyrone, and Barrington of Steuben County.—It is formed of the gore of land lying between the pre-emption line and the Seneca Lake, and is 14 miles long N. and S., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at the S. end, 3 at the N. end. The land is generally level, smooth, and free from stone, of an excellent quality, and well watered. It is watered by 2 good mill streams, *Bigstream* and *Rockstream*, coming from the NW. and SW. corners, and entering the lake near the centre of the E. line, about 100 rods asunder. There is a great variety of timber, consisting principally of oak, pine, walnut, chesnut, ash, beech, maple, large quantities of which, especially of the oak and pine, are annually sawed for market. Along the Lake shore are quarries of very excellent building stone, much used at Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, &c., for buildings, locks, &c. There are 2 Post-Offices, *Reading P. O.*, (indicated in calling this a Post-Town,) in the N. part, and *Rockstream P. O.*, near the centre, 219, and 223 miles from Albany. 26 from Bath. The *Falls of Rockstream*, little known, merit notice as a singular and interesting natural curiosity, as well on account of the height of the cataract, near 140 feet, as of the geological structure of the rocks that form its walls. This cataract is situated at the foot of a rapid of about a half mile, where the water comes dashing over craggy rocks and steeps, and here leaps, almost perpendicularly, into a basin of 8 to 10 rods diameter, separated from the Lake by a stream of some 30 rods in length, over the mass of matter removed hither by this stream. The rock is a clay slate, imbedding masses of a siliceous or calcareous stone, singularly situated, and the whole well worthy the notice of scientific tourists. Native alum has been found, and iron ore is supposed to exist here. The oak trees, of this town merit a passing notice. A White Oak, was lately measured by a Correspondent, who found it to be 17 feet six inches in cir-

cumference, 6 feet from the ground.—It is tall, straght, perfectly erect, and appears to be entirely sound, tapering very little for 50 feet. The timber is generally very large, and no where exceeded in stature and beauty, in this state. The NW. corner of this town is 7 miles SE. of *Penn-Yan*, around which there will probably be some more political carving. There is a small village, or hamlet, of 30 to 40 houses, 3 miles N. of the centre, called *Reading V.*, or Decaturville; and *Rockstream V.*, near the centre, busy little places, the latter having about 30 houses,—2 centres instead of one, just large enough to divide the business, and make me some extra labor, in noting 2 places, where the surrounding farmers' wives, and their daughters, can learn the newest fashions, instead of one, the Yankee custom, and a very good one. They are about 26 miles from Bath, and 15 and 18 from Penn-Yan. Population in 1810, 1210; in 1820, 3009: 561 farmers, 2 traders, 152 mechanics; 10 foreigners not naturalized; 12 free blacks, 2 slaves: taxable property, \$110353: 15 schools, 6 months in 12; \$134.79; 837; 782: 537 electors, 15010 acres improved land, 3784 cattle, 640 horses, 10203 sheep: 22142 yards cloth: 9 grist mills, 16 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 3 distilleries, 5 asheries. E.B., P.M., E.C.

REDFIELD, a Post-Township of Oswego County 30 miles NW. of Rome, 18 E. of *Richland V.*, and 142 NW. from Albany; bounded N. by Jefferson County, E. by Lewis County, southerly by Florence and Williamstown, W. by Orwell. This town comprises 2 townships, Redfield and Arcadia, on the Maps published by the Surveyor-General—Nos. 7 and 12 of the Boylston Purchase—being 6 miles E. and W., and about 14 in length. It has the Black river turnpike, from Rome to Brownville, lengthwise through the Town, which is about equi-distant between these two places; and there are some other roads. It is well watered by Salmon river of L.

Ontario, running W. across the S. part, and by a main branch coming from the N. through the central part. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats. The surface is but moderately uneven, or quite level, and has much of a rich mold soil, rather moist for grain. The forest trees are of various kinds, and a very great growth. The Falls of Salmon River, are about 6 miles W. of Johnson's, on the State Road, in this town: See ORWELL.—Population, 336; 98 farmers, 15 mechanics; 4 foreigners; 1 free black: taxable property, \$79702: 3 schools, 4 months in 12; \$77.34; 112; 121: 56 electors; 1340 acres of improved land: 475 cattle, 58 horses, 574 sheep: 2871 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 asheries. N.T., J.G., N.S.

REDHOOK, a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Dutchess County, 23 miles N. of Poughkeepsie, 20 S. of Hudson; bounded N. by Columbia Co., E. by Milan, S. by Rhinebeck, W. by the Hudson River. It is a very opulent Township, and was erected in June, 1812, from the N. half of Rhinebeck, after the description of the latter town had been printed, in the 1st edition of this Work. The soil near the river is a clayey loam, in some parts a stiff clay, more loamy back from the river, rising in easy swells of a warm gravelly loam, with intermediate tracts of fine mold. The whole is under high cultivation, a country pleasingly diversified, and adorned by many elegant seats of men of wealth, along the river. Among these may be named those of John H. Livingston, P. H. Livingston, J. Livingston, R. S. Livingston, J. Stevens, Mrs. Montgomery, J. R. Livingston, and Gen. Armstrong. Sawkill, a valuable mill stream, runs across the centre, to the Hudson, supplying mill power, and there is also a small stream near the upper Village, in the NW. corner, on which are 2 factories, and a grist mill and saw mill. This Town has 3 fine Post-Villages, and several Landings on the Hudson. Upper

Redhook Landing, in the NW. corner, has a Post-Office, 30 houses, 2 good Landings, 4 stores, 2 woollen factories, an Episcopal and Presbyterian church, and is a place of very considerable business. Upper Redhook Village, on the post road, 5 miles E. of the Landings, is a neat Village, with a Post-Office, a church, an Academy, and 3 stores. Lower Redhook Village, 3 miles S. of the above, also on the post road, has a Post-Office, a Dutch Reformed Church, 2 stores, and several neat dwelling-houses: it has 2 Landings, about 2½ miles W. of it. The above Post-Offices, on the official table of 1822, are named Redhook P. O., Redhook Landing P. O., and Upper Redhook P. O. Population, 2714: persons engaged in agriculture, 45? 33 in commerce, and 146 in manufactures; 113 free blacks; 182 slaves! taxable property, \$619003: twelve schools, 11 months in 12; \$369.35; 734; 327, a great falling off from the whole number: 526 electors; 17730 acres improved land; 2329 cattle, 752 horses, 6406 sheep: 17649 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, and 1 distillery. J.R., C.L.

REDHOOK LANDING P. O., see REDHOOK.

RED HOOK, see BROOKLYN.

REMSEN, a Post-Township in the NE. angle of Oneida County, 16 to 35 miles N. of Utica, and 90 from Albany; bounded N. by Lewis County, E. by Herkimer County, S. by Trenton, W. by Steuben and Boonville.—Black river runs westward across this town; and Cincinnati creek eastward across the S. end, on which are a grist mill, saw mill and fulling mill. The W. Canada creek forms a part of the E. boundary, and there are some other small mill-streams. The soil is generally good, and but moderately uneven. This town was first settled in 1793, and in 1798 had 22 families; in 1811, 97: population in 1810, 489. There are 4 school-houses, used also for meetings for worship. The lands are

held in fee, and some by durable leases; but the greater part is unsettled, owned by persons in New-York.—The State road from Johnstown to the Black river country, is here intersected by the Utica turnpike, 21 miles from Utica, and 5 N. of the Village, noticed below. *Remsen Village and Post-Office*, are on the Cincinnati creek, 16 miles from Utica, 55 from Johnstown, where there are 10 or 12 houses, stores, inns, and a large tannery. The distance from Albany, is by the State road from Johnstown to the Black river country. Two springs issue in this town, within a half mile of each other, and run in opposite di-

rections, one to Black river, and the other to W. Canada creek; and it appears to me, that a Canal will by-and-by be formed from Black river, above the High Falls, in Turin, locked down to the Mohawk river, along the valley of W. Canada creek. See ONEIDA COUNTY. Population, 912: 236 farmers, 3 traders, 38 mechanics; 77 foreigners; 15 free blacks: taxable property, \$96566: 4 schools, kept 9 months in 12; \$151.63; 286; 230: 143 electors, 2270 acres of improved land, 801 cattle, 133 horses, 1164 sheep: 3702 yards cloth: 2 saw mills, 1 grist mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 4 asheries. H.F.,S.H.

RENSELAER COUNTY.

RENSELAER COUNTY, is situated on the E. side of the Hudson, opposite Albany, 155 miles N. of New-York, and is bounded N. by Washington County, E. by the States of Vermont and Massachusetts, S. by Columbia County, W. by the Hudson river, or the Counties of Albany and Saratoga. Its area is about 572½ square miles, or 366240 acres. Situated between 42° 26' and 42° 55' N. Latitude; 14' E. and 44' E. Longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Im Land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|--------------|-----------|------|----------|--|
| Berlin | P.T. | 1986 | 12367 | Berlin V., 20 miles ESE. of Troy; Berlin Hollow. |
| Brunswick | | 2318 | 18302 | 6 miles E. of Troy; Poesten Kill; Tomhanoc Creek. |
| Grafton | P.T. | 1611 | 8189 | 11 m. E. of Troy; Quackenkill, and several small ponds. |
| Greenbush | P.T. | 2764 | 15161 | Greenbush V. & P.O.; Ferry; U. S. Cantonment; Bath V. |
| Hoosac | P.T.1 | 3373 | 23202 | Hoosac Corners V.; Hoosac Falls V. & P.O.; Hoosac R. |
| Lansingburgh | P.T. | 2035 | 3314 | Lansingburgh V., 330 h.. 3 m. N. of Troy; Speigletown. |
| Nassau | P.T.1 | 2873 | 13796 | Nassau V., 11 m. f. Albany; Brainard's Bridge V. & P.O. |
| Petersburgh | P.T. | 2248 | 12675 | Rensselaer's Mills V., 18 m. E. of Troy; Bald Mountain. |
| Pittstown | P.T.1 | 3772 | 30833 | 15 m. NE. of Troy; Pittstown V.; Tomhanoc V. & P.O. |
| Sand-Lake | P.T. | 3302 | 15656 | Sandlake V. & L.; Rensselaer V. & Glass Works. |
| Schaghticoke | P.T. | 2522 | 14364 | Schaghticoke V., 10 m. N. of Troy; Hoosac R; Sch. Flats. |
| Schodac | P.T.2 | 3493 | 23233 | S. Landing V. & P.O., 9 m. S. of Albany; Castleton P.O. |
| Stephentown | P.T. | 2592 | 16996 | S. Hollow, 21 m. SE. of Troy; Dairy Farms; Slate quar. |
| TROY | P.T. | 5264 | 2773 | Troy City; Adamsville; Mt. Ida, & Falls; Mt. Olym- pus; Dam; Albia V. |
| | | 18 | 40153 | 211276 |

The *County of Rensselaer*, has a very great diversity of soil, and of surface. The eastern part is considerably hilly, in some part mountainous, though not of the loftiest grade of summits, or continuous ridges; while the general character is broken and hilly. But where the hills aspire most to the mountain character, the vallies are extensive; and the alluvial flats are of considerable extent, presenting a soil deep, warm and fertile. There are large tracts of sand, of gravel, some clay, and argillaceous loam,—and tracts of wet uplands, covered with a luxuriant growth of lofty white-pine, variously intermixed with hemlock, maple, ash, cherry, beech and birch; forming a most singular admixture of evergreen and deciduous trees. And the skilful farmer finds all the varieties of soil, which these contrarieties of forest vegetation would seem to indicate. This County embraces the E. half of the Hudson, with the head of sloop navigation, rather below, than above Troy. The small streams that

supply abundance of mill-seats, are well spread over the County. Hoosac river, the largest, enters the E. bank of the Hudson, near the northern extremity of the County, after a very devious course, and having received several other creeks. The main branch rises in Massachusetts, crosses the SW. corner of Vermont into Rensselaer County, receives Little Hoosac creek, and bearing north, receives Walloomscoic creek, just as it crosses into Washington County; then turns SW. into Rensselaer, and receives Tomhanoc creek near its mouth. The Poesten-kill, or creek, which enters the Hudson in Troy, waters the central part, and affords many fine mill-seats. Wynants, Ticken and Moordenar's creeks, lie farther S.; and the SEastern part sends some small waters into COLUMBIA COUNTY, which see. The Falls of Poesten-kill are entitled to eminent notice, as well for their great height and interesting scenery, as for their contiguity to the Hudson, and the populous and flourishing Towns on its shores. The whole of this County, except the 3 northern towns, Schaghticoke, Pittstown and Hoosac, and the N. end of Lansingburgh, is comprised within the extensive Patent of Rensselaerwyck, as is Albany County also. This County had partial settlements at a very early period of our history, and has long sustained a very considerable population. A very interesting and instructive geological and agricultural survey of this County, was taken by Professor Eaton, under the direction and at the expense of Stephen Van Rensselaer, 'the Patroon,' in 1821, to which I may refer my readers for more minute information than comports with the plan of this Work.—The County of Rensselaer is all of the transition formation, according to Prof. Eaton, except 2 small tracts of the secondary, in Schaghticoke and Greenbush, terms, however, and distinctions, of little general importance, since even geologists are puzzled to draw their lines of distinction. The regular strata of rock, are classed by the same authority, as follows: Metalliferous Limestone, Argillite, Graywacke, [Grauwacke?] and Red Sand stone, such as that of the Kaatsbergs, the last of which is of rare occurrence, seen only in Nassau, Grafton and Sand-Lake. The *basis rock* of the *Petersburgh Mountain*, [called by my Correspondents the *Bald Mountains*,] which he says extends N. and S., nearly across the County, the highest near the centre, subsiding into moderate hills at the N. and S., is graywacke, resting on argillite; of the *Williamstown Mountain*, along the E. border, *argillite*; and of the *Little Hoosac Valley*, extending through Hoosac, Petersburgh, Berlin and Stephentown, noticed under those towns, 'one continued range of *metalliferous lime-stone*.' Slate, for roofing houses, is found in Hoosac and Stephentown, and there are some iron pyrites, sulphurets of iron, and some little localities of iron ore, but none yet discovered of much importance. The Nitrogen Springs, of Hoosac, are at least a curiosity, and there are several sulphuretted hydrogen springs, besides those of Greenbush, but of no importance. Epsom salts effloresce on the clay banks of the Hudson, in Lansingburgh. Marle, of superior quality, is found in the NW. corner of Sand-Lake, and some also in Schaghticoke. Quarries of graywacke, making very good building stone, are extensively worked, in Troy, and there are some quarries of roof-slate, in the same Township. This County has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$250 a year from the treasury, and is doing much good, aided by the liberality of the 'Patroon,' and by the zeal and industry of many very enterprizing and intelligent farmers, and men of science. The dairy business, a money making operation of practical farmers, is no where better understood in this State, than in the eastern towns of this County. See STEPHENTOWN. Rensselaerwyck, is separately described. The County of Rensselaer has taken the lead, in this State, in the introduction of Count Rumford's plan, for the suppression of pauperism, and has erected *A House of Industry*, connected with a valuable Farm, and

the necessary appendage, for enabling the poor to supply their own wants.— The plan is, to help the poor to the means of helping themselves, by employment at such kind of business as they are most capable of performing. The system is an admirable one, a truly philosophical application of the precepts of Christian morality and charity, which every philanthropist must ardently desire to see crowned with success. The House is of brick, 2 stories, near the Wynants kill, 2 miles S. of the Court-house, in the S. end of the township of Troy. The Farm appears to be a pretty good one, lying on the upland plain between the Wynants and Poesten-kill. Troy, City, the capital of this County, the 3d in population and business in this State, is finely seated on the E. bank of the Hudson, at the head of the tides, 6 miles N. of Albany, 36 N. of the head of ship navigation, and 151 N. of New-York. See TROY.

Statistics.—Rensselaer elects 4 Members of Assembly, and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 9th Congressional district: Townships, 14; Post-Offices, 18; Population, 40153; ratio of increase per annum, 1½ per cent: whites, 39049; free blacks, 682; slaves, 433; foreigners not naturalized, 165;—persons employed in agriculture, 7382; in manufactures and trades, 2314; in commerce and trade, 534: school districts and schools, 172; schools kept, average 10 months in 12; public monies received in 1822, \$5659.96; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 11801; number taught in the schools that year, 10577: taxable property, \$6,634,920: electors, under the new Constitution, 8040; acres of improved land, 211276; neat cattle, 37081; horses, 9553; sheep, 69536; yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 317714; grist mills, 50; saw mills, 136; oil mills, 7; fulling mills, 36; carding machines, 37; cotton and woollen factories, 11; iron works, 4; trip hammers, 6; distilleries, 5; asheries 6. See also *Manufactures*, in the geographical part of this Work.

RENSSELAER'S MILLS V., see PE-
 TERSBURGH, and BETHLEHEM.

RENSSELAER V., see SAND-LAKE.

RENSSELAERVILLE, a Post-Township in the SW. of Albany County, 25 miles SW. of Albany; bounded N. by Berne, E. by Westerlo, S. by Greene County, W. by Schoharie County.— Its extent N. and S. is about 8½ miles, E. and W. 8, giving an area of 68 square miles. Its surface is considerably uneven, and in some parts broken, by rugged hills that belong to the range of the Kaatsbergs. The vallies, however, are numerous and fertile, and the diversity of surface supplies a due admixture of arable, with meadow and pasture lands. The Kaatskill, or Catskill creek, which enters the Hudson in Greene County, rises in the SE. corner of Schoharie County, and runs across the SW. corner of this town, which is watered by numerous branches of that stream, and which supply abundance of mill-seats. The turnpike roads are very numerous: The

Albany and Delaware turnpike, Athens and Schoharie, and several branches, 5 or 6 in all, traverse some part of this town. Lands are principally held by leases from the proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. Graywacke, abounds in the hills and ridges, and for a minute notice of these, see BERNE. There is a small Village, of the name of the town, though frequently called 'the City,' and there are one or two others also, but very inconsiderable in population. The domestic economy of the inhabitants is rapidly improving, and this is seen in their agriculture, and in the vast increase of household manufactures, which supply the most of the clothing.

Such was this town, in the 1st edition of this Work, excepting some alterations made in consequence of a subsequent division, and the erection of Westerlo. The *Village of Rensselaerville*, has rapidly increased in population and business, and demands a more ample notice. It is situated on Ten-mile

creek, near its source, at the junction of the Albany and Delaware, and Greenville turnpike roads, 23 miles WSW. of Albany, in the NE. part of this town. It has about 50 houses, 3 stores, 2 asheries, 3 grist and 2 saw mills, 4 carding and clothiers' works, 5 tanneries, 3 of which are very extensive, 11 mechanics' shops, different trades, 2 lawyers, and 1 physician; 3 churches, and a school house. The little stream on which it stands, is very durable, and unites with the Kaatskill, 10 miles below, driving the machinery of many mills, factories, &c., situated in its rich and beautiful valley. The *Post Village of Preston Hollow*, is on the Athens and Cherry-Valley turnpike, 2½ miles W. of the centre of this town, in the SW. corner, 7 SW. of Rensselaerville V., 30 from Albany, 4 from Durham, and 26 from Catskill. It has the Preston Hollow P. O., 24 houses, a school house, stores, inns, several mills, (on the Kaatskill, 8 miles from its head,) and 12 or 15 mechanics' shops. *Pottersville*, 2 miles W., has a Friends' meeting house, 10 or 12 houses, and a school house, some shops, and a saw mill. There are 3 or 4 houses for worship in this town, for Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Friends, in the latter a monthly meeting; and there are 18 school houses. Population, 3435: 727 farmers, 17 traders, 145 mechanics; 5 foreigners; 10 free blacks, 14 slaves: taxable property, \$331243: 18 schools, 9 months in 12; \$462.46; 1014; 974: 627 electors, 22465 acres improved land, 4000 cattle, 1069 horses, 7089 sheep: 26662 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 3 oil mills, 6 fulling mills 6 carding machines, 4 asheries. R. W. M., L. J., E. F., J. P., S. C.

RENSELAERWYCK, or the **MANOR OF RENSELAER**, comprises a very extensive tract, on both sides of the Hudson, having Albany nearly in the centre. It is 24 miles wide on the river, and about 42 miles long E. and W.; bounded on the N. by Schenectady and Saratoga Counties, and by the towns of Schaghticoke, Pittstown and Hoosac,

of the Cou. of Rensselaer; E. by Vermont and Massachusetts, S. by Schoharie County, Albany County, and Rensselaer also. The towns named above, and some exceptions, is the absolute property of Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq. Albany City, which see, is common property, belonging to the people of Albany, vested for ever, for their use, in its constituted authorities; and there are other tracts, belonging to individuals. The title to this Patent is derived from several successive grants by the government of Holland, dating back as far as the year 1641, and later and confirmatory grants by the Kings of England. The first grant was made in 1641, to Killian Van Rensselaer, who had purchased the native right of soil, under the conditions stipulated by the Dutch government. His Bills of purchases from the Indians, which are now before me, are dated in the years 1630, 1631, 1637, 1648 and 1649. When this country changed masters, passing from the Dutch to the English, again for a short time to the Dutch, and finally again to the English, some controversies arose about indenmities, but the private right of the original proprietor of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck, was never questioned. And on the 4th of March, 1685, the whole was confirmed by Letters Patent, under the great seal of the Province of New-York, by Thomas Dongan, Lieutenant-Governor of the same. The original design of the Dutch government extended only to the founding of Colonies in this country, by citizens of Holland, who should amicably acquire the Indian title to the lands; and the Founder of a Colony was therefore styled its Patron, by the Bill of privileges, and the Deed of conveyance, the latter of which was only granted when the native right had been acquired by purchase. For the quality of the lands, with the population, improvements, &c., see ALBANY and RENSELAER COUNTIES, with the several towns in-

to which they are dividestate resides
 prior of this imen in the town of
 at the Manor Lou. N. of Albany, on
 Watervliet, 1 mi. ordering the Hudson,
 the alluvial flat known to the public by
 the 'Patron' shed liberality in promot-
 ing works of beneficence and public
 utility. At his expense, the geologi-
 cal and agricultural surveys, of Albany
 and Rensselaer Counties, by Profes-
 sor Eaton, have been made and pre-
 sented to the public, works of singu-
 lar merit, highly instructive, creditable
 alike to the learned and ingenious Pat-
 ron, Professor, and the country. The
 time and talents of Mr. Van Rensse-
 laer, have been, from the first sugges-
 tion of the plan, zealously devoted to
 the Canals of this State, of which he
 acts as a Commissioner. It may not
 be amiss to add, that this gentleman
 has a large family of sons and daugh-
 ters, among whom it is his intention to
 partition the manor, abolishing the
 practice, as our free institutions have
 the principle, of entail, by which, hith-
 erto, this property has descended from
 father to son. The annual income of
 this estate, may now be estimated,
 probably, at \$100000. See WATER-
 VLIET, and STEPHENTOWN.

RHINEBECK, a Post-Township of
 Dutchess County, 17 miles N. of *Pough-
 keepsie*, bounded N. by Redhook, E.
 by Milan and Clinton, S. by Hyde
 Park, W. by the Hudson river.—
Landtsman's Kill, a small mill stream,
 runs W. to the Hudson, and affords
 water power for mills at Rhinebeck
 Flats, for Tillotson's mills, and for
 Gen. Lewis's valuable mills and exten-
 sive Woollen factory. *Crom Elbow
 Creek*, and some others, supply mill-
 seats, in tolerable plenty, and Rhine-
 beck has also its landings, Lewis's and
 Rhinebeck. This town lies opposite
 Kingston, of Ulster County. It was
 settled at an early period by some
 German families, and derives its name
 from the river Rhine in Germany, and
 the name of Beekman, an original pro-
 prietor. The surface is level in the
 W., and but moderately uneven in the

E. part. The Rhinebeck flats are
 well known, as a pleasant tract of easy
 soil, near the centre, where is the plea-
 sant Village of *Rhinebeck Flats*, with
 the Post-Office, about 50 buildings,
 and a Dutch Reformed Church. In
 the SE., is a tract called Wirtemberg.
 The soil is light, and was much ex-
 hausted, but is restored by the use of
 gypsum, and the consequent improve-
 ments in agriculture. Much of the
 land in this town is held in large tracts,
 and leased in small farms to tenants,
 but the freeholds are progressively in-
 creasing in number and value. Sep-
 ascasat lake, is of small extent, but may
 be named, because its waters yield
 some fish, the catching of which is re-
 gulated by law. Population, 2729 :
 persons employed in agriculture, 427 ;
 106 in manufactures, and 26 in com-
 merce ; 18 foreigners ; 68 free blacks ;
 72 slaves : taxable property, \$599593 ;
 9 schools, 11 months in 12 ; \$433.22 ;
 745 ; 464 : 422 electors ; 18831 acres
 improved land ; 1878 cattle, 641 hor-
 ses, 3039 sheep : 10844 yards of
 cloth : 4 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2
 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1
 woollen factory. The town of Rhine-
 beck, described in the 1st edition of
 this Work, has been since divided, and
 Redhook erected from the N. part.

A. J. R., C. R., S. R.

RICE'S SETTLEMENT, and CREEK,
 see OSWEGO.

RICHFIELD, a Post-Township of Ot-
 sego County, 13 miles NW. of *Coop-
 erstown*, 72 miles a little N. of W.
 from Albany, and 18 SW. from Utica.
 It is about 8 miles long E. and W., by
 4 N. and S. ; bounded N. and W. by
 the County of Herkimer, S. by Plain-
 field and Exeter, E. by Caniaderaga or
 Schuyler's lake, a head source of the
 Susquehanna. The surface is mode-
 rately uneven, well watered with
 springs and brooks, and the soil good
 and productive of the common agri-
 cultural products of the country. The
 first settlements were made about 1791.
 The common roads are kept in good
 order, and are conveniently disposed ;
 and the 3d great western turnpike

lies through this town. The public buildings are, one house of worship for Episcopalians, and a Friendly Union church, built by joint subscription of Congregationalists and Baptists, and 8 common school houses. The NW. corner has the sources of the E. branch of Unadilla river, but they are very small. A Correspondent directs me to add *Monticello P. O.*, and says the former description is very correct. In 1816, a very small piece of this town was annexed to WINFIELD, which see. Population, 1772: 431 farmers, 8 traders, 110 mechanics, 3 foreigners; 7 free blacks: taxable property, \$226763; 9 schools, kept 8 months in 12; \$273.96; 509; 636: 340 electors; 10150 acres of improved land; 2325 cattle, 582 horses, 5984 sheep: 17203 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 distilleries, and 2 asheries.

D.H., E.W., E.P., O.B.

RICHLAND, a half-shire and Post-Township of Oswego County, 27 miles NE. of *Oswego V.*, the other half-shire, and 60 NW. of Utica; bounded N. by Ellisburgh of Jefferson County, E. by Orwell and a part of Williams-town, S. by Mexico, W. by Lake Ontario. It comprises townships 10 and 22, and the N. part of 21. The land is generally of a good quality, and much of it very excellent, though better for grass than grain. It is a good tract of farming land, and is pretty rapidly increasing in population. Near the lake, the timber is oak and chestnut, intermixed with beech, maple, and hemlock. There is a ridge of lofty white-pine in the E., equal to any in the state, of great extent, but interspersed with maple, hemlock and beech, forest trees that, in this region, indicate a deep, warm soil. The surface is but moderately uneven, handsomely diversified. It is well watered by Salmon river, which runs W. to Lake Ontario, and by its tributaries. Little Sandy creek, Deer creek, and Grindstone creek, also run across it to L. Ontario in this town, all of which

afford excellent mill-seats. The *Village of Richland*, or 'Polaski,' [Polaski?] is situated on both sides of Salmon river, where the main road from Jefferson Co. to Salina crosses, 27 miles NE. of Oswego, 30 S. of Sacket's Harbor, 36 N. of Salina, 60 NWesterly from Utica, 153 from Albany, and 3½ E. of L. Ontario, at the mouth, or harbor of Salmon river. It contains about 30 dwelling houses, the court house and jail, a school house, 2 grist mills, a trip hammer, carding and clothiers' works, tannery, 2 asheries, 2 stores, and 2 distilleries, with some other growing mechanical establishments. The Richland Post-Office is also kept here, and at present, the Clerk's and Surrogate's offices, the courts being held alternately here and at Oswego. It is a busy, growing place, with plenty of water power for mill works, likely to collect villagers and give life to a Village. There is another Post-Office in this town, 6 miles N. of this, *Sandy Creek P. O.*, on the same road, at the crossing of Little Sandy creek, where are also mills, &c., and a small collection of houses. A salt spring has lately been discovered in the N. part of this town, near the line of Ellisburgh, the water of which is said to be as strong as that of Salina. It was discovered in the edge of a small creek, by the cattle going to it to drink. A few bushels of salt have been made, and works are about to be erected for carrying on the business of manufacturing salt. There is a good harbor at the mouth of Salmon river, for schooners of 50 or 60 tons, and a store-house. Richland V. is about 10 miles below the High Falls of Salmon river, of Orwell, from the foot of which, at high water, rafts descend to the lake. The stream is about 10 rods wide, with a smooth rocky bottom. This stream abounds with fish, such as salmon, pickerel, trout, &c., of which, according to the estimate of resident Correspondents, there are caught annually 10 to 1200 barrels, of salmon alone, which find a ready market at 8 to 10 dollars a bar-

rel. There are societies of the following professions in this town; Baptist 1, Congregationalist 1, Presbyterian 1, and 2 or 3 classes of Methodists. Population, 2728: 801 farmers, 8 traders, 98 mechanics; 6 foreigners; 1 free black: taxable property, \$251750: 20 school districts; schools kept 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$237.16; 719 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 933 taught in the schools that year: 590 electors; 5029 acres of improved land; 2659 cattle, 462 horses, 4959 sheep: 20325 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 6 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries, and 12 asheries. H.H.,N.S.,J.G.

RICHMOND, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 16 miles SW. of *Canadaigua*, bounded N. by Bloomfield, E. by Bristol, S. by Naples, W. by Hemlock lake, or Livonia, of the County of Livingston. It is 12 miles N. and S., and 6 E. and W., comprising 2 townships of 6 miles each, Nos. 8 and 9 of the 5th range, *Honeoye*, in the first edition of this Work. Its first name was Pittstown, then Honeoye, and is now Richmond. It was first settled in 1789, by 2 brothers, of the name of Pitts, from Massachusetts, who had respectable settlements in 1797, and it embraces the Honeoye lake: why have both names been

abolished? The Honeoye is 5 miles long, and about 1 mile wide; and it has Hemlock lake on its W. border, and embosoms Canacadea or Canadae, all which discharge northward, uniting in the northern part, supplying mill-seats. The S. township is broken and hilly, having all the above mentioned lakes, and of little value, but the other is very fine land, well settled, and by some of the most respectable farmers in this County. The Village called *Allen's Hill*, is in the NE. corner, about 1 mile from the N. and E. lines, has the Richmond Post-Office, an Episcopal church, and a handsome collection of houses. It is on the main mail route between Canadaigua and Geneseo, Moscow, &c., of Livingston County. Near the centre of the N. township there is a Presbyterian church and a school house. Population, 2765: 594 farmers, 6 mechanics, 1 trader; 6 foreigners not naturalized; 15 free blacks; no *slaves*: taxable property, \$247148; school districts, 17; schools kept 8 months in 12; \$293.55 public monies; 790 children between 5 and 15; 884 taught in the schools in 1821: electors, 484; 14230 acres of improved land; 3312 cattle, 596 horses, 7345 sheep: 13742 yards of cloth made in 1821; 4 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 6 distilleries and 3 asheries. O.H.,J.R.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

RICHMOND COUNTY, is formed of Staten-Island, situated below the Bay of New-York, and is the southern extremity of the State. It was represented by two Members in the first Colonial Legislature, in 1691, and has always constituted one County to this time. The centre of Staten-Island is about 11 miles SW. of New-York: its length is about 14 miles; greatest width, 8 miles. The area may be about 77 square miles, or 49,280 acres. Bounded N. by Newark bay and the Kills, W. by Staten Island Sound, E. and S. by Hudson river and the Atlantic Ocean. Its southern extremity is in N. Latitude 40° 29'; the western extremity, 16' W. Longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | P.Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c |
|------------|--------|------|------------|---|
| Castletown | P.T. | 1527 | 4528 | Tompkinsville; Lazaretto; Quarantine ground. |
| Northfield | | 1980 | 5141 | Shooter's Island; Elizabethtown Ferry. |
| SOUTHFIELD | P.O. | 1012 | 3746 | <i>Richmond V. & P.O.</i> ; Ft. Richmond; Narrows; Signal Hill. |
| Westfield | | 1616 | 6377 | 3 1-2 miles SW. of R.; Prince's Bay Amboy Ferry. |

The *County of Richmond*, is considerably hilly and broken, though there are some tracts of good arable lands, of considerable extent. Its insular situation, and the comfort it affords to mariners, together with some supposed peculiarities of habits and manners, give the Island a considerable celebrity, and its inhabitants enjoy many privileges. The waters that surround the Island, abound with a great variety of fish; and here is the Watering Place, near which the British had fortifications during the Revolutionary War. See **CASTLE-TOWN**. During the late war with England, several military works were erected at the Narrows, in this County, for some notice of which, see **SOUTHFIELD**. The Quarantine, Lazaretto, &c., have been more particularly noticed under New-York. The little *Post Village of Richmond*, the capital of this County, has some 20 houses, besides the County buildings, and the rising little Tompkinsville, near the mansion of Vice-President Tompkins, may be also noticed. The agriculture of this County, though tolerably productive, is inferior to what it ought to be, but improving. *Tompkins Hill*, according to Professor Partridge, has an elevation above tide-water of 307 feet. The Quarantine Ground, is on the E. side of this County and Island, 5.35 miles from the Battery, New-York City, on a right line, just below Tompkinsville. Fort Tompkins, Fort Richmond, Fort Hudson, &c., are at the Narrows, on a right line 7.06 miles, nearly opposite the Diamond Fort, now Fort Fayette. The Narrows are here 1760 yards in width, from shore to shore. The nearest point of this Island to the City, is, in right line, 5.07 miles, according to Randel's map.—From Fort Richmond to Sandy-Hook Light House, the distance is put down at 9.94 miles. For other minutiae see the Topography, and **NEWARK BAY**, and the **KILLS**. The S. end of Staten-Island, is opposite the mouth of Rariton river, of New-Jersey, on which is New-Brunswick, on the line of Steam-Boat and Stage travelling, SWestward from New-York.

Statistics.—Richmond elects 1 Member of Assembly; and, with Rockland and Kings, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 2d district: Townships, 4; Post-Offices, 2; population, 6135: 480 persons employed in agriculture, 209 in commerce, 294 in manufactures; foreigners not naturalized, 5; free blacks, 78; slaves, 532: taxable property, \$671566: school districts, 17; schools kept 11 months in 12; public monies, yearly, \$870.35; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 1844; No. taught in the schools that year, 777: electors, 1184; acres of improved land, 19792; cattle, 2838; horses, 844; sheep, 529: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 12597: grist mills, 13; saw mills, 5; fulling mills, 1; carding machines, 1; distilleries, 3.

RICHMOND FORT, see **SOUTHFIELD**.

RICHMOND P. O. and V., capital of Richmond County, see **SOUTHFIELD**.

RIDGEBURGH P. O., see **MINISINK**.

RIDGE ROAD, see **ALLUVIAL WAY**.

RIDGE V., see **QUEENSBURY**.

RIDGEWAY, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 26 miles NW. of *Batavia*; bounded N. by Northton, E. by Gaines, S. by Shelby, W. by Niagara County. It comprises the 2 townships No. 15, ranges 3 and 4 of the Holland Purchase, and one tier of lots from the W. side of No. 15, range 2, has the Alluvial Way nearly central through it, is abundantly well wa-

tered by Oak Orchard and Johnson's creeks, and their numerous branches, and has the Erie Canal through its S. part. The land is good, well distributed into arable, meadow and grazing lands, and the surface pleasingly diversified. Just below where the Canal crosses the principal water of Oak Orchard creek, there are falls of 30 feet in height. There are 2 small Villages, *Ridgeway V.*, near the centre, and *Oak Orchard Village*, both on Oak Orchard creek, the latter in the E. part of the town, at both which places there are Post-Offices. See the **TABLE** of P. Offices in the **APPENDIX**.

Possibly I misunderstand my Correspondent, and that Oak Orchard P. O. may be in the town of that name, recently erected. Northton, was erected from the N. part of this town in 1822, and the numbers below are of course those of both towns. I have no means of knowing the relative proportions belonging to each, and besides, guessing forms no part of my plan. Population in 1820, 1496: 436 farmers, 62 mechanics; 2 free blacks, 2 slaves: taxable property, \$264041: 14 schools, 6 months in 12; \$60.02; 274; 357: 175 electors, 3760 acres improved land; 1347 cattle, 126 horses, 1950 sheep: 10227 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 2 distilleries, 6 asheries.

D. V., J. T., L. C.

RIDINGS, see KINGS COUNTY.

RIGA, a Post-Township of Monroe County, 11 miles WSW. of Rochester; bounded N. by Ogden, E. by Chili, S. by Wheatland and Le Roy, W. by Bergen, of Genesee County, and comprises about 35 square miles. Chili, was erected from the E. part of this township, in Feb. 1822. It still comprises a good extent of very excellent land, and is about 6 miles square. It is watered by Black creek, from Genesee Co., running eastward across it, and Hotel creek and Mill creek, small tributaries. The settlement of *W. Pulteney*, noticed in the 1st edition of this Work, is in this township, to which the Black creek is boatable, or rather *canocable*. Before the late division of this town, it had 2 Post-Offices, Riga,—and E. Riga, now Chili. There is a pleasant hamlet, called *Churchville*, on Black creek, in the NW. part, with a church, school-house, a library, and many things to show that the early settlers were Yankees. Population, by the late Census, (which includes that of Chili, probably about, or perhaps a little less than half,) 3139: the whole taxable property, \$353766; 619 electors; 7095 acres improved land; 3818 cattle, 530 horses, 7269 sheep: 9450 yards of cloth made in families in

1821: 2 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 5 distilleries, and 7 asheries: school districts, 25; schools kept 6 months; public monies received that year, \$260.08; 977 children between 5 and 15 years of age; persons taught that year in the schools, 1151. A. R., H. B.

RILEY's, see SARATOGA SPRINGS.

RINGWOOD R.; see RAMAPO R.

RIPLEY, a Post-Township of Chautauqua County, 12 miles W. of *Mayville*; bounded N. by Lake Erie and Portland, E. by Chautauqua, S. by Clymer, W. by the 'Triangle,' or the State of Pennsylvania. Its area, 72 square miles, or 46080 acres, equal to 2 townships of 6 miles square. The surface is diversified, having all sorts of land found in this quarter, covered with a very heavy growth of timber, embracing oak, chesnut, walnut, maple, beech, and a great variety of forest trees. The *Chautauqua Ridge*, noticed under the town of Chautauqua, lies along the Lake, distant 6, 8 and 10 miles, arable every where, rising by easy acclivities to a very commanding elevation. This ridge is probably 1700 feet above the level of the Hudson, and it seems to be composed of mica slate-stone, covered with a good depth of soil. The streams of this town are small, and of little importance. The alluvial lands along the Lake, 1 to 3 miles wide, are very rich and productive. Chautauqua creek, of Lake Erie, runs through this town, and is about 10 or 12 miles in length. Population, 1111: 180 farmers, 14 mechanics; 4 free blacks, 1 slave: taxable property, \$169880: 9 schools, 7 months in 12; \$52.06; 269; 327: 245 electors, 3664 acres of improved land, 1137 cattle, 182 horses, 1474 sheep: 8975 yards of cloth: 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 tannery, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

J. D., J. T.

RIVERHEAD, a Township, the capital of Suffolk County, on the N. side of Long-Island, 90 miles E. of New-York, and 234 from Albany; bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, E. by

Southold, S. by Southampton and Brookhaven, W. by Brookhaven : being 16 miles long E. and W., and 4 to 7 wide. Peconic Bay, and the river or creek of the same name, form the southern boundary, and Wading creek runs N. on the W. line $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and forms a small harbor at its mouth, in the Sound. The surface is broken on the N. by a range of cliffs, 1 mile from the Sound, where is abundance of shrubbery, and among which is the *myrica cerifera*, the berries of which afford 5 or 6 lbs. of tallow to the bushel. The surface of the interior is moderately uneven, and the soil various, as is the timber, though principally pine, with some oak, walnut and chestnut. Population, 1857 : taxable property, \$274910 ; 15023 acres of improved land ; 1976 cattle, 347 horses, 2072 sheep : yards of cloth made in families, 12789 : 5 grist mills, 4 saw mills, and 2 carding machines. See SOUTHOLD, for the early history, &c., this town having been erected from the W. part of that in 1792. And for its present domestic economy, the character of its inhabitants, &c, see also SOUTHOLD, to save a dull repetition. Happily for my readers, few will ever have occasion to read a Gazetteer, in the order of its pages, and I shall of course find little commiseration for the drudgery of detailed description, so minute, similar and uninteresting. What then? Every Town, Village, and other subject of description, must have its proportion of local detail, and I seize an amiable and interesting trait, which merits eminent notice, determined to persevere, unmindful of my labor, though I cannot forget the perplexing difficulties that thicken upon me in the way of its just execution.—Thanks to the liberality of my Correspondents, I have abundant materials, but the just scale of discrimination, in determining what to reject and what to detail, can only be known by personal inspection. In 1810, there were 330 taxable inhabitants, and on an average of 10 years, there had not been more than 5 persons entered on

the Records as *Town Poor* ; the tax for the support of which, with all other incidental Town expenses, does not exceed, annually, \$250. The whole number of dwellings, 270. The inhabitants are of English American descent, plain in their manners, sober, frugal, hospitable and industrious.—There are 4 houses for public worship ; 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Presbyterians ; and 11 school-houses. Peconic creek, which forms the S. boundary of Riverhead, supplies 3 grain mills, 4 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, a carding machine, and some other water works. The agriculture is rapidly improving, as are the household manufactures, natural consequences of an improved care and selection of the best breeds of domestic stock. Cordwood, for fuel, is sent to New-York in great quantities, and the principal trade for foreign articles is direct with that City. *Peconic Bay*, affords water for vessels of 70 tons, to the mouth of Peconic creek, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Court-house, at Riverhead Village.—There are 2 principal roads running E. and W. ; North road, about 1 mile from the Sound, and South road, near Peconic creek, the main route of travel to New-York. There are 6 Villages and neighborhoods, known by local names ;—*St. George's Manor*, comprises the SW. part, and has 35 families ; *Wading River*, in the NW., 30 houses, compact ; *Baiting-Hollow*, near the centre, on the N. road, has 28 houses. The *Village of Riverhead*, which is the site for public business of this town, has much increased lately, and makes a handsome appearance. Here are the Court-House and Jail for the County, and being situated in the midst of the other buildings, the whole make a handsome collection. It is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head of Peconic Bay. *Aquebogue*, in the E., and *W. Aquebogue*, in the W., comprise the eastern part, and have about 140 houses, being the most populous part of the Township. From Riverhead to Oyster Pond Point, at the eastern extremity of this branch

of Long-Island, is 25 miles, the road level and good, affording one of the finest rides in the State.

B.F.T., J.R., J.F.

RIVER V., see SOUTHDOLD.

ROARING BROOK, see MARTINSBURGH.

ROBIN'S ISLAND, see SOUTHDOLD.

ROCHESTER, a Post-Township of Ulster County, 14 to 20 miles SW. of Kingston; bounded northerly by Marbletown, easterly by New-Paltz, southerly by Wawarsing, westerly by Shandakan. It has the Shawangunk mountain in the SE., on the E. side of which is the line; and on the W. side runs Rondout creek, which receives several branches, the largest of which is Mombackus creek. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats; and the diminished ridges of the Shawangunk mountain, present no very lofty or rugged summits, and which within a few miles are penetrated by Rondout and Esopus creeks. The land is of a pretty good quality for farming, and the houses are distributed over the farms, rather than gathered in clusters. *Mombackus*, which means Indian face, was the aboriginal name, legislated away from it, for Rochester; yet the old settlement retains this name, where there is a handsome new stone church, and several fine dwelling-houses. The old Indian name is so much preferable to its new one, that the people ought to be gratified in retaining it as the name of the Town: There are now 2 Post-Offices in this State, of the name of Rochester. Population, 2063; electors, 393; 10790 acres of improved land, 1742 head of cattle, 464 horses,

2232 sheep: 16852 yards of cloth made in families: 8 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery and 1 ashery.—

There are yet some patented common lands, as in all the old Dutch settlements, but the titles to farms are mostly fee simple. S.J., C.T.

ROCHESTER; former name, see HAGUE.

ROCHESTER, *Post-Village*, or *Borough*, capital of Monroe County, see GATES, and also for *Rochester Aqueduct*. It is incorporated, and ought to be called a Post-Borough.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, see HEMPSTEAD, and JAMAICA.

ROCKLAND, a Township of Sullivan County, adjoining Ulster and Delaware Counties, erected in 1809; bounded NE. by Ulster, NW. by Delaware, S. by Liberty, E. by Navisink: about 15 by 9 miles: the area, 60000 acres. It is principally within great lots No. 4 and 5, of the Hardenburgh Patent. The settlements are new, and the country broken, and not very inviting. Lands holden by the possessors, under leases of various duration; some for life. The principal streams are, the Williwentock, and Big and Little Beaver creeks. This town, situated in the extreme northern angle of the County, is about 22 miles distant from *Monticello*, and has nothing to invite a long description.— Population, 405: 117 farmers, 7 mechanics; 4 foreigners; 2 free blacks: taxable property, \$89632: 5 schools, 6 months in 12; \$68.54; 103; 157: no returns under the Census of 1821.

A.C., L.B.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

ROCKLAND COUNTY, is situated on the W. side of the Hudson, 132 miles S. of Albany, 28 N. of New-York, and is a very small County. Its form is triangular, having the Hudson for its base: bounded NWesterly by Orange County, SWesterly by the State of New-Jersey, E. by the Hudson, or Westchester County. The area is 161 square miles, or 103,040 acres. Situated between 41° and 41° 19' N. Latitude; 08' E. and 12' W. Longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Offi. | Pop. | Imp. land | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|------------|----------|------|-----------|--|
| CLARKSTOWN | P.T. | 1808 | 9965 | <i>New City V. C.H.</i> ; Clarkstown V.; Verdrietege Hook. |
| Hampstead* | P.O.1 | 2072 | 14423 | Ramapo Works P.O.; Kakiat;* Dater's Works. |
| Haverstraw | P.T. | 2700 | 6995 | Warren V.; Stony Point; Dunderberg. |
| Orangetown | P.T.1 | 2257 | 11228 | Tappan P. O.; Nyak; Andre's grave; Slote Landing. |

5 8,837 42,611

The *County of Rockland*, which comprises the extreme southern angle of this State on the W. side of the Hudson, has a broken surface in general, and in some parts mountainous, from the elevated ranges of the Highland Mountains. But the vallies are of considerable extent, rich and fertile; while a considerable portion of the hills is arable, and affords good pasturage. The streams, though not large, supply a profusion of mill-sites; and the mountains, covered with wood, abound with excellent ores of Iron. Hackensack and Passaic, rivers of New-Jersey, receive some waters from Rockland County. The Ramapo, a main branch of Passaic, rising in Orange, crosses the W. part of Rockland County, through the town of Hampstead, and supplies several extensive works there. There are some small ponds, most romantically situated on the mountains, abounding with fish for the angler. The Nyak Hills, and the fine sand-stone they yield in vast abundance, must not be forgotten. Its colour is a reddish brown, it quarries well, and is wrought with great ease and facility. The Capitol, or Government House at Albany, is principally built of this stone. There are in Rockland County, 7 houses of worship, and 2 Academies. Dobbs's Ferry, Stony Point, and Fort Clinton, are well known positions in the History of the Revolutionary War; as was the Pass, in the southern part of the Rockland hills, while the British had possession of New-York, then strongly fortified and guarded. And in this opening are now Pierson's, or Ramapo Works, a very extensive establishment, on the turnpike stage road from Albany to New-York. It is worthy of remark that Rockland County was erected in 1798, from Orange County, and that all that part of the old County of Orange, which was settled when it was first erected, is now comprised in Rockland County, except such part as fell to New-Jersey.—Orangetown, now in Rockland, was the ancient capital of Orange County, and continued so until about 1737, when a law was passed for erecting a Court-House and Jail at Goshen, in the present County of Orange, after which the Courts were held alternately at the two places. About 1774, the Court-House and Jail at Orangetown having been destroyed by fire, and a considerable part of the Village having fallen under the jurisdiction of New-Jersey, by the settlement of boundaries between that Colony and New-York, a law was passed for erecting a Court-House and Jail at the place called the 'New-City,' in the then precinct of Haverstraw. Thus Rockland and Orange have supplied good evidence of the absurdity of half-shires, or two County Towns, and of locating the County buildings at the geographical centre, rather than at the centre of business. *Closter Mountain*, though in New-Jersey, has its northern base in this County, on the line, Lat. 41°, between which and Verdrietege Hook, is *Nyak Valley*, in this County, places that must be named, like all the heirs in a Will, though naming only is required.

Statistics.—Rockland elects 1 Member of the House of Assembly; and, with Richmond and Kings, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 2d district: Ratio of increase in population, yearly, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. : Townships, 4; Post-Offices, 5; area, 103040 acres; population, 8837: whites, 8301; free blacks, 412; slaves, 124; foreigners not naturalized, 55; persons employed in agriculture, 1474; in manufactures, 755; in commerce, 52; public monies paid

* For these orthographies, see HAMPSTEAD.

yearly to its Agricultural Society, \$100; for the support of common schools, \$1050.30; number of electors, 1515; taxable property, \$1,856,404; acres of improved land, 42611; number of cattle, 5601; horses, 1824; sheep, 4235; yards of cloth made in families, 264124: grist mills, 36; saw mills, 28; fulling mills, 3; carding machines, 4; cotton and woollen factories, 1; iron works, 4; 1 trip hammer, and 6 distilleries: school districts, 34; schools average 10 months in 12; 2252 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 1339 received instruction in the schools in 1821.

ROCKSTREAM P.O., CREEK, FALLS, and VILLAGE, see READING.

ROCKWELL'S MILLS, see HADLEY.

RODMAN, a Post-Township of Jefferson County, situated 12 miles E. of Lake Ontario, and 7 S. of Black river; well watered by the N. branch of Great Sandy creek, and some small streams of the other branch: bounded N. by Watertown and a small part of Rutland, E. by Pinckney of Lewis County, S. by Lorraine, W. by Adams, being 6 miles square. This Town was first settled in 1801. The soil is of a superior quality, and produces wheat, maize, rye, oats, flax, pease, grass, &c., being warm, and congenial for all the common agricultural products of the climate. The apple, pear, plum, and quince tree, succeed well; but the peach tree yields to the severity of the winter frost, though it grows luxuriantly in summer. Iron ore has been found in small quantities: and the country abounds with pieces of coarse earthen-ware, a common vestige of Indian possession, if not of Indigenous improvement in former times. There are also small mounds or tumuli, and the remains of some labored works, erected for defence, or some other purpose. The climate is healthful, and the inhabitants are mostly immigrants from the Eastern States, preserving all their characteristic habits of sober industry and economy.—Population, 1735; taxable property, \$117428; electors, 353; 7890 acres improved land, being $22\frac{1}{2}$ to each male inhabitant, over 21 years of age; 2308 cattle, 490 horses, 4312 sheep; 17976 yards of cloth made in families; 7 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 5 distilleries, 6 asheries.

W.S., J.H.

ROGERS'S ~~W~~ ROADS P.O., see WILIAMSON.

ROGERS'S MILLS P.O., see STILLWATER.

ROGERS'S ORE BED, see MORIAH.

ROME, a Post and half-shire Township of Oneida County, 16 miles NW. of Utica; bounded N. by Western, E. by Floyd, S. by Whitestown and Westmoreland, W. by Verona and Vienna. The length is 8 to 11 miles, and about 7 miles wide. It embraces the head of navigation of the Mohawk, and of Wood creek, which here approach within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and are connected by a Canal of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, of a capacity for boats of 10 to 15 tons. Along the Mohawk and its waters, the land is of a superior quality, gently uneven, and excellent for farming; while that part bordering on Wood creek, is very level, and too wet, except for grass. Watered by the Mohawk, Wood creek, and their branches, and washed on its western boundary, by Fish Creek, and having the Canal in its centre, the irrigation is abundant, and adds much to the comparative value of this Township. Its position is commanding; but the progress of population has been retarded by the general tenure of titles to lands, which are life or durable leases. An extensive yellow pine plain, in the W. part of Rome, yields considerable tar, and lumber, which is very valuable.—Iron-ore, of the bog kind, is said to abound in the W. part, and along Wood creek. In this town was *Fort Stanwix*, built about 1758, by the British, at the enormous expense of \$266,400, and, from a heap of ruins, rebuilt and enlarged in the Revolutionary war, and called *Fort Schuyler*. Its ruins are barely visible, near the

village of Rome, between the waters of the Mohawk and Wood creek.— There is one house of worship, belonging to the Presbyterians, and 2 congregations of Baptists, and a few Methodists. The first settlers of this Town were some Dutch families, who, faithful to the habits, if not the genius of their nation, planted themselves here, for the purpose of carrying boats and loads from river to river, with an eye, probably, to a future Canal. At present, the principal population of Rome, consists of immigrants from the Eastern States. Rome, like Utica, is a kind of central point for roads, and they are kept in pretty good repair. That leading to Black river, called the State road, is the most travelled, if we except the one to Utica. About half a mile from the Village, on the Mohawk, are valuable sites for hydraulic works, where is a merchant-mill, and other water machinery. It was in this town, that the severe battle of Oriskany was fought with the Indians, when General Herkimer lost his life. The *Village of Rome*, which has the Post-Office, and a Court-House and Jail, is pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Old Canal, connecting Wood creek with the Mohawk, and about a half mile N. of the Erie Canal, 15 miles NW. of Utica, 110 from Albany, N. lat. 43° 12', 1° 27' E. lon. from New-York. It is incorporated as a Village, extends W. from the Mohawk, in a handsome street of more than a half mile in length, on the site of Fort Stanwix, and has 100 houses and stores, 1 church, the half-shire County buildings, &c. About a half mile W. of this Village, on the Old Canal, is situated the *United States' Arsenal*, on the road from Rome to Sacket's Harbor, and 300 yards N. of the Erie Canal. This establishment was located in 1813, and built in 1815—16, more particularly noticed under Watervliet, where the main depot is situated, from which it is distant 110 miles. See WATERVLIET. It stands on the Rome summit, the height of land between the Hudson

and Lake Ontario, and was designed as a subordinate branch depot, under the Ordnance department. The buildings consist of an *Arsenal*, 40 by 96 feet, 3½ stories high, with strong stone walls: a *Magazine*, 19 by 65 feet, 1 story, surrounded by a stone wall 15 feet high, 270 feet perimeter: an *Officers' Quarters*, brick house, 37 by 45 feet, 2½ stories above the basement, built and finished in good style: a brick *Office*; 2 wooden *store-houses*, each 100 by 20 feet, 1 story: 2 *Mechanics' shops*, wood, each 70 by 19 feet, 1 story: 2 houses for *Mechanics' Quarters*, each 19 by 48 feet, 1½ story; besides a *Laboratory*, *wood house*, *stable*, &c. The whole are painted a cream color, and appear very neat, and in excellent order, as do also the cannon, carriages, small arms, and other public property in deposit at this place. This depot was located and built under the direction of Maj. James Dalliba, commanding officer at Watervliet, and it is no more than justice to say that it is a neat, well executed establishment of the kind, commodious, and ornamental to the place.— The buildings are in a chaste style of architectural design, a matter too often overlooked in public edifices.— The State Arsenal at Rome, has been recently destroyed by fire. The Erie Canal runs along the marsh or swamp, near a half mile S. of the Village of Rome. Population, 3569: persons employed in agriculture, 803; in manufactures, 178; in commerce and trade, 14; 5 foreigners; 7 free blacks: taxable property, \$371825: 19 schools, 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$474.00; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 941; number taught that year, 1028: 616 electors, 10037 acres improved land, 2347 cattle, 654 horses, 6172 sheep: 19829 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories. 1 stone ware factory. A., J. H., B. W., P. H.

ROME, see MAMAKATING.

ROMULUS, a Post-Township of Se-

Seneca County, 6 miles N. of *Ovid*, 12 S. of *Waterloo*, bounded N. by Fayette, E. by Cayuga Lake and County, S. by *Ovid*, W. by Seneca Lake or the County of Ontario. Its area is nearly equal to 9 miles square, so says a Correspondent, but it would seem less by the maps. It is an excellent Township of land, scantily supplied with very small mill streams. The surface rises by easy ascents from the Lakes, the soil good for all sorts of crops, underlaid by secondary rocks of slate and limestone. The land is all under cultivation, and there is nothing to demand detail. A Correspondent says, 'there were formerly in this Town, two or three settlements, that made pretensions to the name of villages, noticed in your first edition, the names of which are now rarely heard, and their appearance, as such, would not be observed by a passing traveller.' *Apple Town*, in the NW. corner, on the Lake, the site, at some former period, of an Indian Town, has yet some of their orchards, from which the spot gets its name. There are 2 houses of worship, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Presbyterians. Along the Lakes, oak timber prevails, but towards the centre, oak, maple, beech, &c. For some notices of settlement, see the 1st edition of this Work. Population. 3698 : 850 farmers, 159 mechanics, 4 traders; 4 foreigners; 55 free blacks; 27 slaves: taxable property, \$465721 : 16 schools, 9 months in 12; \$430.18; 1092 : 959 : electors, 691; 19673 acres of improved land; 3773 cattle, 1311 horses, 7724 sheep: 38322 yards of cloth: 7 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 distilleries, 1 ashery. The Cayuga Reservation is partly in this Town. J.D.M., J.C., S.A.

RONCONCOMA POND, see ISLIP and BROOKLYN.

RONDOUT KILL, rises in the NE. of Sullivan County, and runs NE. about 24 miles to the Walkill, Ulster County, having many branches spread over Navisink, Wawarsing, Colchester, and Marbletown, supplying mill seats and alluvial lands.

ROOT T., see the APPENDIX.

ROSCOMMON P. O., see WAYNE.

ROSENDALE, see ESOPUS.

ROSSIE, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, 29 miles SSW. of *Ogdensburgh*, bounded NW. by the St. Lawrence, NE. by *Morristown* and *Gouverneur*, E. by *Fowler*, SW. by *Antwerp* and *Alexandria* of Jefferson County. It is a long triangular shaped town, 20 miles in length on the line of Jefferson County, and near 10 on the St. Lawrence, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in the narrowest part, comprising the 2 survey townships named *Hammond* and *Somerville*, on the maps of the Surveyor-General. It was erected January 27, 1813, from *Russell*, and included *Kilkenny* also, until the erection of *Fowler*, which see. The *Oswegatchie River* crosses the E. part, runs just across the line into Jefferson County, makes a short turn, W. about, and again traverses *Rossie*, on its course NEastward, through *Gouverneur*.—The *Indian River*, or W. branch of the *Oswegatchie*, a very valuable, large mill-stream, returning from a similar circuit in Jefferson County, runs centrally across this town, to the head of *Black Lake*, at *Rossie Iron Works*, where it supplies ample water power. *Chippeway Bay*, of the St. Lawrence, in the W., receives some small streams, and is curiously speckled by Islets, the lower extremity of that singular cluster called the *Thousand Islands*. The surface of this Town, where I have seen it, along the road to *Ogdensburgh*, is broken by rugged and sharp acclivities, and by some pretty lofty hills:—in a very level country they would be called mountains: but there are tracts quite level, and some of the W. part is said to be but gently uneven, pleasingly diversified, presenting a good soil. Of the geological structure of the country, hereabouts, I can say nothing, having travelled in it hastily, and under circumstances extremely unfavorable to making any observations of this sort. Iron-ore is plenty, and limestone, and a soft crumbly slate stone; there are also masses of

granite, gneiss, and a kind of quartzose stone, suitable for mill stones; and veins that look likely to lead to marble. The talcose rock called soap stone, is so plenty that I picked up specimens in many places, along the road. Such, at least, is Rossie, abounding in the materials for domestic manufactures, with its surface covered by an enormous growth of forest trees. At the Village of Rossie, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ogdensburgh, there are very extensive Iron Works, erected and owned by the enterprising proprietor, David Parish, of Parishville. And it is worthy of remark that this gentleman, with the other opulent and enterprising proprietors of lands in this region, have made turnpikes of many miles in extent, 20, 50, and more miles, good roads in all directions, on one of which, near Rossie, there is a bridge of about a half mile in length. The *Caledonia Iron Ore Bed*, in the E. part, toward Fowler, is said to supply the best quality of ore yet discovered, but the country is full of ores, yet undiscovered. By an act of the Legislature of 1816, the Oswegatchie river is declared a 'public highway,' from Streetor's mills, in this Town, to its mouth in the St. Lawrence, at Ogdensburgh. *Hammond Post-Office* is in this Town, on the turnpike, 21 miles from Ogdensburgh, and 10 from Morristown. *Port Madras*, on Chippeway Bay, has a name, and may by-and-by have some business. Population, 869: 315 farmers, 8 mechanics, 2 traders; 175 foreigners not naturalized: taxable property, \$67328: 8 schools, 5 months in 12; \$16.37; 233; 136: 175 electors; 2043 acres of improved land; 536 cattle, 75 horses, 521 sheep: 2021 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 5 asheries. N.C.T., L.C.A., M.K.

ROTTERDAM, a Township of Schenectady County, on the S. side of the Mohawk river, bounded N. by Glenville, or the Mohawk river, E. by Schenectady, S. by Albany County, W. by Princetown, and Florida of Montgomery County. Its centre is 4 miles SW.

of *Schenectady*. This Town was formerly the 3d ward of the city of Schenectady, and in 1810 had 1005 inhabitants. Its area is near 2000 acres, principally the first quality of land, and its flats along the river, are very extensive and rich. Through these flats flows the Eric Canal, and the old Dutch proprietors complain of it, as 'cutting them all up!' It is a very good Township of land, and enjoys a considerable income, in common with Schenectady and Glenville, from the rental of the lands, belonging, by charter, to the City, for which see SCHENECTADY. This Rotterdam has low flats of rich alluvion, a population almost exclusively of Dutch origin, old Dutch buildings, and a Canal navigation, all so much in the true Netherland character, that the people may by-and-by almost fancy themselves in old Holland. There are 2 houses for public worship, and 7 school houses: schools kept 8 months in 12; public monies, \$211.50: 433 children between 5 and 15; and 273 received instruction in the schools in 1821. There are 4 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, a sattinet factory, and a paper mill, which manufactures paper of a very superior excellence. Population, 1529: 29 slaves; 78 free blacks: taxable property, \$238760; electors, 374; 6317 acres of improved land; 1311 cattle, 412 horses, 1944 sheep: 5113 yards of cloth made in 1821. There are 9 Islands in the Mohawk, belonging to this town, separated from the main by a small arm of that stream, called by the Dutch *Binnekill*, in English, Middle Creek. These Islands are in a high state of cultivation, and comprise from 2 or 3 to 20, 50, and 120 acres each. There is an oil mill in this town, on the plan and construction proposed by Smeaton, in the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia, highly approved, and a very great improvement. This town has 3 Locks, on the Eric Canal. G.F.Y., C.

ROUND LAKE, see BALLSTON, and HAMILTON Co.

ROUND POND, see AMENIA.

ROUND TOP, see HUNTER, PINE ORCHARD, and the KAATSBERGS.

ROUSE'S POINT, see CHAMPLAIN, and the P. O. TABLE.

ROXBURY, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 22 miles E. of Delhi, 49 W. of Catskill, and 56 SW. of Albany; bounded N. by Stamford, northerly by Schoharie County, E. by Windham of Greene County, southerly by Middletown. Its extent is about equal to 10 by 8 miles, with an area of 80 square miles. The Papachton, or E. branch of the Delaware, rises here and runs SW., supplying mill-seats. The surface of this town is considerably mountainous or hilly, but has much of arable, meadow and pasture lands, and its population is increasing. There is one meeting house, and 11 school-houses. The inhabitants came principally from the eastern States, and the town has been settled since about 1790. A small pond in this town discharges S. the source of Papachton, and at the N. end also sends a small stream to Schoharie creek, which just touches the NE. corner of this township. The Post-Office is near the centre of this town, at a place called the Beaver Dam, a name sometimes erroneously given to this office. *Hardenburgh Mills P. O.*, is removed to Mooresville. There is a small Village near the centre, on the E. branch of the Delaware, which some of my Correspondents call Roxbury Village, and some, Beaver Dam Village. *Mooresville P. O.*, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Roxbury P. O., 27 from Delhi, and 40 from Catskill.—Population, 2488 : 502 farmers, 2 traders, 70 mechanics ; 6 foreigners ; 5 free blacks. 7 slaves : taxable property, \$202090 : 14 schools, 9 months in 12 ; \$304.83 : 728 ; 695 : 478 electors, 10419 acres improved land ; 2503 cattle, 499 horses, 4969 sheep : 19028 yards cloth : 4 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 2 trip hammers, 3 distilleries, 3 asheries. D.H.,A.S.,C.,J.T.M.,O.P.,C.G.

THE ROYAL GRANTS, principally in Herkimer County, is a designation still heard for the lands between the E. and W. Canada creeks, on the N. side of the Mohawk. Every body has heard the story of Sir William Johnson's dream, but it was new to me, quite lately, that this dream had any connection with the Royal Grants, the circumstances attending which were related to me by an old Dutchman, well acquainted with the facts. By that singular artifice, Sir Wm. obtained a grant of the Indian title to those lands, comprising all that lie between the above creeks, afterwards confirmed to him and his heirs, *forever*, by the crown of England. Had the Johnson family not taken the Tory side, in the Revolutionary contest, its possessions would now have been among the most extensive and extravagant of those derived from the British crown : and near a half million acres, now parcelled out in absolute freeholds, would have been cursed with the tenure of possession by lease, a remnant of feudality, and that rotten egg of monarchy, [which yet may hatch!] lordships and lords, tenants, serfs, and vassals, in a 'Commonwealth!' Talk as we may of the theory of a Commonwealth,—of our Republican institutions, and all the fine things that imagination and fancy can conjure up, the only safeguards for the continuance of public liberty and equality, will be found to exist in the multiplication of freeholds, in absolute allodium, with the general diffusion of intelligence, among those who *possess* and *feel*, such kind of independence.

ROYALTON, a Township of Niagara County, 26 miles E. of Lewiston, 6 E. of Lockport, erected in 1817, from Hartland ; bounded N. by Hartland, E. by Genesee County, S. by the main stream of Tonnewanta, or Tondawanda creek, or the County of Erie, W. by Cambria. It is 11 miles in extent E. and W., and about 8 N. and S., comprising townships 13 and 14. The Mountain Ridge, noticed under Niagara County, stretches

across this town, and it has the Erie Canal in the N. and NW. part, on the W. line of which is *Lockport*, where the Canal descends from the mountain level, by 5 locks. See *CAMBRIA*, *LOCKPORT*, and *ERIE CANAL*. This will soon be a flourishing township, as the land is said to be good. See the *APPENDIX*, *LOCKPORT*. There are several small mill-streams, and 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 3 cotton and woollen factories, 2 distilleries, and 7 asheries. Population, 1849; acres of improved land, 14228; taxable property, \$251877; electors, 385; 1874 neat cattle, 190 horses, 2950 sheep: yards of cloth made in the household way, 10142. B.C.

RUCE'S POND, see *BOLTON*.

Rumford's Plan, for the suppression of pauperism, see *HOUSE OF INDUSTRY*, *RENSSELAER COUNTY*.—Count Rumford, was an American, a native of Rumford, now Concord, State of New-Hampshire. As a political economist, a cultivator of science and practical philosophy, he ranked very high in the bright intellectual constellation that lately irradiated Imperial France. The success of his system, in Bavaria, and other states of Europe, ought to be made fully known to the people of the United States, for which we must look to the American press. When in Westchester County, I was not aware that Rensselaer County had made an attempt to introduce this admirable system into our State.

RUSH, a Post-Township of Monroe County, 15 miles S. of *Rochester*; bounded N. by *Henrietta*, E. by *Mendon*, S. by *Avon*, W. by *Wheatland*, or the *Genesee river*. It is a small township, containing but about 15 square miles, or 9600 acres. The Honeoye outlet runs along the southern border, but Rush is very poorly supplied with mill-seats and mills.—The land is pretty much like that of *Henrietta*, and there are no streams, or localities of any sort, to demand minute detail. A part of Rush, was cut off by the S. line of the new County of *Monroe*, in 1821, and annexed to

Avon, of *Livingston County*, the population of which is estimated at 700, making the population of this town, 1001, instead of 1701, the number reported in the late United States' Census: electors, 141; 2833 acres improved land; 673 cattle, 145 horses, 1144 sheep: 5521 yards of cloth made in families; 2 saw mills; 2 distilleries, and 1 ashery: taxable property, \$57740; school districts, 2; schools kept 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$269.65; 236 children, between 5 and 15; 198 taught in the schools that year. A.R.

RUSHFORD, a Post-Township of Allegany County, 12 miles W. of *Angelica*; bounded N. by *Centerville*, E. by *Caneadea*, S. by *Cuba*, W. by *Farmersville*, and *Ischua* of *Cattaraugus County*. It is 12 miles N. and S. and 6 wide, comprising townships 4 and 5, range 2, and was erected March 8, 1816, from the W. half of *Caneadea*. In the 1st edition of this Work, in 1813, these were 2 of the 10 townships described under *Caneadea*.—Rushford is 3 to 10 miles W. of the *Genesee river*, which runs through *Caneadea*, the adjoining town on the E., and it has but a scanty supply of small streams for mills. For the soil and timber, see *CENTERVILLE*, *FARMERSVILLE*, and other adjoining towns, though the lands are depreciating in value as we go south. There are some roads, but the settlements are of recent date. Population, 609; 140 farmers, 10 mechanics; 6 foreigners; 7 free blacks: taxable property, \$50834: 6 school districts; \$57.12; 158; 92: 141 electors; 3017 acres of improved land; 841 cattle, 71 horses, 1269 sheep: 4583 yards of cloth; 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, and 1 ashery. N.T., C.L.

RUSHVILLE P. O. and V., see *GORHAM*.

RUSSELL, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, 28 miles SE. of *Ogdensburgh*; bounded N. by *Canton*, E. by *Pierrepont*, S. by *Herkimer County*, W. by *Fowler* and a small

corner of De Kalb. It comprises the survey townships, named on the Surveyor-General's Maps, Ballybeen, Sarahsburgh, Scriba and Bloomfield, and the W. half of De Witt; 34 miles long N. and S., on the E. line, 27 on the W., and near 7 miles wide. The ample area, comprised in this town, as described in the 1st edition of this Work, now forms Russell, Pierrepont, Fowler and Rossie. The surface is but moderately uneven, abundantly watered with springs and rivulets, the soil moist, and most excellent for grazing. The Oswegatchie runs W. across the S. part, where there are abundance of small streams and some lakes, and the Grass river across the NE. part, running N. into Canton. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats. The St. Lawrence turnpike crosses the northern part, and is intersected by a road leading SEastward toward Caldwell, at the S. end of Lake George, but I do not learn that this road is 'passably' good. Russell Atwater, commenced the settlement of this country in 1805, and the town received its name from him, a circumstance noticed in order to preserve the proper spelling of the name. A Correspondent writes me, the distances on the 'Russell turnpike, from Plattsburgh to Sacket's Harbor, by the military road, the R. turnpike being part of the chain: Plattsburgh to Malone, as under Jefferson County, 52* miles; Malone to Hopkinton 23, Parishville 8, Russell 20, Carthage 40, (Jefferson County,) Watertown 14, Sacket's Harbor 8, = 165. He has lately travelled the Jefferson and St. Lawrence part, and recommends this as a good road. There are quarries of free stone in this town, easily quarried and cut, but my Correspondent omits to say of what kind. Iron ore is plenty, and a pyrites of iron and sulphur. There is an arsenal in this town, belonging to the State, and another at Malone, Franklin County, where I hope military stores will not soon be wanted again. Population,

486: 142 farmers, 5 mechanics; 6 foreigners; 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$70906: 7 schools 5 months in 12; \$70.35: 138; 147: 97 electors; 4114 acres of improved land; 579 cattle, 56 horses, 1151 sheep: 3836 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding mahine, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

C.L.,P.G.,R.A.,H.R.

RUSSIA, a Post-Township at the N. end of Herkimer County, 20 miles N. of *Herkimer*, formerly Union, erected in 1806 from Norway; name changed to Russia, April 6, 1807: bounded N. by St. Lawrence County, E. by Hamilton County, S. by Norway and Newport, W. by Oneida and Lewis Counties; comprehending all that part of Herkimer County N. of Norway, and being about 40 miles long N. and S., and about 16 wide. But the settlements are confined to 7 or 8 miles of the S. end, or rather a narrow strip along W. Canada creek, at the SW. corner of the town. The northern part is clothed with impenetrable forests of spruce, fir, larch, and some pine, and the soil is as forbidding as its forest woods would indicate. Yet there are tracts of arable land, on which farmers might get a poor living; but the general character of the land is very uninviting. The N. end sends some small waters to Oswegatchie river; and Moose, Beaver, and one or 2 other creeks, run W. to Black river, from its wilds, N. of and near the centre. *Brown's Tract*, as it is called, is principally in this town, consisting of 7 townships, only remarkable for the moral virtues of their names on the Map. But the southern part is well supplied with mill-streams, and has a tolerable soil. The roads, from Johnstown and Herkimer to the Black river country, unite at W. Canada creek, in the principal settlement of Russia. A new church has been erected about the centre of the settlements, for all religious denominations, where is also a school-house. The Post-Office is 20 miles N. of Herkimer, about the centre of the settled

* See MALONE.

part of this township. Population, 1685 : taxable property, \$279303 ; 339 electors ; 8489 acres of improved land ; head of cattle, 2104 ; horses, 363 ; sheep, 3342 : 21076 yards of cloth : 4 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, and 1 ashery : 9 school districts. *Nobleborough*, is the name of a tract of wild land, in the S. part of Russia.

D.H.,J.N.,A.C.

RUSSIA IRON WORKS P. O., see the P. O. TABLE, and SWEDEN IRON WORKS.

RUTLAND, a Post-Township of Jefferson County, 6 miles E. of *Watertown*, and 170 NW. from Albany ; bounded N. on Black river, E. by Champion, S. by Pinckney, of Lewis Co., W. by Watertown. It is 5 miles wide, and its medial length N. and S. $8\frac{3}{4}$, giving an area of about 28000 acres. The soil is generally a chocolate colored light loam, with a small mixture of fine siliceous sand, very fertile of grain and grass, arable, almost without exception. This part of the Black river country is generally underlaid by limestone, but at a considerable depth.—The timber is maple, beech, elm, bass or linden, butternut, some birch, and some white pine along the river.—Limestone, which affords good lime, and is very good for building, is plenty. A very intelligent Correspondent, says, the inhabitants are so remarkably sober, frugal and industrious, that their characteristics ought to be noted. In the spring of 1821, they made 85000 pounds of maple sugar. The improved land, occupied, averages 25 acres to each male inhabitant over 21 years of age. There are 3 houses of worship, and 10 school-houses, in which schools are kept 8 months in 12 ; public money received for schools, \$395.22 ; number of children between 5 and 15, 685 ; number of persons that received instruction in the schools in 1821, 728 : population, 1946 ; taxable property, \$153296 : electors, 300 ; acres of improved land, 10063 ; 2946 cattle, 551 horses, 6461 sheep :

yards of cloth made in families, 23895 : 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 5 *distilleries*, 4 asheries. The population, almost exclusively farmers, who own the soil, and are becoming very independent. *South Rutland P. O.*, is in the S. part of this town, for which see the TABLE of POST-OFFICES. There are some remains of ancient works in this town, that have hitherto escaped notice. An old *Camp*, or *Fort*, situated on a hill, has lately been examined, surrounded by a hollow that seems to have been a ditch, enclosing about 4 acres of ground. Its form is an irregular ellipsis. On one side is a triangular projection of 50 paces, terminating in an acute angle, surrounded, like the Camp, by an entrenchment. On digging into this, many remains of human bones were found, and a part of a human skull, imbedded in 2 or 3 quarts of Indian corn, which seems to have been parched, to a dark chocolate brown color, but was sound and well preserved. The place was lately covered with lofty trees, like the surrounding ground, which must have been some centuries in growing.

W.S.,E.B.

RYE, a Post-Township in the SE. angle of Westchester County, 29 miles from New-York, 5 SE. of *White-Plains*, and 142 S. of Albany ; bounded easterly by the State of Connecticut, southerly by Long-Island Sound, W. by Harrison. Like most of the other towns in this County, it has but a small area, and its form is very irregular ; in the N. it terminates in a point. *Byram river*, runs 1 or 2 miles on the E. line, and enters the Sound in the SE. corner ; and *Parsonage Point* runs far into the Sound. The land is under good cultivation. There is a small Village of the name of the town, on the road to Boston, 25 miles from New-York ; and another small Village on the E. line, called the *Saw-pit*, which has a new Post-Office, of the same name. It is situated on the East River, 28 miles from New-York, and is a place of considerable business.

There are some small Islands, belonging to this town. Population, 1342 : 177 persons employed in agriculture, 80 in manufactures, and 35 in commerce ; 8 foreigners not naturalized ; 126 free blacks, 14 *slaves* : taxable property, \$444619 : no returns as to schools, &c. : electors, 283 ; 5892 acres of improved land ; 981 cattle, 203 horses, 394 sheep : 12939 yards of cloth : 6 grist mills, and 1 saw mill.

S.M.,S.D.

RYE POND, see BRONX CREEK, NEW-CASTLE and WHITE-PLAINS.

S.

SABLE MOUNTAIN, see KEENE, and WILMINGTON.

SABLE RIVER, or river au Sable, rises in Essex County, and runs NE. to Lake Champlain, after a course of about 35 miles, forming, in part, the boundary between Essex and Clinton Counties. This stream supplies a great number of mill-seats. Its channel is like that of a deep canal, with frequent locks, and forms an interesting curiosity. *Little Sable* enters the Lake 2 miles N. of the above, and is also a good stream for mills.

SACANDAGA PATENT, 1742, 28000 acres, is in Amsterdam, Johnstown, and Mayfield.

SACANDAGA RIVER, a large branch of the Hudson, rises in Johnsburgh, Warren County, and in the wilds of Hamilton County, in a great many ponds and streams little known, runs S. through Wells and Hope, thence across the NE. corner of Montgomery County, where it meets a branch from the NW., and, 8 miles below, the main W. branch, from some ponds in Stratford and Johnstown. These are rapid streams, from 50 to 60 yards wide.—Seven miles farther it receives Stony creek, in Northampton, a good mill-stream ; and 9 miles below this, Fly creek, or Vlaie Kill, from the Great Fly in Northampton, which enters at the Fish-House. Here the Sacandaga curves short about, and pursues a NE. course across the N. end of Saratoga

County, to the Hudson, which it enters about 8 miles SW. of the S. end of Lake George, in Hadley. Its whole course may be near 80 miles, and the country through which it flows, till it enters Northampton, is comparatively wild.

SACHEM, GRAND, the highest hill of the 'Highlands' of the Hudson, and of the Matteawan Mountains, is described under BEACON HILL, by the quaint name of the *New Beacon*, lately and erroneously applied to it.—What Capt. Partridge calls the New-Beacon, is in reality the Old Beacon, a matter, however, of no importance, except in the eyes of the old Dutch inhabitants around it, who are not apt to be well pleased with new names.—They call these hills Beacon Mountains.

SACKET'S HARBOR V. and P. O., see HOUNSFIELD.

SADAQUADA CREEK, or SAUQUAIT, a fine mill-stream of *Oneida County*, noticed under that article, has been afflicted with so many variations of name and spelling, that I applied to Judge Dean, the Interpreter to the Oneidas, in order to know how to write it. He says it was formerly written Sadaquada, shortened latterly in sound into Sauquait, but that the Indians speak it as if written Chickawquait. Sauquait seems to be the prevailing pronunciation, the very way he writes it, and this name, which violates no rule of our language, will probably prevail. Had the Indians any meaning, attached to the name they gave this creek, and what was that meaning ?

SADAQUADA PATENT, 1736, 6000 acres, is in Deerfield, Whitestown, &c.

SAGG-HARBOR, a Post-Village and Port of Entry, in the NE. corner of Southampton, Suffolk County, 100 miles E. of the City of New-York, and 244 from Albany. Its harbor is good, and the Village contains about 80 houses. See SOUTHAMPTON. This Village was greatly injured by fire, some years since, but it has been rebuilt, and much improved in appear-

ance. The whale fishery, which had dwindled to almost nothing, is revived here, and pursued with vigor and success. The Legislature, by an act of the 44th session, appropriated \$10000 towards extending the State pier, at this port, and for the encouragement of the whale fishery. Sagg-harbor has a printing-office, and is the seat of a considerable manufacture of salt, by evaporation of salt water, from the sea, in the open air. The water is exposed to the sun in large shallow vats, raised about 3 feet from the ground.

B.F.T., A.R.

ST. CLAIR LAKE and RIVER, see LAKE ERIE.

ST. COIC, see WHITE CREEK.

ST. GEORGE'S MANOR, see RIVER-HEAD.

ST. JOHNSVILLE P. O., see OPPENHEIM.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, was erected March 3, 1802. It is situated 212 miles NW. of Albany, and is bounded on the NW. by the River St. Lawrence, or the British possessions in Canada, E. by Franklin County, S. by Hamilton and Herkimer Counties, SW. by a small corner of Herkimer Co., and by Lewis and Jefferson Counties. Its extent on the St. Lawrence, is $65\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a right line; the E. line is 61 miles; the S. line 26; and the SW. 43 miles: giving an area of about 2000 square miles, or 1280000 acres: situated between $44^{\circ} 03'$ and 45° N. lat., and $30'$ and $1^{\circ} 50'$ W. lon. from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Offi. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Pos. Offices, &c. | |
|-------------|----------|------|------------|--|--|
| Canton | P.T. | 1337 | 5025 | Canton V., 18 m. f. O.; High Falls Grass R.; Natural Canal. | |
| De Kalb | P.T. | 709 | 3111 | De Kalb V.; Oswegatchie Falls; Iron ore and Marble. | |
| Fowler | P.O. | 605 | 961 | Kilkenny P. O.; Edwards; Oswegatchie River. | |
| Gouverneur | P.T. | 765 | 2932 | 23 m. S. of Ogdensburgh; Cambay; Oswegatchie river. | |
| Hopkinton | P.T. | 581 | 1852 | Hopkinton V., 40 m. f. O., 23 from Malone; St. Regis R. | |
| Lisbon | P.T. | 930 | 3153 | Indian V.; Stony Island, Gallop Is., and Galette Rapids. | |
| Louisville | P.T. | 331 | 2003 | Louisville V., at the Falls of Racket River, 30 m. from O. | |
| Madrid | P.T. | 2 | 7117 | Waddington V., & Hamilton P. O., Columbia V. & P. O. | |
| Massena | P.T. | 1 | 944 | Chesterfield P. O.; Racket, Grass, & St. Regis Rs.; St. Regis. | |
| Morristown | P.T. | | 327 | 1476 | Morristown V., opposite Brockville; Black Lake. |
| OSWEGATCHIE | P.T. | 1661 | 4337 | Ogdensburgh V. & P. O., 100 h., 209 m. f. Albany; Fordsville. | |
| Parishville | P.T. | 594 | 2144 | Parishville V., 33 m. E. of O.; St. Regis & Racket rivers. | |
| Pierrepont | P.T. | 1 | 235 | 381 | De Witt P. O.; 28 m. SE. of O.; Oswegatchie & Racket Rs. |
| Potsdam | P.T. | 1911 | 7954 | Potsdam V., 65 h., mills; 25 miles E. of Ogdensburgh. | |
| Rossie | P.T. | 1 | 869 | 2043 | Rossie V., & R. Iron Works P. O., 26 m. f. O.; Hammond P. O. |
| Russell | P.T. | | 486 | 1414 | 28 miles SE. of Ogdensburgh; turupike; State Arsenal. |
| Stockholm | P.T. | | 322 | 3725 | 33 miles E. of Ogdensburgh; St. Regis River. |

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The County of St. Lawrence, extends about 75 miles along the noble river of the same name, and is abundantly watered by many other fine streams, supplying mill-seats, and some interior navigation. Among its other principal streams, may be noticed the *Oswegatchie*, *Grass*, *Racket*, *St. Regis*, with innumerable branches, and a part of *Indian River*. *Black Lake*, a fine expanse of navigable water, connected with the Indian and Oswegatchie rivers, extends the means of a good internal navigation, from Rossie Iron Works to near Ogdensburgh. Of the surface, it may be said very little is too hilly, though Rossie, and some of the towns in that quarter, have a good deal of broken land, while some of the E. and SE. part is quite too level. Along the river, the surface is but gently undulated, in easy swells and extensive lawns, the soil rather inclining to clay, or an argillaceous loam. Below Ogdensburgh, the soil becomes more sandy, light, deep, warm and productive, and is of a quality equal to any of the uplands of this State. In the SE. part, there are extensive

tracts, of little value at present, but who can tell what time may produce?—Iron ore, is found in great plenty in these vast forests, abounding with wood, and with streams, and fine sites for water works. The principal growth of timber embraces oak, maple, beech, basswood, butternut, elm, ash, hemlock, with groves of white and Norway pine, and there are large tracts in the SE. of swampy lands, covered with every thing found in taamahaca and black ash swamps. But, this County has a large proportion of good land, and but a small proportion of waste, or absolutely bad. The climate, in reality, is good, and more steady and uniform, perhaps, than in any other part of this State. The temperatures are less variable, certainly, than in any County exposed to the NW. winds from the great Lakes, or to the ever varying and ever continuing warfare between these winds and those from the sea-coast, in situations fully exposed to their influence. The air is elastic, the seasons are well defined by distinctness of character, and tread closely and conspicuously on the heels of each other, each reigning in turn, supreme, and the right to do so never disputed. There is a grandeur, a sort of majesty, in the seasons, and the array of elements in this climate, that well compensates for the severity of its winters. A Canal is talked of, across this County, Franklin and Clinton, from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain. The agriculture of this County is very respectable and improving, aided by a Society, which receives \$100 a year from the treasury. There is a great deal of wealth, intelligence and enterprise, among the landholders of this County, among whom may be conspicuously named, David Parish, proprietor of Parishville and Rossie. That part of this County which comprehends the 10 townships, as designated on the Maps of the Surveyor-General, was sold by this State in 1786; but the military post of Oswegatchie, was retained by the British till August, 1796. See OSWEGATCHIE, and LISBON, for some historic notices of former works. An Arsenal is erected in Russell, for public stores, at the expense of the State.—Roads have been opened in every direction; and in many instances, through extensive forests, at a great expense. Besides the rivers above mentioned, there are many smaller ones, all of which are well stored with fish, a great relief to the wants of the early inhabitants. Until about the year 1800, the dread of British and Indian aggression, retarded the population; but since that time, the increase has been steadily advancing to its present numbers.—Iron is made extensively at the Rossie Works, limestone is found in plenty, and there are siliceous stones, suitable for mill-stones, soap stone in many places, and I believe there will be found plenty of marble. *Ogdensburgh*, the capital of this County, a Post-Borough, and Port of Entry and Delivery, is pleasantly situated on the St. Lawrence, at the foot of schooner navigation, and has a good harbor in the mouth of the Oswegatchie river. It has a number of vessels employed in the Lake trade, and the river business, and contains about 100 houses. The river here is about 1 mile in width.

Statistics.—St. Lawrence elects 1 Member of Assembly; and, with Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego, 2 Representatives to Congress, forming the 20th district: Townships, 17; Post-Offices, 22; Population, 16037: ratio of increase per annum, 14 per cent: persons employed in agriculture, 4592; in commerce, 115; in manufactures, 291; foreigners not naturalized, 990; free blacks, 14; slaves, 8: taxable property, personal, \$33103; total, \$1,864,090; school districts, 137; schools kept 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$1249.58; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 3992; number taught in the schools that year, 4186: public money received annually by the Agricultural Society, \$100: electors, 3623; acres of improved land, 52215; cattle, 19152; horses, 2778; sheep, 30117: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 121203: grist mills, 33; saw mills, 66; oil mill, 1:

falling mills, 13; carding machines, 19; cotton and woollen factories, 2; iron works, 3; trip hammers, 5; distilleries, 7; asheries, 95.

Ogdensburgh is 60 miles below Kingston and Cape Vincent, 130 above Montreal, [via St. Lawrence River,] 130 below Oswego, 170 from Port Genesee, by water. It is 209 NW. of Albany; 120 W. of Plattsburgh; 63 NE. of Sacket's Harbor; 116 N. of Utica. There is a very good road, near the river, to Waddington, 18 miles; thence to St. Regis, 27; and to French Mills, S,=53 miles. See RUSSELL, PARISHVILLE, and ANTWERP, for other distances.

ST. LAWRENCE AND CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—It may not be amiss to notice, that a plan is in agitation for a Canal across the northern Counties of this State, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton, connecting the St. Lawrence river, near Ogdensburgh, with Lake Champlain. The intermediate country, has been in part examined, by Benjamin Raymond, a member of our school of Civil Engineers, and reported favorable for the purpose, so far as from Ogdensburgh to the Chateaugay river, eastward of which it is presumed to be little less favorable, or that no very serious difficulties present themselves. This plan seems designed as well to gratify our northern people, by having some money expended in their country, and a Canal at their own doors, as to divert a large portion of the Canada trade into our waters. All this may do very well, just now; but when the people of Canada *become of age*, and set up for themselves, as they certainly must, at no very distant day, how will it then do, and what effect will such measures have, in forwarding or retarding such an event? But, this diversion of trade is in truth but a secondary consideration, and though I should wish to see the Canal made, if it can be done at a reasonable expense, yet would it not be well to let the enterprize stand on its own merits, and avoid giving unnecessary offence to our neighbors? A Canal, on the proposed route, would much enhance the importance of the Champlain Canal, and it would prevent too great a press of business, for one set of locks, on the Erie Canal, by diverting considerable trade northward, to come to the Hudson by the Champlain, rather than by the Erie Canal. [F] By an estimate, and surveys, sent me, while letter S. was in the hands of the compositor, it appears that the length of this Canal would be about 130 miles, its summit level 1245 feet above L. Champlain, and whole lockage 1650 feet. It is said that this summit level can be abundantly supplied with water, from the Chateaugay lake, principally in the township of CHATEAUGAY, which see, elevated 305 feet above the proposed Canal, an ample sheet of water, of near 4000 acres. The route of this Canal, would be wholly in a transition formation, being N. of the termination of the great primitive region of the north.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, forming a part of the NW. boundary of this State, and being the outlet of the great chain of lakes in the W., 2 of which lie partly within New-York, may be partially noticed in this Work. The river St. Lawrence takes its name from below Lake Ontario, to the Ocean, though some writers give it this name only as high up as Montreal, thence *Catarqui R.*, or *Iroquois River*, to L. Ontario, the latter, however, very little used. From Cape Vincent, or Kingston, at the *embouchment* from Lake Ontario, to Montreal, the distance is about 190 miles, the current strong, and the navigation difficult and rather dangerous, carried on in boats, moved with oars or steam. From Montreal to Quebec, is 180 miles, navigable by ships of 600 tons, though the tides only reach *Three Rivers*, 45 miles below the town of *Wm. Henry*, at the mouth of the Richelieu river, 90 below Montreal, 490 above the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The descent of the St. Lawrence, from Kingston, or rather from Ogdensburgh, where the current first becomes perceptible, a distance of 230 miles, is 231 feet. From Three Rivers to Quebec, 90 miles, and thence to the Gulf of St. Lawrence 400, making its whole length, from Lake Ontario to the Ocean, or the Gulf, 770 miles. The tides at Quebec, are 17 to 24 feet, a circumstance that helps to explain their extending so far inland, 490 miles, much farther than in any other river in the known world. It is 2 miles wide at this place, and at its estuary, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 105 miles, between *Cape Rosier* and the *Labrador shore*. But, let us return to our part of this great river, 100 miles of boundary, in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties. Ogdensburgh, is at the foot of sloop navigation from Lake Ontario, 60 miles below Kingston, to which place there is scarcely any perceptible current in the river, here about 1 mile in width, rather a Bay of Lake Ontario, 1 1-2 to 3 and 11 miles wide, than a river, embosoming the *Thousand Islands*, *Carleton Island*, and *Wolfe*, or *Grand Isle*, separately described. See also CAPE VINCENT. Below Ogdensburgh, there are the Rapids at Grand Gallop, or Gallop Islands, Point Iroquois, Rapid Plat, and *Grand Sault*, difficult passages, and the river is contracted in some places to less than a half mile in width. And

let us now extend our views to the whole area of the St. Lawrence Valley, embracing the great lakes, Ontario, and those noticed under LAKE ERIÉ, with their connecting streams, NIAGARA RIVER, described in this Work, and others, merely named, in extent about 3500 miles, collecting its waters from an area of at least 500000 square miles, near 90000 of which are covered by the lakes and the river. The St. Lawrence was first discovered in 1565, and has always been called, by way of pre-eminence, the Great River. Under ONTARIO LAKE, I have intimated that the tides do not, in all rivers, alike indicate the level of the oceans or seas, from which they come. Does any one suppose that were the St. Lawrence a small, shallow river, the tides would reach Three Rivers? Its estuary is very broad, opening in the very direction to receive the greatest possible effect from the tides; and the great depth, and diminishing width of the river, exactly favor the carrying this influence far inland. Suppose a Canal, of 100 feet wide, 10 feet deep, its bottom exactly on a parallel plane with that of this river, from Three Rivers to the Gulf of St. Lawrence: would the tides flow through it, to Three Rivers, the place they now reach, and therefore supposed to be on the same level as high-water on the sea-shore? The ship navigation of this river is usually suspended by ice, from about the middle of Nov. to the middle of April, or early in May, or rather about 6 to 7 months a year. See CHAMPLAIN LAKE, and C. CANAL.

¶ Since the above was written, I have consulted a large Map, of the St. Lawrence R., made under the direction of the Commissioners for settling boundaries, conformably to the treaty of Ghent, from which I extract the following brief notices of the Islands in this river, adjudged to belong to the United States. The Commissioners seem to consider the *outlet*, an arm, or Bay of Lake Ontario, from the lake to near Ogdensburgh, in which distance are the *Gallop, Stony, Caif, Grenadier, Fox, and Cerkton Islands*, the *Thousand Islands*, &c. Below these, are the islands called the *Indian Hut Island, Wel's Grindstone, Chimney, Tibbits's, Tick, Gallop*, and many *Islands*, designated only by numbers, 1 to 9, *Rapid Point, or Ogden's Island*, opposite Waddington, *Smuggler's*, 18 acres, *Hayn's*, 135 a., *Goose Neck*, 463 a., *Hug*, 6, *Chryster's*, 53, *W. Chats*, 95, *Upper Long Sault*, 1369, *Snye*, 56, *Lower Long Sault*, and *Borshoret's Island*, 1693 acres. See GRAND ISLE OF WOLFE I., which belongs to Canada, CARLETON I. and the note to LYME. The *Islands* in Niagara river, are already noticed, Navy Island, only, being adjudged to the British.

ST. LOUIS RIVER, see LAKE ERIE.

ST. REGIS RESERVATION, see FORT COVINGTON.

ST. REGIS RIVER, is formed of many small streams that rise in the SW. part of Franklin County, and within St. Lawrence Co., principally in Parishville, Hopkinton and Stockholm; whence it pursues a N. and NE. course 45 miles, and enters the St. Lawrence just at the Indian Village of St. Regis, just N. of the 45th degree of Latitude. Its whole course may be about 80 miles, and it runs across the W. end of the St. Regis Reservation, by the St. R. Indian Village, just at its mouth. See FORT COVINGTON.

SALEM, a Post-Township and half-shire of Washington County, 46 miles NE. of Albany, and 21 SE. of *Sandy Hill*, the other half-shire: bounded N. by Hebron, E. by the State of Vermont, S. by Jackson or the Battenkill, W. by Greenwich and Argyle. The great northern turnpike, from Lansingburgh to Wells in Vermont, leads through this township, and is one of the best roads in the State. Battenkill, which forms the southern boundary, receives several small streams in this town, and there are abundance of mill-seats. The flats are extensive and rich, and there are few towns better adapted for agriculture, or more pleasantly diversified with gentle undulations, interspersed with fine valleys and plains. Its agriculture is respectable and rapidly improving, as is every department of domestic economy. In 1810, its population was 2833, with 229 senatorial electors.— It was first settled in 1764, by Alexander Turner and others, to whom the town had been granted in 1761. The inhabitants suffered severely in the Revolutionary war, when they were driven from their homes, with the loss of much property; and their meeting-house was consumed by fire.

Salem Village, or *Borough*, is situated on an extensive plain, near the centre of the township, on the northern turnpike, 46 miles from Albany, 21 from Sandy-Hill, has the P. O., and

is handsomely laid out in streets and squares. The courts are held alternately here and at Sandy-Hill. Salem Village was incorporated in 1803, and contains 74 dwellings, 7 stores, an academy, 2 churches, 2 printing-offices, and weekly papers, a respectable bookstore, and 17 law offices, and a court-house and prison: the inhabitants may be near 700. There is also a fire-engine company; and there are some elegant mansions, that add much to the beauty of the place.— There is a small Village in the S. on the Battenkill, 6 miles S. of Salem V., of some 12 or 15 houses, and 3 or 4 mills, called 'Sodom,' or *Church's Mills Village*, the latter name not given in derision. Population, 2985: 579 farmers, 132 mechanics, 33 traders; 27 foreigners; 41 free blacks; 24 slaves: taxable property, \$457016: 19 schools, 9 months in 12; \$456.14: 892; 1010: 571 electors, 18846 acres improved land, 3727 cattle, 743 horses, 6263 sheep: 25399 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 5 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 2 trip hammers, 2 distilleries, 1 brewery, and 1 ashery. See W. Co. S.T., J.L.B., J.P.R.

SALINA, a Post-Township of Onondaga County, 5 miles N. of *Onondaga*, and 130 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Lysander and Cicero, E. by Cicero and Manlius, S. by Onondaga, W. by Camillus. This Town embraces the principal salt-springs and salt-works of this State, with the Onondaga or Salt Lake. The outlet of this lake communicates with Seneca river on the N. line, through which is opened an extensive boat navigation. The salt trade, and the manufacture of that article, employ a very large proportion of the inhabitants, who are necessarily collected into clusters around the various works. These Springs belong to the people of this State, and for the incomes, &c., see *Revenue and Expenses*. An officer is appointed to superintend the public interests in these works, who pays the revenues derived from them into the public funds.

The Erie Canal crosses the S. part of this Town, from which is a side-cut to Salina Village, at the head of the Onondaga Lake, where there is a capacious basin, for boats in the salt trade. The completion of the navigation of this, will be the means of increasing the manufacture of salt here, and in other parts of this region, to an extent that it could never have attained otherwise. Onondaga Lake, 6 miles long, and averaging 1 mile wide, is about the centre of this Township, 9 miles long, and averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ in width. Salina consists of the land reserved by law of this state for the use of the Salt Springs, and 8 or 9 lots of the original Township of Manlius. But a small part of the land of this Township is in a state of cultivation, the State having reserved the lands in wood, for supplying fuel to the salt-works. The Canal will now do this, and as the timber has been principally consumed, the lands will soon be sold to individuals, and improved. The water from which the salt is made, rises in the marshes around its borders, or in the margin of the Lake. Wells of 8 to 12 feet deep, supply 15 to 20,000 gallons per day, containing 16 to 25 ounces of salt per gallon of water. The quantity of first rate water is immense, and there is no reasonable ground for doubt that a supply of it might be had, here, for making several millions of bushels of salt every year. The water contains, besides common Salt or the Muriate of Soda, several other substances, in small proportions, such as muriate of lime, sulphate of lime, oxyde of iron, and Epsom salts. But with a little care in the manufacture, these substances are excluded, so that they do little injury. Several materials are used in the process for this purpose, the best of which, say the most experienced manufacturers, are blood, milk, glue, and eggs. They are put into the pickle, collect the impurities, rise to the surface in scum, and are all taken off together. Lime, alum, resin, ashes, and ley of wood ashes, are also used by some,

but only partially, as they are supposed to act injuriously. It has always been the practice at these works to hasten the processes to completion, and of course to make only fine salt; but experiments are now making to produce coarse salt, and there can be no doubt of its practicability, or of its great importance to the public. To do this, it is only necessary to prepare the pickle, and allow it time to form its own crystals, at perfect leisure, when the crystallization will be natural, not forced, and the Salt will be more pure and far more valuable. I have long wondered that these facts have been so strangely overlooked. The quantity of Salt made in this Town, yearly, for the 2 late years, has been near a half million of bushels, and the average price at the works something less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, exclusive of the duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents imposed by the State, which goes to the Canal fund. See ONONDAGA LAKE, between which and Seneca River, a canal is to be made, lowering the Lake down to the level of the River, and draining the marshes. There are 4 considerable Villages in this Township, known by local names, each having a Post-Office of its own name: *Salina*, *Liverpool*, *Syracuse*, and *Geddes*, or *Geddesburgh*. Salt is made at all these places, except Syracuse. *Salina Village*, is situated at the head of the Onondaga Lake, 5 miles N. of the Onondaga C. H., 36 SSE. of Oswego, 50 from Utica by land, and 62 by the Canal. It has a side-cut from the Canal at Syracuse, and at both ends of this are extensive basins. This side-cut is to be connected with the Salt Lake at this place by 5 Locks, descent 38 feet. It has 60 manufactories of Salt, about 100 dwelling houses, a Church, school house, and Masonic Lodge, and the Salina Post-Office.—About 1 mile S. of this is the *Post-Village of Syracuse*, on the Erie Canal, having a side-cut to Salina, and a basin. It stands also at the junction of the Seneca turnpike and the Canal, and the road from Onondaga Hol-

low, and has about 50 houses, and a school-house. Near this Village, the Canal is carried over the Onondaga Creek, in a stone aqueduct of 4 arches, of about 40 feet chord; and there is also a stone bridge over the Canal.—One mile E. of this is the western extremity of the *long level* of $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of the Erie Canal, and the first Locks W. of Frankfort, 2 near together, of 10 feet lift, each; there is 1 at Syracuse of 6, and 1 mile W. another of 6 feet. See ERIE CANAL. There is a grist mill and saw mill at Syracuse, the only ones in this Town. The *Post Village of Liverpool*, 3 miles N. of Salina, on the E. shore of the Lake, has about 50 houses, 25 Salt Works, and a school-house. The *Post Village of Geddes*, is on the Erie Canal, in the W. part of this Township, has about 45 houses, a school-house, and 12 or 14 Salt Works, with considerable business. These manufactories, or Salt Works, have 10 to 16 kettles each, of the capacity of 70 to 125 gallons. One of them, in complete operation, will make 35 to 55 bushels of Salt every 24 hours, and consume 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood. If I understand my Correspondent rightly, works are about to be erected at Syracuse for the making of coarse salt, to encourage which there was a law passed last winter. *Lodi*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Syracuse, is as yet but a village on paper. The lots will be exposed to sale this Summer, and it has a handsome town plot, on the Canal, at the western extremity of the Rome summit level. See FRANKFORT, for the eastern extremity. In 1823, 696,000 bushels of salt were made in this town, on which \$87000, accrued as duties to the Canal fund, being an increase of \$20,500, from the amount of 1822. Population, 1814: 111 engaged in agriculture, 362 in manufactures, and 18 in commerce; 3 foreigners not naturalized; 15 free blacks, 4 slaves: taxable property, \$73700: electors, 454; 1000 acres of improved land: 435 cattle, 172 horses, 297 sheep: yards of cloth, 1413: 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 oil

mill, 2 asheries : 4 school districts and school houses, 1 in each Village ; public monies, \$271.62 ; number of children, 484 ; number taught in 1821, 329.

A.K., J.M.A., J.H., J.G.

SALINES, or SALT SPRINGS, see MURRAY, CLARKSON, RICHLAND, MENTZ, &c., and SALINA.

SALISBURY, a Post-Township of Herkimer County, 14 miles NE. of *Herkimer*, bounded N. by Hamilton County, E. by Stratford of Montgomery Co., S. by Manheim, W. by Fairfield and Norway. The E. part of the tract called Royal Grants is in this town, as is the patent of Jerseyfield, in which rises the W. branch of E. Canada creek, and the E. branch of W. Canada creek also. On the SE., for a few miles, E. Canada creek forms the boundary. The inhabitants are principally Yankees ; and Yankee-bush, in the SW. part of the town, has a Presbyterian meeting-house, 4 miles E. of the academy in Fairfield, and 21 from Utica. Here is a small library, a school-house, and a few dwellings. The SE. part of the Town is called Pine Bush, where the soil is a light sand ; Yankee-bush has a loamy soil. Spruce creek is a fine mill-stream, and there are abundance of sites for mills. The roads are pretty numerous and good. The Black river State road from Jonnstown, leads across the S. end, and is opening considerable intercourse. It crosses the main road of the Town, 1 mile E. of Yankee-bush, and 25 from Johnstown. This Township and Manheim, formerly in Montgomery County, were attached to Herkimer County in 1817. Population, 1438 ; taxable property, \$272144 ; 271 electors, 6504 acres of improved land ; 1780 cattle, 272 horses, 2313 sheep ; 16040 yards of cloth : 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries, and 3 asheries : 9 school districts. D.H., T.L., J.M.

SALISBURY MILLS V. and P. O., see BLOOMING GROVE.

SALMON CREEK, of Cayuga County, rises in Scipio, and runs through

Genoa into Cayuga Lake, near 5 miles below the S. end, and is a good mill-stream. Its length, 19 miles.

SALMON CREEK, of Oswego County, rises in Williamstown, Oswego County, runs across a part of Volney, and through Mexico, to Lake Ontario, at Mexico Point, length 28 miles.

SALMON CREEK, or river, rises in the SE. part of Franklin County, and runs N. into Canada, through Constable, where is the Village of French Mills, whence it is boatable 7 or 8 miles to its mouth in the St. Lawrence. It receives several branches, the largest of which are Little Salmon Creek, and Trout Creek.

SALMON CREEK, and LITTLE SALMON CREEK, of Monroe County, empty into Braddock's Bay, watering Sweden, Ogden, Clarkson, and Parma. There are many others, of this name, 'too tedious to mention,' after naming so many, the principal ones.

SALMON FISHERY, see RICHLAND.

SALMON RIVER, of Oswego County, a fine stream, very properly named, which rises in the SW. corner of Lewis County, and runs W. across Oswego County, through Redfield, Orwell, and Richland, to Lake Ontario, having a tolerably good harbor at its mouth, for which see RICHLAND. Its whole course, very devious, may be 45 miles. From its mouth to the Falls in Orwell, 14 miles, its average width is about 10 rods, boatable at high water, but it can only be said to be navigable about 1 mile : above the Falls, for near 2 miles, there are some rapids, thence boatable 3 or 4, or some say 6 miles, 6 to 8 rods in width.— See RICHLAND, for its fishery ;—and the Falls are amply described under ORWELL.

SALMON RIVER FALLS, see ORWELL.

SALT POINT, see PLEASANT VALLEY,—and SALINA, a very common name of the latter place, but away from home in Duchess.

SALT POINT P. O., see the P. O. TABLE.

SALUBRIA, see CATHARINESTOWN.

SAND FLATS, see JOHNSTOWN.

SANDFORD, a Township of Broome County, 24 miles E. of *Chenango Point*, or Binghamton, bounded N. by Chenango County, E. by Delaware County, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Windsor and Colesville, being in length N. and S. about 13 miles. It was erected from the E. part of Windsor, April 3, 1821, the act taking effect from the 1st Monday of March, 1821, but the Census of that year returns all the numbers under Windsor, omitting to notice this town and Colesville, erected from Windsor at the same time. It is watered by a small stream that enters the Delaware river, or Cookquago branch, on the SE. border. The land is hilly, and stony, but good for grazing, and there are vales of a warm, rich loam, good for grain. It embraces part of Harper's Patent. I have no data for estimating its population, electors, improved land, schools, et cetera, and can only refer to Windsor, for the aggregate of the 3 towns. The locust of the *Randolph hills*, of this town and Windsor, has a high reputation, and I hope the owners of the land will cherish the young growth, so as to perpetuate a succession of *generations* of this very excellent timber, no where else indigenous in this State.

R. J. M., A. L.

SAND KILL, see SCHENECTADY.

SAND-LAKE, a Post-Township of Rensselaer County, 11 miles E. of Albany, 11 SE. of *Troy*, erected in 1813, from Berlin and Greenbush;—bounded N. by Brunswick and Grafton, E. by Berlin, S. by Nassau and Schodac, W. by Greenbush. It is a township of the Rensselaer Manor, about 7 miles E. and W., and 8 N. and S., the surface rugged, broken and hilly, with a good deal of waste land, or tracts of very little value except for the growth of forest wood, and yet considerable tracts of a strong soil of arable lands. The timber is principally beech, maple, hemlock, elm, ash, &c. It is indifferently supplied with mill-seats, and has 6 small natural

ponds, called *Lakes*, the largest of which are *Crooked Lake*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the Glass-house, and *Sand Lake*, near the Village of the same name, equal in extent to near 1 mile. There are some turnpikes, the Eastern, from Albany to Williamstown, in Massachusetts, the principal one, and others are in contemplation, while the public highways are already too numerous for the work applied to keeping them in repair. The Glass Works, noticed under Berlin, in the 1st edition of this Work, are now in this town. A turnpike is about to be made to this town, from Troy. See BERLIN, and GRAFTON. Marble, of an excellent quality, abounds in this town. There are 3 small Villages, *Sand-Lake*, near the centre, on the Eastern turnpike, 11 miles from Albany, having 15 dwellings, a tan works, store, inn, and 3 or 4 mills; and *Rensselaer Village*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S., on the road to Stephentown Hollow, has the Post-Office, a glass works, a store, inn, saw mill, and some 30 dwellings, and various buildings connected with the glass factory. It stands at the outlet of a very small 'Lake,' on a branch of the Wyanants Kill, as does the other Village also, in a rough and rugged vale, the seat of a good deal of business. *Poestenkill Village*, in the N. part, on the Poes-ten-kill, and the Berlin road, 8 miles E. of Troy, has about 20 houses, a store, inn, and saw mill. Population, 3302: persons employed in agriculture, 669; 8 in trade, and 126 in manufactures; 4 foreigners; 9 slaves: 18 free blacks: taxable property, \$956978: 15 schools, 9 months in 12; \$501.50; 1003; 1034: 619 electors, 15656 acres improved land, 2619 cattle, 751 horses, 4409 sheep: 21541 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 21 saw mills, 4 oil mills, 4 fulling mills, 1 ashery.

S. G., N. H.

SANDS'S POINT, the northern extremity of Cow-Neck, in N. HEMPSTEAD, Queens Co., on Long-Island. Here is a Light-House, erected in 1809, by the United States, which, in compliment to its zealous patron, Dr.

S. L. Mitchill, is usually called Mitchell Light-House.

SANDUSKY, see LAKE ERIE.

SANDY CREEK P. O., see RICHLAND.

SANDY-HILL V. and P. O., see KINGSBURY.

SANGERFIELD, a Post-Township at the S. end of Oneida County, 16 miles SSW. of Utica, 94 WNW. of Albany, bounded N. by Paris, E. by Bridgewater, S. by Brookfield of Madison County, and W. by Madison of Madison County. This township was first settled in 1793-4, then in Chenango County; annexed to Oneida County April 4, 1804. It has several head waters of Chenango creek, or river, and of Oriskany creek, the one a water of the Susquehanna, the other of the Mohawk. Its situation is of course elevated, and in the S. and E. the land is hilly in part, but the soil is good.—Limestone is plenty, filled with *resemblances* of petrifications. The inhabitants are principally farmers, a frugal, industrious, *homespun* sort of folks, such as farmers should be, clad in the fabrics of the household wheel and loom. A small part of the land pays a small annual rent, but the most of it is owned by those who cultivate it, paying no fealty to 'my lord' of the patrician order. An extensive pine and cedar swamp, makes waste land now, as to cultivation, yielding timber, however, of much use, and by-and-by may yield marle for upland manure, and be converted into a rich soil for hemp, flax, corn, &c. The reclaiming part of our processes of agriculture, making the *best* land, of that which, in a state of nature, we had considered the *worst*, is but just beginning to disclose new treasures to the husbandman, and to call forth new energies and resources. There are 2 pleasant little Villages.—Sangerfield, near the centre, on the turnpike, situated on a beautiful plain, has the Post-Office, a church, school-house, and about 30 houses, stores, shops, &c. The *Post-Village of Waterville*, called also the *Huddle*, on the N. line, partly in Paris, has a church, the Waterville P. O., about 50 houses

and stores, and a number of mills, a busy, growing little place. It is on the Oneida and Chenango turnpike, and I believe has an air furnace, as it had in 1810. Sangerfield is formed of No. 20 of the twenty townships, the NE. corner township of that tract, and was named in honor of an early and enterprizing settler. It is a small town, 6 miles E. and W., and 4½ N. and South. Population, 2011: 417 farmers, 112 mechanics, 7 traders; 13 foreigners; 4 free blacks: taxable property, \$166435: 12 schools, 7 months in 12; \$316.50; 624; 911: 400 electors, 8941 acres of improved land, 2445 cattle, 478 horses, 5056 sheep: 25538 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 4 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 iron works, 2 distilleries, 1 ashery.

J. H., O. N.

☞ The description of this town, written from 2 very minute ones, by resident Correspondents, was prepared for the 1st edition of this Work, and by some carelessness of the printer, was omitted in that edition, a fact of which I was not aware, until the Book was in every part of the State. The copy for that Work was all in one bound volume, as this is, and with this explanation, I ask the indulgence of my very attentive Correspondents in that town. The above description, except as to the houses, &c., in the 2 Villages, is copied from my former one, now lying before me, and principally from the 2 Letters above mentioned.

SANS SOUCI, see BALLSTON SPA.

SARANAC LAKE, see KEENE.

SARANAC RIVER, rises in the S. of Franklin Co., in several large ponds, and runs a NEasterly course of about 65 miles, through Franklin and Clinton Counties, and enters Lake Champlain at the Village of Plattsburgh, near Cumberland-Head. In the same district, of less than 20 miles by 10, are the head waters of St. Regis, Racket, and Grass rivers, of the St. Lawrence; and of the N. branch of the Hudson.

SARATOGA, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 15 miles E. of *Ballston Spa*, 32 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Saratoga Springs and Northernberland, E. by the Hudson, or Wash-

ington County, S. by Stillwater, W. by Saratoga Springs. On the W. it is bounded about 3 miles by the N. end of Saratoga Lake, and has Fish Creek for a northern boundary, or across its northern border, a valuable mill-stream, on which are many mills, &c. Along the Hudson are some alluvial flats, principally of argillaceous mold; and the river hills, of moderate height, present a soil of gravelly loam, timbered with oak, walnut, &c.— Around Saratoga Lake, the soil is a light sandy loam, and the timber white and yellow pine. The surface is moderately uneven in general, and the small ridges of parallel hills extend W. from the Hudson to near the Lake, a waving surface, but an excellent township of land. There is a Friends', or Quaker meeting-house, in this town, near which are what are called the *Quaker Springs*. In 1819, the town of Saratoga Springs was erected from the W. half of the old town of Saratoga, in which are now included all the mineral fountains, except the above springs, which were formerly in this town. It has the river post-road, and the CHAMPLAIN CANAL, for which see that article, and comprises the historic ground, consecrated to fame by the events of the Revolutionary war. The *Post-Village of Schuylerville*, near the mouth of Fish creek, has the C. Canal, the post-road, a great number of mills of various kinds, and some 40 houses. Within a few rods of this place is the spot where Burgoyne surrendered his army, (called Fort Hardy,) Oct. 17, 1777, near which is a Basin of the Canal. The late Gen. Schuyler, a man of singular energy, and

great powers of mind, a Father of the Republic, and a Hero of the Revolution, [whose name has not been duly honored,] resided on the spot where now is this little Village, and sustained great losses by the events of that war. See STILLWATER, or rather *Wilkinson's Memoirs*. Schuylerville is 12 miles E. of Saratoga Springs, 17 from Ballston Spa, 34 N. of Albany, and about 8 miles above Bemus's Heights, in Stillwater. Where is *Dawcote*, mentioned by Gen. Wilkinson? There is now erecting in this town, at Schuylerville, one of *Eastman's Rotary Sawing Machines*, which merits particular notice. It is rather a large establishment, of the inventor and associates, for making those machines, as well as a saw mill, on his plan, for sawing siding, staves and heading, window sash stuff, the felloes and hubs of wheel carriages, the making of field and garden fence, &c. &c. The building is 30 by 40 feet, stands just by the Champlain Canal, and judging by the ingenuity and enterprize of the proprietors, it will soon be a house full of ingenious machinery, well worth examining. There are saw mills on this plan, in Hadley, and Wilton, Saratoga County. Population, 2233; 467 farmers, 84 mechanics, 8 traders; 54 foreigners not naturalized; 29 free blacks, 16 slaves: taxable property, \$318141: 10 schools, 8 months in 12; \$282.51; 637; 325! 447 electors, 13974 acres of improved land, 2134 cattle, 1240 horses, 4633 sheep: 19832 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, and 1 distillery. O.B.D., J.S.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

SARATOGA* COUNTY, was erected in 1791, from Albany County, being of the same date with Rensselaer County. It is situated on the W. side of the Hudson, N. of Albany Co.; and is bounded N. by Warren Co., easterly by the channel of the Hudson, or by Washington and Rensselaer Counties, S. by Albany and Schenectady Counties, W. by Montgomery County. The area

* E. Williams, descended from the St. Regis Indians, a man of mixed blood and some literature, tells me that the Indian phrase, from which this name has been formed, is O-sah-ra-ka, the *side-hills*.

may be about 772 square miles, or 494,080 acres. Situated between 42° 46' and 43° 23' N. Latitude; 26' E. and 10' W. Longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post-Offices, &c. |
|------------------|-----------|------|------------|---|
| Ballston | P.T. | 2407 | 12392 | Academy Hill; Old Court House Hill; 4 miles S. of B. Spa. |
| Charlton | P.T. | 1953 | 14585 | Charlton V., 8 1-2 m. SW. of Ballston Spa; Ael Plaats Kill. |
| Concord | P.T. | 571 | 1433 | 30 miles NW. of Ballston Spa; Sacandaga river. |
| Corinth | P.T. | 1490 | 7388 | 18 m. N. of B. Spa; Corinth V; Jesup's Landing; Falls. |
| Edinburgh | P.T. | 1469 | 6398 | 30 m. NW. of Ballston Spa; Sacandaga river. |
| Galway | P.T.1 | 2579 | 18418 | Galway V., 10 m. NW. B. Spa; W. Galway Church P. O. |
| Greenfield | P.T. | 3024 | 21719 | 10 m. N. of B. Spa; Stone Quarries; Friends' Meeting. |
| Hadley | | 798 | 4083 | 27 m. N. of B. Spa; Falls; Rockwell's Mills; Sacandaga R. |
| Halfmoon | P.T.2 | 4024 | 30810 | Middletown P. O.; Jonesville P. O.; Borough; Canals. |
| Malta | P.O.1 | 1518 | 10878 | Dunning Street P. O., 4 1-2 m. f. B. Spa; Round Lake. |
| MILTON | P.O.1 | 2796 | 15623 | Ballston Spa V. & P.O., 26 m. N. of A.; Mineral Waters. |
| Moreau | P.T. | 1549 | 9408 | 21 m. f. B. Spa; Baker's Falls; Great Dam; Glen's Falls. |
| Northumberland | P.T. | 1279 | 8189 | 17 m. NE. of B. Spa; Ft. Miller Bridge; Champ. Canal. |
| Providence | P.T. | 1515 | 8806 | 16 m. NW. B. Spa, 4 SE. of Fish House; Kayad. mount. |
| Saratoga | P.T.1 | 2233 | 13974 | Schuylerville P.O.; Fish creek; Cham. Canal; Ft. Hardy. |
| Saratoga Springs | P.T. | 1909 | 7770 | Saratoga Springs V., 100 h. 32 m. f. A; Mineral Waters. |
| Stillwater | P.T.3 | 2821 | 17456 | Mechanicville P.O.; Rogers's Mills P.O.; Ketchum C.P.O. |
| Waterford | P.T. | 1184 | 2719 | Waterford V., Cahoes Falls; Champlain Canal, 6 locks. |
| Wilton | P.O.1 | 1293 | 7493 | Palmertown P. O. & Mountain, 14 m. NE. of B. Spa. |

25 36052 219467

The *County of Saratoga*, is washed on the E. and N. by the Hudson, an extent of near 70 miles, is bounded in part by the Mohawk, on the S., and has the Sacandaga river across its northern part. Besides these, which have falls and mill seats, the Kayaderosseras creek is spread over the central part, and there are Fish creek, Anthony's kill, and Snook kill, running to the Hudson, with the Mourn kill, the Kayaweeser, and some others, branches of those, and Ael Plaats Kill and some others, running to the Mohawk. It is abundantly supplied with mill-streams. Its surface presents a broad diversity, having the Kayaderosseras and Palmertown mountains in the NW., both separately described, primitive formations, composed of granite, gniess, &c., and in the SE. Eastern part sandy plains, level, or but gently undulated, and along the Hudson and some of the smaller streams, extensive tracts of recent river alluvion. In the language of modern geology, it embraces portions of 'the 3 great divisions of stratification, the primitive, transition and secondary,' the latter being the largest portion. Along the river, the alluvial flats are principally a stiff argillaceous loam, and the river hills have the same kind of soil, more or less mixed with sand and gravel. The timber on these lands is oak, hickory, chestnut, &c.; on the loamy plains, beech, maple, ash, elm, butternut; and on the sandy, or sandy loam, white and yellow pine. Limestone, and a kind of crumbly slate stone are very abundant, and a sand stone, in which lime and silex alternately predominate, is very abundant in Greenfield, and some other towns. It quarries well, and is much used in building, and in locks for the Canals. Marle, or a marley clay, underlays the whole of the transition and secondary formations, and might be advantageously used as a manure, particularly on the light sand, or sandy loam soils. A geological Report, upon this County, has been published by the Agricultural Society, but my business is topography, not geology. See that report, and see also *Steel's Analysis of the Mineral Waters* of this County, which contains a good deal of information. There are several small Lakes, the largest of which are Saratoga Lake, Ballston, or the Long Lake, the Round Lake, Owl Pond, &c. The little marshes that are so plentifully scattered about among the sand hills, ought to be drained, the excess of vegetable matter used as manure, on the dry plains, and be then conc-

verted into meadow, or, covered with sandy loam, and be made garden ground. One acre of such land, would produce as much as ten, of the poor, dry sand around it. The agriculture of this County is very respectable, and yet there is great room for improvement. It has a spirited Agricultural Society, which seems to be doing much good. It receives 300 dollars a year from the State. The towns are minutely described, and I am weary of my task. Bog iron ore is found in Milton and Saratoga Springs, and some in a few other towns, and some mountain, magnetic iron ore, in the NW. towns. See MILTON. The Mineral Waters of this County are of high celebrity. See *Minerology*, in the geographical part of this Work, and see also SARATOGA SPRINGS, and BALLSTON SPA. It may be safely computed that the resort of company to these Watering Places, is annually worth 60000 to 100000 dollars, about the sum usually left in this County, every year, by Visitants. Did they not leave their habits, their pride, their extravagance, and follies, this great sum would be very beneficial to the inhabitants. See CANANDAIGUA, GATES, WESTFORD, &c. The CHAMPLAIN CANAL, traverses the eastern border of this County, and it has about 12 miles of the ERIE CANAL, on its S. border, along the Mohawk. See those articles. Its roads are very numerous. The memorable events of the Revolutionary war, have marked the plains and hills of Saratoga, with a long-lived, a proud celebrity of fame of martial achievement. Here were the toils and artifices of war, opposed by toil and artifice, till Burgoyne yielded;—the pride and boast of British discipline, with a numerous and well appointed army, sunk under the American spirit;—and gave to Gates and America, a conquest, glorious as opportune. On the 5th of July, the Americans, retreating before this formidable army, evacuated the strong works at Ticonderoga; on the 19th of August, gained a small advantage over a detachment of Burgoyne's army near Bennington; fought the battle of Stillwater, September 19; that of Saratoga, October 7, when the royal troops were defeated; and on the 17th of October, 1777, Burgoyne, with his whole army, surrendered to the Americans! The little entrenchment, called Fort-Hardy, the scene of this closing act of the grand Drama, was on the bank of the Hudson, just at the mouth of Fish creek, near the stage road, and Canal, and is still pointed out to every passing traveller.

Statistics.—Saratoga elects 3 Members of Assembly, and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 17th district: Townships, 19; Post-Offices, 25; population, 36052: ratio of increase per annum, 3 per cent: whites 35125; free blacks, 504; slaves, 123; foreigners not naturalized, 258: persons employed in agriculture, 6368; in manufactures, 1479; in trade and commerce, 107; school districts, 182; schools kept 9 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$4910.37; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 10663; No. taught in the schools that year, 10297; taxable property, \$5,324,310: electors, 6908; acres of improved land, 219467; No. of cattle, 32258; horses, 8751; sheep, 66603; yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821, 286646; grist mills, 60; saw mills, 159; oil mills, 2; fulling mills, 41; carding machines, 45; cotton and woollen factories, 11; trip hammers, 5; distilleries, 13; asheries, 8. There are, also, 1 small air furnace, 1 brewery, and a very great number of tanneries, some of them extensive, besides other establishments, omitted in the Census.

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| SARATOGA LAKE, a handsome sheet of water, about 9 miles in length, averaging hardly 3 in width, in the County of Saratoga, situated about 6 miles S. and E. of Saratoga Springs and | Ballston Spa, the celebrated Watering Places of this County. It receives Kayaderosseras creek, from the W., and several smaller streams, and discharges Fish creek, a fine large mill- |
|---|--|

stream, which enters the Hudson at Schuylerville. Small as this Lake is, it is partly within 4 Towns, Malta, Stillwater, Saratoga, and Saratoga Springs. It abounds with a great variety of fish and wild fowl, and is much resorted to, in the season of company at the Springs, for the pleasures of fishing, sailing, gunning, &c. At Riley's, on the W. shore, accommodations are kept for these amusements, and 'something good to drink.' Excepting at this place, the W. shore is hardly accessible, by reason of marshes, but on the E. side it is hard land, bordered by farms, under good cultivation. At Snake Hill, on the E. shore, there is a good view of the stratification of the rocks, interesting to geologists, *with book in hand*. About 1 mile S. of this, there is a sulphuretted hydrogen spring, which seems to discharge some sulphur, and may be of use for bathing.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 5 miles NE. of Ballston Spa, 32 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Wilton and Greenfield, E. by Saratoga, S. by Saratoga and Malta, W. by Milton. It was erected from the W. part of Saratoga, April 9, 1819, and comprises the Saratoga Springs, described in the first edition of this Work, under the Town of Saratoga. The soil of this Town is principally a light sand, or sandy loam, with a surface quite level, or but gently undulated, broken, however, by numerous water courses, ravines, and marshes. With the aid of gypsum and clover, and something like a system of rotation in crops, it is made quite productive, especially where level and inclining to loam. Marle, more or less pure, abounds in various parts, capable of forming a good manure for the soil, which is generally rather dry, and warm. Limestone is found in various parts, particularly around the Springs, a bastard substance, but capable of making a tolerably pure quick lime. The Palmer-town Mountain seems to terminate here, just N. of the Springs, but in

fact only has a dip below the surface, re-appearing again at the Kayaderoseras, at Finch Hill, and the Hemlock Woods in Ballston, though little elevated above the surface. The Kayaderoseras flows along the S. border of this Town, a fine mill stream; Fish Creek on the E. line, and it is bounded, some 3 or 4 miles, by Saratoga Lake. *Ellis's Creek*, runs across the SW. corner; and *Bog-meadow-brook*, one branch coming from Wilton, and one from the Springs Village, runs S. to *Owl Pond*, which discharges into Saratoga Lake. *Barhydt's Fish Pond*, 2 miles E. of the Village, produces fine trout, and some 'coppers' to the proprietor, as well as amusement to his guests.

The Post-Village of Saratoga Springs, embracing the celebrated Mineral Waters, is situated in the N. part of this town, 7 miles NE. of Ballston Spa, 32 N. of Albany, and contains 2 churches, an academy, 2 school-houses, and upwards of 100 houses. It is situated on a dry sandy plain, with a gentle descent to the S., skirted on the E. by a small brook, and a quagmire of black muck, resting on marle, on which all the gardens of the Village ought to be located. The Village is handsomely laid out, and besides many taverns and hotels, private dwellings and boarding houses, of common form and size, has 3 Hotels, of enormous dimensions, for summer Visitants. The *Congress Hall*, *Pavilion*, and *Union Hall*,* merit enumeration, at least. In the season of company, which continues but about 3 months, and hardly so long, for the butterflies of fashion, all these houses are full to overflowing, and yet every family takes boarders. The Village has a Printing-Office, a Reading Room and Circulating Library, and all sorts of amusements for all sorts of people.—

* These establishments are at least as extensive as the *Sans Souci*, at Ballston Spa. The Ball Rooms, of the Congress Hall and Pavilion, are 80 or 90 feet in length, calculated to accommodate 150 to 200 guests.

No place in America has a greater resort of company, and none in the world a richer variety of Mineral Waters.

In the first edition of this Work, I particularly noticed all the Springs at this place, their qualities and properties, and said something of their effects and uses as Medicinal Waters, because there was no Book, extant, to which I could refer my readers, for all this kind of information. Steel's Analysis, a book of some 100 small pages, sells at 75 cents, and embraces a very full, and pretty candid view of all the Mineral Waters of this County. Meade's Analysis, a larger, but not more valuable treatise, may also be had in all the bookstores. They were written by medical men. and may be safely consulted by all those who drink the waters.

The Springs are very numerous, but the *Congress Spring*, is by far the most used. In the season of company, 1500 bottles are sometimes put up, for transportation, in a single day. The waters contain carbonic acid gas, muriate of soda, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, carbonate of iron, and carbonate of magnesia. Their most distinguishing peculiarity, is, perhaps, the great quantity of carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, which they contain. According to Dr. Steel, the contents of a gallon, or 231 cubic inches of the water of Congress Spring, may be thus stated:—muriate of soda, common salt, 471.5 grains; carbonate of lime, 178.476; carbonate of soda, 16.5; carbonate of magnesia, 3.356; carbonate of iron, 6.168=676 grains: carbonic acid gas, 343 cubic inches:—And, 'Is recommended and used with propriety in all those chronic cases where cathartics and gentle aperients are indicated.' The other principal Springs are the *Columbian, Washington, Hamilton, Flat Rock, High Rock, President, Walton, Taylor's, Red Spring, and Ellis's Springs*, the latter about 2 miles SW. of the Congress Spring.

Next to the City of New-York, no

place in the State has greater claims to public bounty, in the founding of an Hospital. There ought to be one at these Springs. Where the God of Nature has done so much, in providing the means for the cure of so many diseases, a wise and sagacious legislation, and a humane regard for the distresses of the poor and afflicted, should rear the temples of social charity, imitating the bounty of the Creator.

The march of improvement in Canal navigation, will probably, within a few years, connect these Springs with the Champlain Canal, by a boat navigation. The resort of company is now great, and rapidly increasing, as is the transportation of these invaluable waters. They are becoming articles of commerce, and in time will be drank in all parts of the commercial world. It is now not uncommon to see 1000 to 12 and 1500 persons, drinking the Congress Spring waters, on a single morning: and it may be said with safety, that almost every one derives some benefit from the use of these, and the tonic waters, rising in the Springs adjacent. *Pine Grove*, late the residence of Judge Walton, is a pleasant rural retreat, situated on the principal street, between the lower and upper Villages, in a charming grove of the native white pine, of a second growth, attached to which is a very excellent garden, in a high state of cultivation. When will the people here, learn to make their gardens on the proper ground, now waste, the marshes? Population, 1909; 273 farmers, 118 mechanics, 13 traders; 5 foreigners not naturalized; 65 free blacks, 9 slaves: taxable property, \$234564: 7 common schools, 10 months in 12; \$203.24; 482; 515: 266 electors, 7770 acres of improved land, 974 cattle, 303 horses, 2197 sheep: 9172 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 trip hammer.—The latter is at Ellis's, on Ellis's creek, 2 miles SW. of the Springs, a Scythe factory, which produces about 300 dozen scythes yearly. It is own-

ed by George Peck, and does the best of work.

A.C.,N.T.

SARDINIA, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Erie County, 30 miles SE. of *Buffalo*, bounded N. by Holland, E. by the E. bounds of the County, S. by Yorkshire of Cattaraugus County, W. by Concord. It was erected March 16, 1821, from Concord, and comprises township 7, range 5, of the Holland Purchase, 3 tier of lots from the E. side of 7, range 6, with small fractions of Nos. 6, ranges 5 and 6, lying on the N. side of Cattaraugus Creek, the boundary line.—Its waters, besides Cattaraugus creek, here a very small stream, are some head-branches of the Cazenove branch of the Buffalo Creek, and some still smaller of the Seneca branch. The land and timber, are the same in character as described under YORKSHIRE, which see, and the lands are owned principally by the Holland Company, the general agency of which, for this State, is at Batavia. Sardinia was erected after the Census of inhabitants in 1820, but before that of Electors, &c. in 1821, by this State. For the rule by which I apportion the inhabitants, see CONCORD. Population, 968: taxable property, \$101427: 5 schools, 6 months in 12; \$48.54; 204; 259: 159 electors, 1888 acres of improved land, 877 cattle, 37 horses, 1082 sheep: 4689 yards cloth: 2 saw mills, 1 distillery, 2 asheries. L.C.A.,D.V.

SAULT, the *Little*, and *Long Sault*, and *Islands*, see *Madrid*, and *St. Lawrence River*. *Sault*, is a French term, literally *jump*, or *leap*, rather a rapid than a fall, as *Chute*, another French term, which we may well adopt for a compressed, narrow rapid, such as that in the Hudson, at Corinth.

SAULT DE ST. MARY, see LAKE ERIE.

SAULT ISLANDS, see ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

SAUGERTIES, a Post-Township in the NE. angle of Ulster County, 13 miles N. of *Kingston*, 52 S. of Albany, and 113 N. of New-York; bounded N. by Greene County, E. by the

Hudson, S. by Kingston, W. by Woodstock, and a part of Greene Co. Saugerties appears to be a name borrowed from the Sawyer's kill or creek, and has long been applied to the N. part of Kingston. *Saugerties Village*, is situated a mile W. of the mouth of Esopus creek. It contains 20 houses and stores, handsomely situated, on a sandy plain, and a church is about to be erected. Five miles W. is *Kaatsbaan* church, an excellent stone building, of the Dutch Reformed. Five miles N. is *West Camp* church, of the Lutherans, and a few miles W. a Methodist church. In this Town are 3 Landings on the Hudson, with docks, stores and sloops: *West Camp*, *Bristol*, and *Glasco*. See CATSKILL.—There is an excellent bridge over the Plattekill, on the New-York and Albany stage-road. A turnpike road leads from Saugerties Village to Woodstock, where it meets the Ulster and Delaware turnpike. Population, 2699; electors, 591; 11873 acres improved land, 2513 cattle, 642 horses, 2725 sheep: yards of cloth made in families, 19883: 11 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, and 4 carding machines. C.T.,R.B.

SAUQUAIT P. O. and V., or SADAQUADA, see PARIS.

SAUQUOIT, SAGHQUATE, SAGHDEQUADA, SAUQUAIT, SAUGHQUOIT! and all the rest of its names, wherever found, see SADAQUADA CREEK, and PATENT.

SAW KILL, see REDHOOK.

SAWPIT V. and P. O., see RYE.

SCANATICE LAKE, see CANEADEA LAKE.

SCAROON, a Post-Township in the S. part of Essex County, 25 miles SSW. of *Elizabethtown*, bounded N. by Keene, E. by Moriah, Crownpoint and Ticonderoga, S. by Warren Co., W. by Minerva, which was erected from the W. part of this town in 1817. It is a very large, wild tract of land, mountainous and hilly, and yet having vallies of a pretty good quality of farm land. *Scaroon Lake*, is about half in this town, and it has several others.

the largest of which is *Paradox Lake*, about 5 miles long, a water of *Scaroon River*, which runs a southerly course through this town. There is not much to demand detail. Limestone, impressed with appearances, always, and sometimes, as I apprehend, very erroneously, attributed to petrifications, abounds about the Scaroon Lake.—The forests are of a lofty growth, beech and maple, hemlock, pine, &c. My Correspondents say this town has 2 Post-Offices, Scaroon, and *Pondsville*; but an official Table, made expressly for me by the Post-Master-General, Sept. 7, 1822, has no Scaroon P. O., but *Skaroon Lake P. O.*, in Warren County! The same Table has a *Putnam Creek P. O.*, Essex Co., the same distances from Washington and Albany, put down by a resident Correspondent, as Scaroon P. O., and in this town, and this is all I can learn about it. See the TABLE of Post-Offices, in the APPENDIX. Who can tell me how the name of this town ought to be written? A northern Indian, a tolerable English scholar, says, the Indian name of this Lake, is, *Skan-tah-ro-wah-na*, merely 'the largest lake;' but somebody has told me the Lake was named in honor of a French lady, *Madame Skaron*. At the moment of putting to press, the Post-Master informs me, in reply to a call for information, that this town has 2 Post-Offices, *Scaroon P. O.*, 30 miles from *Elizabethtown*; and *Pondsville P. O.*, 19. The *Putnam Creek P. O.*, is said to be the same as Scaroon.—Population, 888: 236 farmers, 30 mechanics, 2 traders; 3 foreigners: taxable property, \$93891: 8 schools, 5 months in 12; \$156.68; 270; 282: 184 electors, 2515 acres of improved land, 794 cattle, 122 horses, 1308 sheep: 7058 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 distilleries, 6 asheries. *Lake Pharaoh*, in the SE. corner, has an odd name, from somebody, on the outlet of which are *Wendell's Mills*. G.S., S.R., C.R., J.P.

SCARON LAKE, a small body of water, about 12 miles W. of the N.

end of Lake George, parallel to that Lake, properly an expansion of the NE. branch of Hudson river, is about 8 miles long, and nearly 1 wide, though towards the southern extremity it contracts so gradually as to make it questionable where the Lake ends. The N. part is much the widest, and lies about half in Essex County, and half in Warren County, forming the boundary between Hague on the E., and Chester on the W. The outlet is called *Scaroon River*, and has many falls, as, first fall, 5 miles from the outlet, which is improved; second fall, half a mile below, and the fall called *Tumblehead*, near the S. extremity of Chester. Scaroon Lake abounds with fish, similar to those of Lake George.

SCARON RIVER, is the name by which the NE. branch of the Hudson ought to be designated; and the N. branch should give place to the continuous designation of the Hudson.

SCARON P. O., and SCARON LAKE P. O., see SCARON.

SCARSDALE, a small Township of Westchester County, about 25 miles from New-York, and 3 S. of *White-Plains*; bounded N. and E. by *White-Plains*, S. by *Mamaroneck*, *New-Rochelle* and *E. Chester*, W. by *Greensburgh*, the line being *Bronx creek*, or river, as it is called. Its area does not exceed 8 square miles, far too small for a town; about as much land as a Tennessee planter occupies for a plantation, but *cultivates with slaves*. It is difficult to conceive on what principle this County has been so minutely subdivided. There is nothing that demands local detail. The land is pretty good for farming, and is under good cultivation, in small farms. The inhabitants make most of their clothing in the household way. Population, 329: 72 farmers, and 1 mechanic; 7 slaves, 35 free blacks: taxable property, \$159939: 1 school district, in which a school is kept 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$22.74; 53 children between 5 and 15; 53 attended school: electors, 52:

acres of improved land, 4087 ; 370 cattle, 74 horses, 453 sheep : 1830 yards cloth : 1 grist mill, and 1 fulling mill.

S.M., S.D., J.W.

SCAUYZ, see FAYETTE.

SCHAGHTICOKE,* a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Rensselaer County, on the E. shore of the Hudson, 10 miles N. of Troy, and 16 from Albany ; bounded N. by Washington County, E. by Pittstown, S. by Pittstown and Lansingburgh, W. by the Hudson or the County of Saratoga. It extends along the Hudson, 9 miles, and along the line of Washington County, about 10, in a narrow strip of land, formed by the course of Hoosac river. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil good for grain and grass. The Schaghticoke flats have long been celebrated for their richness and fertility, and the uplands have a soil of loam, and some clay and sand. Hoosac river, a large mill-stream, receives in this town Tomhanoc creek, and these supply abundance of mill seats. At the mouth of Hoosac R. is a small Village, called *Schaghticoke-Point*, consisting of 25 houses ; and here is the Post-Office, 20 miles N. of Albany. It is situated in the NW. corner of the town. There are 3 houses of worship ; 2 Reformed Dutch, and a Presbyterian : and 11 school-houses. The lands are held by different tenures, some in fee, some by permanent, and some by temporary leases. About the commencement of the 16th century, some German and Dutch families settled on the rich alluvial lands of this town, then occupied by a clan of the Mohawk Indians. In March, 1819, a strip of land across the S. end of this town was annexed to Lansingburgh,

* This name, so long, crooked and hard, that it puzzles every body, is said to have originated with the Mohawk Indians. The original was Scaugh-wunk, a name by them applied to a sand-slide of near 200 yards elevation, extending for a considerable distance along the right bank of Hoosac river, under an angle of about 60 degrees with the horizon. When the Dutch settled here, they added Hook to the name, now Schaghticoke-Point.

bounded N. by *Deepty Kill*, a small brook, now the line between this town and Lansingburgh, the transferred territory being, as near as I can find out, about 2 miles wide. Population, 2522 : 579 farmers, 8 traders, 153 mechanics ; 10 foreigners ; 37 free blacks, 59 slaves : taxable property, \$456228 ; 11 schools, 11 months in 12 ; \$394.34 ; 762 ; 633 : 475 electors, 14864 acres improved land, 2412 cattle, 546 horses, 4765 sheep : 17816 yards cloth : 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories.

A.L.C., M.S., D.O.G., B.S.

SCHANACTADA, see SCHENECTADY.

SCHENCK'S FACTORIES, see MATTEAWAN, and FISHKILL T.—In Fishkill, the Glenham Factory erroneously reads *below*, instead of *above* Matteawan. It is owned by the same proprietors, but under a different act of incorporation, and now works up 1000lbs of wool, weekly.

SCHENECTADY, a City, and also a Post-Township, the capital of Schenectady County, situated on the Mohawk river, 15½ miles NW. of Albany ; bounded N. by Glenville, late the 4th ward, E. by Niskayuna, S. by Rotterdam, or the Mohawk river and the County of Albany, W. by a part of the Mohawk, which separates it from the Rotterdam Islands. Since the publication of the 1st edition of this Work, the 3d and 4th wards of this City have very properly been erected into 2 separate towns, Rotterdam and Glenville. It now comprises 2 wards, and 3238 acres of improved land.—The alluvial flats are extensive and rich, and the uplands, waving in gentle swells, have a pleasing diversity, the soil principally a sandy loam, underlaid by clay, or clay-slate. The Sand Kill, a small but durable mill-stream, coming from the S., unites with the Mohawk in this city, and supplies valuable mill-seats. All the streams are small, but being fed by numerous perennial springs, the site of the city is well supplied with water. There are in this town 4 grist mills, 1 of which is a very superior and extensive merchant mill, 2 saw mills, a cot-

ton factory, 2 breweries and a distillery. The cotton factory is on the *Sand Kill*, half a mile SE. of the compact part of the city, and has in operation 13 to 1400 spindles, 30 water-power looms, employs about 120 persons, spins 100000lbs. of cotton annually, and can weave 7 to 800 yards of cloth per day. There are excellent sites for hydraulic works, yet unoccupied, though within 4 miles of the city there are 20 mills and factories, now in operation. These circumstances, with the many natural and artificial advantages, such as the abundance of provisions, the healthiness of the place, and the location of the Erie Canal through the very heart of this town, deserve the notice of enterprising capitalists from abroad. The corporate property of this city was formerly vested in trustees, who held, under Letters Patent, granted in 1684. Some small portions of this property have been sold, at different times, and the residue, comprising between 16 and 17000 acres, has been lately leased, in perpetuity, to individuals, at stated rents, estimated to produce an annual income of 5000 dollars, to the city and the towas of Rotterdam and Glenville.—Population, 3939: of which number 209 are persons engaged in agriculture, 349 in manufactures, and 76 in commerce and trade: there are 91 foreigners not naturalized; 280 free blacks, and 47 slaves: taxable personal property, \$190100; total, \$622024: electors, 725; 3238 acres of improved land; 837 cattle, 424 horses, 634 sheep: 2637 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: no returns as to common school districts, there being a Lancaster school.

Union College, in this city, was incorporated by the Regents in 1794, and has grown up to its present greatness, from a very small beginning, which it may be interesting to notice. In 1785, a small academy, the first building in this city devoted to literary purposes, was erected by the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch church, which, after the establishment of Union

College, was presented to its trustees, and used as a grammar school. Liberal donations from individuals, amounting to upwards of 30000 dollars, raised a suite of edifices in the heart of the city; the principal one of which is now used as a court house. In 1814, the trustees disposed of these, and purchased a site on the rising grounds, a little E. of the city population, and commenced the erection of a very extensive suite of well adapted buildings. The situation is extremely well chosen, on a commanding eminence of gentle acclivity, embracing every convenience, and an extensive view of the surrounding country.—Two, only, of the College edifices are yet erected, each 200 feet in length, 4 stories in height, of brick, stuccoed in imitation of 'white granite?' They stand in line, 600 feet asunder, and to complete the suite there are yet wanting 6 other buildings. This institution sustains its high celebrity, and has now, in the different classes, 234 students. It has a library of 5000 vols., a Museum, and a very excellent Philosophical and Chemical apparatus. Besides the President, there are 3 Professors, a Lecturer, 2 Tutors, and a Register. The *City of Schenectady*, is built on the site of a large Indian town, anciently called *Con-nugh-harie-gugh-harie*, literally *a-great-multipitude-collected-together*. It was built by a band of the Mohocks, or Mohawks, and could at one time send 800 warriors into the field. In the 'olden times' of Indian traditionary memorabilia, it seems to have been—perhaps centuries before this region was known to Europeans—the head-quarters of the Mohawks, before the Confederacy of the Aganuschioni, or United People, whom we call the Five Nations or Six Nations. The present name of this city was originally applied to Albany, pronounced by the Indians *Schaghnuck-tau-da*, signifying *beyond-the-pine-plains*. At a very early period of our historical knowledge of this country, the Indian settlement at this town was abandoned, [for reasons ne-

ver understood by the white people,] and those Indians settled among their red brethren of the west. Was it not, that Carthage must be destroyed? See JOHNSTOWN. A long time before the American Revolution, they had entirely abandoned it. Some time previous to 1620, 15 or 20 persons, 12 of whom came direct from Holland, and the rest from Albany, settled here, in the fur trade. They made a treaty, and lived in amity with the Indians of that region, until the wars between England and France, in which the Colonies, very unwisely, but perhaps unavoidably, took a part. On the 8th of February, 1690, the town, consisting of 63 houses and a church, was burnt to the ground, by a party of French and Indians, from Canada.— The inhabitants were taken by surprise, at the dead of night, 60 were massacred, 27 carried away captive, and of those who fled to Albany, 27 lost some limbs, by the severity of the frost. In 1748, a second massacre took place, in which 70 of the inhabitants perished. On the 17th of November, 1819, this city was the scene of a dreadful conflagration, in which 170 buildings were destroyed. The total loss about \$150000, including \$20000 of insurance.

The *City of Schenectady*, or the site of the compact population, is on the SE. side of the Mohawk, 15½ miles from Albany. The ground is level and rich, and the plain, on which the houses stand, is washed on the W. by the river, beyond which are extensive flats, under good cultivation, the prospect of which is very fine. On the E. are hills of a moderate height, and the soil a light sand. It is regularly laid out in streets and squares, extending about 1 mile by a half mile, having 20 streets, 8 of which are crossed diagonally by the Erie Canal, and having paved streets and side walks. It contains 400 dwelling houses, 100 stores, &c., 2 college edifices, a male

and a female academy, 4 churches, the County buildings, a Lancaster school, and a competent number of common schools, a bank, 2 markets, an Alms house, on a superior plan, a grist mill, 2 breweries, and 3 tanneries: and the Corporation, for the first time, has, 'this year, 1823,' furnished the city with lamps! Many of the houses are in the old Dutch style, low, not airy, with high peaked roofs, gable ends to the streets. But, much as we sneer at these obliquities of taste, their durability, compared with our modern style, is beyond all comparison the best. Many of these are an hundred years old, the walls perfectly solid and firm, and the roofs have never been re-shingled. As I remarked, in the 1st edition of this Work, the best taste, in very many things, may be about half way between Dutch 'ugliness' first, and Yankee 'elegance.' With the aid of Burr, the justly celebrated architect, Schenectady has an elegant covered bridge, across the Mohawk, 997 feet in length; and it possesses as much real wealth as any of its neighbors. In early times, Schenectady, at the foot of navigation on the Mohawk, had a portage to Albany of 18 or 20 miles, now reduced to 15½, and now has a free navigation, by that wonder of the age, the Erie Canal. Its inhabitants, by a change of business, corresponding with the changes of the times, have shown an enterprising intelligence, equal to their sagacity in providing the means for active enterprises. It may not be amiss to observe, that prior to, and during the Revolutionary war, Schenectady had a very respectable grammar school, under the care of the Rev. A. Miller, in which the late Gov. Tichenor, of Vermont, and several other gentlemen, who have since attained high celebrity, acted as assistants, and in which the late John Wells, of New-York, received his early education.

J. C. Y., A. C., G. F. Y., J. T., P. N., S. A. G.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY, embraces the Mohawk River, and lies about 20 miles W. of Albany: bounded Northerly by Montgomery and Saratoga Counties, S. by Albany, and W. by Schoharie. Its form is singularly irregular, and its area may be about 180 square miles, or 115200 acres: situated between 42° 43' and 42° 58' N. lat.; and 09' E. and 20' W. lon. from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Im. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|-------------|-----------|------|-----------|--|
| Duanesburgh | P.T. | 3510 | 23474 | 14 m. W. of Schenectady; Lake Maria; Bouza Kill Falls. |
| Glenville | P.T. | 2514 | 15053 | Scofia V., 30 houses and stores; Mohawk turnpike. |
| Niskayuna | | 516 | 3058 | Alexander's Mills; Canal & Aqueduct, 15 1-2 m. f. Albany. |
| Princetown | P.T. | 1073 | 7645 | 7 m. W. of S.; 16 from Albany; Cherry-Valley turnpike. |
| Rotterdam | | 1529 | 6317 | Rotterdam Flats; Erie Canal. |
| SCHENECTADY | P.T. | 3939 | 3238 | <i>Schenectady City</i> , 500 h.; Union College; Erie Canal. |
| | | 4 | 13081 | 58785 |

The *County of Schenectady*, has the Mohawk River across the northern part, and along its northern boundary, the Mohawk turnpike westward from Albany, and the Erie Canal, connecting the Hudson with Lake Erie, through the heart of its population and business. Its principal mill-streams are the Sand Kill, and Ael Plaats Kill, or Eel place creek, besides which there are many other smaller streams, of considerable use. The soil along the river, is a rich alluvion, and on the uplands principally a light sandy loam, underlaid by clay, or clay slate, where the surface is undulated with easy acclivities, and hollow vales, remarkably well supplied with perennial springs and brooks.—Duanesburgh, and some part of Princetown, are of an entirely separate character, much more elevated, in some parts hilly, with a soil of a stiff argillaceous mold, resting on a compact and ponderous hardpan, with ledges of limestone, calcareous and siliceous sand stone, and some argillite. This County sends some waters eastward to the Hudson, some W. to Schoharie Creek, and some N. to the Mohawk. Besides the Mohawk turnpike, noticed above, Duanesburgh and Princetown have the Albany and Cherry-Valley turnpike, and the whole County has rather too many than too few common highways. The Schoharie Creek, along the W. boundary, supplies fine mill seats, particularly at the State Bridge, on the Cherry-Valley turnpike. The agriculture of this County is respectable and improving. It has a society for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures, which receives \$100 a year from the treasury. For historical notices, and for Union College, a flourishing Institution, of high celebrity, and for a view of the principal works, and business of this County, see SCHENECTADY CITY. The *City of Schenectady*, the capital of this County, stands on the E. side of the Mohawk, 15½ miles NW. of Albany, 15 SW. of Ballston Springs, and has about 500 houses and stores, Union College, the County buildings, a bank, 2 market houses, an alms house, 4 Churches, several mills, factories, &c., and an elegant covered bridge across the Mohawk. The inhabitants are principally of Dutch origin, slow and sure in their operations, always rather behind than before their means, in enterprize, and possess great wealth. See the TOWNSHIP or CITY OF SCHENECTADY.

Statistics.—This County elects 1 Member of the House of Assembly; and, with Schoharie, 1 Representative to Congress; it has Townships and Wards, 7; Post Offices, 4; Population, 13081: Ratio of increase in population, yearly, 3 per cent.: whole No. of whites, 12320; free blacks, 454; slaves, 102: foreigners not naturalized, 194: persons engaged in agriculture, 1875;

in commerce, 85 ; in manufactures, 637 : public moneys received for the support of agriculture, \$100 a year ;—for the support of Common Schools, \$1193.49 ; school districts, 44 ; schools kept to average 9 months in 12 ; No. of children between 5 and 15, 2735 ; No. taught in the schools in 1821, 2328, exclusive, in all these school items, of the City, which has made no report : taxable property, personal, 263471 ; total, \$1,845,850 : Electors, 2476 ; acres of improved land, 58785 ; cattle, 9962 ; horses, 2994 ; sheep, 15217 : yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 51507 : 16 grist mills, 28 saw mills, 1 paper mill, 2 oil mills, 7 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 1 iron works, 2 breweries, 6 tanneries, and 2 asheries.

SCHLOSSER, former name of town, and *Ft. Schlosser*, see NIAGARA.

SCHODAC, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of the County of Rensselaer, 15 miles S. of Troy, and 9 from Albany ; bounded N. by Greenbush, E. by Nassau, S. by Columbia County, W. by the Hudson, or the County of Albany. It comprises an area about equal to 7 miles square, and is a pretty good township for farming.—The land is of various kinds and qualities, with tracts of clay, or loam, of sand, and there are pretty extensive pine plains. A large proportion of the inhabitants are of Dutch origin.—Moordenar's kill, and several other small streams of the Hudson, supply mill-seats. For a more detailed view of the surface, quality of the soil, &c., see GREENBUSH and KINDERHOOK, adjoining towns, on the N. and S. of Schodac. The roads are very numerous ; and the turnpike to New-Lebanon Springs, leads several miles across the NE. corner, meeting the old post-road to New-York, near the N. line. There are 2 Landings on the Hudson, with considerable trade, at each of which there is a small Village, and, as it would appear, a Post-Office. *Schodac Landing*, is 9 miles S. of Albany, and has a Post-Office of the same name ; *Castleton Landing* is 8 miles, and there is a *Castleton Post-Office*. The *Hogeberg*, or high hill, on the Hudson, 6 miles below Albany, must at least be named. Population, 3493 : 703 farmers, 156 mechanics, 34 persons employed in trade and commerce ; 15 foreigners ; 127 free blacks ; 96 slaves : taxable property, \$734545 :

15 schools, 10 months in 12 ; \$480.33 ; 1070 ; 841 : 662 electors, 23233 acres improved land, 3713 cattle, 1043 horses, 6137 sheep : 23448 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 ashery.

Prospect Hill, the Farm of Edmond C. Genet, 5 miles below Albany, is well named, for it is a charming spot, commanding a very extensive and varied prospect : it is partly in this Town, but his Mansion is in Greenbush.

U.G.,C.,B.S.,N.C.T.

SCHODAC LANDING V. and P. O., see SCHODAC.

SCHOHARIE, a Post-Township, the capital of Schoharie County, 32 miles W. of Albany, 22 SW. from Schenectady, and 24 S. of Johnstown ; bounded N. by Montgomery County, easterly by Schenectady and Albany Counties, S. by Middleburgh, W. by Carlisle and Cobuskill. Its area may be near 80 square miles. The Schoharie creek, which has furnished a name for this Town and County, flows northward toward the Mohawk, and receives, in this town, Cobuskill and Fox Creeks. This stream is here about 10 rods wide, generally fordable, and the alluvial flats that border it, are from 1 to 2 miles wide, presenting one of the richest soils in America. These flats have been cultivated from 90 to 100 years, and with little loss of their abundant fertility. The first white inhabitants were some families of Germans and Hollanders, and their descendants still constitute a large share of the present population. Wheat is the principal object of Dutch

and German husbandry. The average produce per acre, is 28 bushels. The lands are held in fee-simple, and when in high cultivation, are valued at \$100 to \$200 an acre. The Helderberg hills, or mountains, as they are called, present here also, a considerable altitude, with much broken and hilly surface. Their base is limestone, variously intermixed with sand; and they are wooded with oak, maple, ash, and some pine. The public buildings are a stone Court-House and Clerk's Office, 2 school-houses, a brick church, and one also of stone. The latter served as a fortress, during the Revolutionary war, when Schoharie was destroyed by Johnson and Brandt, and many of its inhabitants killed or led into captivity. There are 3 Post-Villages in this Town: *Schoharie*, beautifully situated on the flats, 8 miles S. of Esperance, 32 W. of Albany, has the County buildings, 2 churches, 65 houses, a post-office, and 2 school-houses. The houses are 2 stories high, painted white, and every thing indicates plenty and wealth: *Esperance*, situated in the NE. part, 8 miles N. of *Schoharie*, at the W. end of the bridge, on the Albany and Cherry-Walley turnpike, 26 miles W. of Albany. Here is a Post-Office, called *Esperance*, or *Schoharie Bridge P. O.*,

45 houses, and 15 shops and offices, a paper mill, and several other water-works; and at the E. end of the bridge, which is in Dunanesburgh, a grain mill and saw mill. This is a fine place for business, having the advantage of a *rapid* in the creek, and abundance of water for any extent of hydraulic works: *Sloansville*, situated on the Western turnpike, 4 miles W. of Esperance, 7 N. of the Village of Schoharie, has *Sloansville P. O.*, some mills, and 25 houses and stores. Population in 1820, 3820: 402 farmers, 158 mechanics, 9 traders; 13 foreigners not naturalized: 173 free blacks, 57 slaves: taxable property, \$585449: 18 school districts, in which schools are kept 8 months in 12; public monies received for the support of schools in 1821, \$520.52; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 983; number taught in the schools, 706; electors, by the New Constitution, 762; 17166 acres of improved land, 5383 cattle, 1186 horses, 5914 sheep, 25951 yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821; 9 grist mills, 42 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 2 asheries.

I. N. T., E. H., E. B.

SCHOHARIE BRIDGE V. and P. O. or ESPERANCE, see SCHOHARIE.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY,* was erected from Albany and Otsego Counties, in 1795. It is situated about 34 miles W. of Albany; and is bounded N. by Montgomery County, E. by a small angle of Schenectady, and by Albany County, Southerly by Greene and Delaware Counties, W. by Otsego County. The area may be about 565 square miles, or 361600 acres. Situated between 42° 18' and 42° 10' N. Lat.; 10' W. and 43' W. Long. from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c |
|-------------|---------|------|------------|--|
| Blenheim | P. T. 1 | 1826 | 9598 | S. Blenheim P. O., 25 miles from Schoharie Village. |
| Broome | P. T. 1 | 2630 | 15450 | Livingstonville P. O., 13 miles S. of Schoharie V. |
| Carlisle | P. T. | 1583 | 10601 | 8 miles W. of Schoharie; 40 from Albany; Barytes. |
| Cobuskill | P. T. 1 | 2440 | 16922 | Lawyerville P. O., 12 m. from S.; Subterranean Creek. |
| Jefferson | P. T. | 1573 | 6322 | 20 miles WSW. of Schoharie; 43 W. of Albany. |
| Middleburgh | P. T. 1 | 3182 | 20121 | West Middleburgh P. O., 9 miles S. of Schoharie V. |
| SCHOHARIE | P. T. 2 | 3820 | 17166 | <i>Schoharie V.</i> ; <i>Esperance V. & P. O.</i> ; <i>Sloansville P. O.</i> |

* Schoharie, according to Brandt, is an Indian word, signifying drift or flood-wood; the creek of that name, running at the foot of a steep precipice for many miles, from which it collected great quantities of wood.

| | | | | |
|--------|------|------|-------|--|
| Sharon | P.T. | 3982 | 25344 | 16 miles NW. of Schoharie V. ; 45 from Albany. |
| Summit | P.T. | 1468 | 7158 | 16 miles W. of Schoharie Village. |

15 23154 128273

The *County of Schoharie*, is situated 34 miles W. of Albany, embracing a tract of elevated and broken land, formed by the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill hills, and the Helderbergs. See *Mountains*. It has no larger streams than the Schoharie creek, which, rising in Greene County, runs centrally through Schoharie northward, seeking the Mohawk, which it enters in Montgomery County. Cobuskill, or Cobleskill, is a principal branch of the Schoharie creek ; and Kaatskill, rises among the mountains in the SEastern part of this County. The rocks of Schoharie County are principally calcareous, and the hills abound with precipices and natural caverns, common features of limestone countries. And the alluvion is of a peculiarly rich and fertile character, another common feature, being formed of vegetable mold, variously intermixed with calcareous loam ; a soil of superior excellence, wherever found, warm, durable, and adapted to a great variety of products. The alluvial flats are very extensive along this creek ; and they have been settled more than 100 years, since first occupied by German and Dutch immigrants. These flats extend about 26 miles, following the windings of the stream, and are in many places a mile wide.—The calcareous stones abound with those impressions imputed to the petrification of the shells of testaceous animals ; and which, in spite of popular prejudice, belong to a different order of stones. See *Mineralogy*. This County is pretty well watered with springs and small rivulets ; and the agriculture, though not in the best style of improvement, is pretty productive. The three southern towns, Broome, Blehém, and Jefferson, are principally settled by people from the Eastern States. The early inhabitants of this County suffered much from Indian hostility ; and during the Revolutionary war, Schoharie was overrun and laid waste by the British and Indians under the command of Brandt, and of Johnson, the greater Savage of the two.—Much of the clothing worn in this County, is made in the family way ; and many of the inhabitants are very rich. *Schoharie*, the capital of the County, is finely situated on the Schoharie flats, where is a small Village of 65 houses, the County buildings, and 2 churches. The Court-House is of stone, 3 stories high ; and the houses have rather the appearance of a rich farming settlement, than of a motley collection of taverns, shops and offices. See *SCHOHARIE, Township*. The County of Schoharie has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$200 a year from the treasury. The Erie Canal lies along the S. side of the Mohawk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 miles N. of the N. line of this County, and about 20 N. of its centre. The sulphate of Barytes, noticed under Carlisle, will by-and-by supply in abundance an useful and important article to the arts. The Schoharie free-stone, a silico-calcareous sand-stone, is much used in building, and for grind-stones, for which it is little inferior, if any, to the Nova-Scotia stones, now so generally used in the United States.

Statistics.—Schoharie elects 2 Members of the House of Assembly ; and, with Schenectady, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 12th district : Townships, 9 ; Post-Offices, 15 : Population, in 1820, 23154 : ratio of increase per annum, 3 per cent : whites, 22581 ; free blacks, 264 ; slaves, 302 ; foreigners not naturalized, 58 ; persons employed in agriculture, 4558 ; in manufactures, 791 ; 'in commerce' and trade, 54 : taxable property, \$2,534,937 : common school districts, 123 ; schools kept on an average in each, 9 months in 12 ; public monies for support of schools, received in 1821, \$2997.94 ; whole number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 6637 ; whole number taught in the schools that year, 5669 : Agricultural Society re-

ceives, yearly, \$200 : electors, under the new Constitution, 4568 ; acres of improved land, 128273 ; cattle, 23723 ; horses, 7097 ; sheep, 35485 : yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 161358 : grist mills, 45 ; saw mills, 152 ; oil mill, 1 ; fulling mills, 17 ; carding machines, 26 ; cotton and woollen factories, 3 ; iron works, 2 ; trip hammers, 2 ; distilleries, 6 ; asheries, 17.

SCHOHARIE KILL, rises in the southern extremity of Greene County, on the W. side of the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill mountains, in Hunter and Windham, and winding NW. about 23 miles, enters Schoharie County, through which it flows northerly near 40 miles, and it enters the Mohawk in Montgomery County. Its whole course may be 70 miles ; and it is about 10 rods wide in Schoharie.— This stream has very extensive alluvial flats in Middleburgh and Schoharie, through which it holds a central course. It is a rapid stream, and is bordered by high hills and precipitous banks in many places, ridges of the Kaatsberg and Helderberg hills, or mountains. It receives several small streams, the largest of which are Cobuskill, and Fox creek. For the etymology of this name, see **SCHOHARIE COUNTY**. The **ERIE CANAL** crosses this stream, for which see that article.

SCHOHARIE KILL P. O., see **WINDHAM**.

SCHRYER'S HOOK, or **ISLAND**, extends 4 or 5 miles along the sea shore S. of Gravesend, a mere sand-bank, at the W. end of which is Coney Island.

SCHUYLER, a Township of Herkimer County, about 8 miles NW. of *Herkimer*, 6 miles E. of *Utica*, and 86 from *Albany* ; bounded N. by *Newport*, E. by *Herkimer*, S. by the *Mohawk river*, or the town of *Frankfort*, W. by *Oneida Co.* Its mill-streams are some small brooks that fall S. into the *Mohawk*. The soil is of a good quality, with some hills, and there are abundance of springs and brooks. It has the *Mohawk* turnpike along that river, where are fine flats, and its other roads are sufficiently numerous. There is 1 Baptist church. Population, 1837 : taxable property, \$297911 : electors, 313 ; 9162 acres improved land, 1901 cattle, 462 horses, 3015 sheep : 14721

yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, and 1 carding machine.

D.H.

SCHUYLER HALL, see **BETHLEHEM**.

SCHUYLER'S FLATS, see **WATERVLIET**, **SARATOGA**, and **TROY**.

SCHUYLER'S ISLAND, see **CHESTERFIELD**.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, or *Lake Caniaderaga*, a handsome collection of clear water, in the N. part of *Otsego County*, 4 miles W. of *Otsego Lake*. It discharges *Oaks creek* into the *Susquehanna*, 3 miles below *Coopers-town*, or *Otsego Village*, and is about 5 miles long and 1 wide. Like *Otsego Lake*, it abounds with fish for the angler.

SCHUYLerville P. O., see **SARATOGA**.

SCHWITZ KILL, [sweating creek,] oozing gradually from the hills, a small mill-stream of *Berne*, *Albany County*. J.P.

SCIO, see the **APPENDIX**.

SCIPIO, a Township of *Cayuga County*, 11 miles S. of *Auburn*, and 180 W. of *Albany* ; bounded N. by *Anrelius*, E. by *Sempronius*, S. by *Genoa*, W. by *Cayuga Lake* or the *County of Seneca*. It is about 10 miles square, the township of *Scipio*, in the *Military Tract*, and it includes also a part of the *Cayuga Reservation*. It is an excellent tract of land, under good cultivation. This is one of the most populous and opulent farming towns in the western country. On the E. it is bounded on *Owasco Lake*, about 6 miles : by *Cayuga* on the W., which receives several small streams from the western part of this *Town*, and *Salmon creek* rises in the central and SEastern part, and runs S. through *Genoa* to the *Cayuga Lake*. These streams supply abundance of mill-seats, but the water is very subject to the influence of drowth ; in a very dry time,

perhaps none of the mills have a supply of water. In a time of severe drowth, wells are the principal dependence for water. Nearly the whole of this town is underlaid by slate; but the alluvial formation, soil and subsoil, is principally calcareous. 'The N. end of Scipio is not more than 5 miles from Auburn,' but my Correspondent must be aware that in stating distances, as above, 11 miles from Auburn, I have reference to the centre, and not the outline of a town.—Scipio has several Post-Offices: one resident Correspondent, himself a Post-Master, says 5; another says 4, and another, only 3!—I have written for explanations: see the POST-OFFICE TABLE, in the APPENDIX. The *Post-Village of Aurora*, is finely situated on the Lake, 12 miles S. of Cayuga Bridge, 16 SW. of Auburn, 185 from Albany, has an Academy, an excellent Female Friends' Boarding School, a small Library, and about 50 houses. *Poplar Ridge Post-Office*, is on Poplar Ridge, 4 miles from the Lake, 14 miles from Auburn; and *E. or N. Scipio P. O.* is 12 miles from Auburn. The decayed 'Village' or hamlet of *Levana*, has a beautiful site, but only 8 or 10 houses. It is 2 miles N. of Aurora. The roads of this town are numerous, and in fine order, not even excepting the turnpikes. David Thomas estimates the elevation of Poplar Ridge, from the Lake, distance 4 miles, at 500 feet: the East Ridge rather higher, and this seems to be overlooked by the high hills of Sempronius. Scipio has a Friends' Monthly Meeting, and 1 or 2 Preparative Meetings. Since the above was written, I learn that *Beardsley's Store P.O.*, is in this Town, formerly called N. Scipio P. O., and that there is no *Scipio Post-Office*, though there are 4 Post-Offices in this Town! Population, 8105: 1094 farmers, 15 traders, 278 mechanics; 16 foreigners; 52 free blacks, 9 slaves: taxable property, \$668584: 41 schools, 9 months in 12; \$1186.78; 2422; 2511: 1495 electors, 41672 acres of improved land, 9879 cattle, 2158 horses, 23398

sheep: 110331 yards of cloth: 9 grist mills, 17 saw mills, 8 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 7 distilleries, 4 asheries. J.W.M., J.W., D.T., W.S.

SCOTCH PATENT, see ARGYLE PATENT.

SCOTCHTOWN P. O., see WALL-KILL T.

SCOTIA V., see GLENVILLE.

SCOTT, a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Cortlandt County, 9 miles from *Cortlandt*, 18 S. of Skaneateles; bounded N. by Spafford of Onondaga County, E. by Preble, S. by Homer, W. by Sempronius of Cayuga County. It comprises the NW. quarter of the Military Township of Tully, and is 5 miles square. Its waters are some small streams of the Tioughnioga, and a small inlet of the Skaneateles Lake. The surface is considerably broken by ridges of hills, running N. and S., but there are fine and extensive vales of very excellent land, the soil a yellowish gravelly loam, warm and productive. Limestone, and argillite, a soft slate stone, are the prevailing stones. The soil of the hills is rather moist for grain, but fine for grass. Timber, maple, beech, bass, elm, with some hemlock and pine, and some chesnut and oak on the ridges. The land is possessed in fee simple, by its occupants. Population, 775; taxable property, \$85315; 143 electors, 2698 acres of improved land, 624 cattle, 95 horses, 1413 sheep: 7205 yards of cloth made in families: 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, and 3 asheries. J.O.

SCOTT'S CREEK, see VOLNEY.

SCOTT'S PATENT, 42500 acres, granted in 1770, to John Morin Scott, and others, then in Albany County, now in Greene and Schoharie Counties.

SCOTTSVILLE P. O., see WHEATLAND.

SCRIBA, a Post-Township of Oswego County, at the mouth of Oswego river, 60 miles WNW. from Rome, and 173 from Albany; bounded northerly by Lake Ontario, E. by New-

Haven, S. by Volney, and SW. by Oswego river or the town of Oswego. It comprises the township of Oswego, on the Maps of the Surveyor-General, and the N. half of Fredericksburgh, or No. 18 and part of 17 of Scriba's patent. The general surface is level, the soil pretty good. It has no mill-streams, but its advantages for navigation and trade are very commanding. *Oswego Fort* is in this Town, an ancient fortress, of much importance in the early wars. This is one of the military posts, surrendered by the British in 1796, conformably to the provisions of Jay's treaty. The Fort is a 3 sided figure, with bastions, &c., and contains 3 or 4 acres of ground within the ditches. The site is elevated about 50 feet above the level of the Lake and Oswego river, and situated just at the mouth of the river.—The history of this fortress is intimately connected with that of the early settlements, and wars of the Colony, now State of New-York. A trading house, was established here by the Governor of New-York, in 1722, and a fort erected in 1727, rebuilt and enlarged in 1755. This, together with Fort Ontario, erected on an adjoining eminence in 1755, was invested by the French under Montcalm, in 1756, with 3000 men, aided by 2 armed vessels. Fort Ontario was abandoned after the first day of assault, on the 13th day of August; and on the 14th, Oswego capitulated, with a garrison of 1600 men. It had then 21 pieces of cannon, 14 mortars, and great stores of the munitions of war; besides 2 armed sloops and 200 boats. These forts were immediately dismantled, and the French retired with their booty within their own lines: And the settlements on the Mohawk were soon left entirely exposed. See also CARLETON ISLAND. The Village, sometimes called *East Oswego*, is in this Town, at the mouth of the river, and has the court house, 15 houses, and the Scriba P.O., opposite Oswego V., of the town of Oswego, distinctions little used, as the legal name of Oswego embraces

both sides of the river. The principal population and business are on the other side, for which see OSWEGO.—Agreeably to a law passed in 1797, the name of the town, whether large or small, whether a hamlet, village, borough, or city, at the mouth of this river, is forever to be called Oswego. The Fort and Village, (or Villages,) were once taken by the British during the late war, and retained in their possession about 12 hours, with the loss of 100 men, (a pretty high price for the purchase,) 6th of May, 1814.—The battle was short, but severe, in which the United States lost 16 men killed and 32 wounded.

J.G., N.S., B.W., S.D.W.

SCUNNEMUNK MOUNTAIN, see BLOOMING GROVE.

SEARSBURGH, see MONTGOMERY.

SEA TALCOTT PATENT, 1677, 160 acres, is in Brookhaven.

SEESKU and HANNA, see SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

SEMPRONIUS, a Post-Township of Cayuga County, 15 miles SE. of the Village of *Auburn*, and 160 West of Albany; bounded N. by Owasco, and by Marcellus of Onondaga County, E. by Skaneateles Lake, or Spafford of Onondaga County, and by Preble of Cortlandt County, S. by Locke, W. by Scipio. The surface is considerably hilly in some parts, but the vallies are extensive, and its arable lands, which form a large proportion of the whole, are rich and productive. The northern part is bounded, on the E. by Skaneateles Lake, on the W. by Owasco Lake, an inlet of which spreads over the southern part, and with its branches, supply abundance of the best sites for mills; and there are also fine mill-seats on other small streams that fall into the above Lakes. Along the inlet of Owasco, above mentioned, is a marsh of 3 miles long, from the head of the Lake, and about one mile wide, through which flows the creek, and there are other small marshes.—The *Owasco Flats*, in the SW. part, are proverbially rich and fertile, and the settlement, or district of that name,

is one of the handsomest in the country. A Village is laid out here, and named *Moravia*, by the inhabitants, which contains about 40 families. A branch of the inlet coming from the E., falls perpendicularly near 70 feet, at the head of the Owasco Flats, where are a grain mill, a saw mill, 2 fulling mills, and 2 carding machines. Seven roads meet at the Flats, and there are numerous common roads in this town, but none of any great travel. About 1794, when the settlements first commenced, there remained some Indians at the Flats, a favorite position, long since abandoned to their more fortunate successors.— There is a small library in the Village of *Moravia*. And about one mile from *Moravia*, is the *Village of Montville*, where are several mills and about 20 houses. Its situation is much admired, and though itself on a hill, is surrounded by many others of greater height. A Correspondent says the heights of *Sempronius* overlook those of all the adjoining towns in this County. See *Scipio*. *Kelloggsville Post-Office*, is 15 miles from Auburn, 162 from Albany; and *Sempronius P. O.* 18, and 159, according to a resident Correspondent and Post Master. The Friends have 1 or 2 meetings in this town, and there are other Meeting-Houses, but I do not know how many, nor of what order or denomination. Population, 5033 : 1308 farmers, 14 traders, 238 mechanics ; 22 foreigners ; 1 free black, 7 slaves : taxable property, \$223811 : 24 schools, 7 months in 12 ; \$576.56 ; 1598 ; 1712 : 924 electors, 22769 acres of improved land, 5113 cattle, 1129 horses, 53022 yards cloth : 7 grist mills, 16 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 4 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 6 distilleries, 9 asheries.

J. W. M., W. S., A.

SENECA, a Township in the E. part of Ontario County, in which is the Village of *Geneva*, with a Post-Office of the same name, 195 miles W. of Albany ; bounded N. by Phelps, E. by Seneca Lake and County, S.

by Benton, W. by Hopewell and Gorham. It is 9 miles long N. and S., and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, exclusive of the waters of Seneca Lake, and is 12 miles easterly of *Canandaigua*, having the great road from Albany to Niagara across the centre. It is an excellent township of land, the southern part moderately uneven or hilly ; but arable throughout, with fine grazing lands. Its waters are small and inconsiderable, except that it embraces a part of Seneca Lake. But the farm-lands are rich and productive, and have given to their occupants a high degree of affluence. See CANANDAIGUA and ROCHESTER. Flint Creek, a small mill-stream, runs through the W. part of this town, near which, on the great road, is *Flint Creek Post-Office*. The country on the W. side, about the N. end of Seneca Lake, appears to me as pleasant and healthy as any part of the western country, and the land is naturally rich enough, a warm medium soil, well adapted to the production of grain of all sorts, grass, and fruit in great variety. The navigation of the Seneca Lake, and River, with other advantages, have concentrated a busy and active population at Geneva, one of the finest Towns in the western part of this State. At this spot there was an old Indian Town, noticed in the 1st edition of this Work.

Geneva, a flourishing incorporated Post-Village of this town, is handsomely situated on the NWestern shore of the Seneca Lake, 14 miles E. of Canandaigua, 192 [via Utica,] W. of Albany, 108 E. of Buffalo, 30 S. of Sodus bay of Lake Ontario, and 58 N. of Elmira, on the Tioga branch of the Susquehanna River. The Genesee turnpike leads through this Village, and the Erie Canal passes about 12 miles to the N. of it. The Seneca Lake, one of the handsomest and purest sheets of water in America, is about 35 miles in length, very deep, and averaging near 3 miles in width. It is fed by springs, and by the outlet of the Crooked Lake, and is never

closed by ice. It abounds with salmon trout, pike, and many other kinds of fish, and with wild fowl.— The shores of this Lake are in some places bold and abrupt, but generally the land rises by an easy acclivity, and is rich and well cultivated. The Village contains 251 dwelling houses, 26 stores, 2 printing-offices, a bookstore, a Bank, a Land-Office, a Library, 3 druggists, a ware house for the sale of glass, and about 50 mechanics' shops. There are 3 handsome churches, for Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterians, and a large and substantial stone edifice has lately been erected as an Academy, in which are now 75 students. 'This building, it is expected, will in a short time assume the standing of a College, for which arrangements are now making.' The whole population of the Village, in August, 1822, when the inhabitants were so obliging as to make an exact enumeration, for this Work, was 1723. There are 2 glass factories in operation, about 2 miles S. of the Village, and much of the capital owned here is actively employed in various works and sections of the surrounding country. The trade of this Village is estimated at half a million of dollars per annum. Stage coaches ply daily between this place, Albany, Utica, and Buffalo; 3 times a week communicate with Albany, by Cherry-Valley; and with Newburgh, Owego, Ithaca, and Ovid: and twice a week with Vi-

enna, Lyons, Palmyra, Rochester, Sodus and Pulteneyville. The navigation through the Seneca river to the Erie Canal, is pretty good, and Geneva seems yet likely to retain its present business, and to increase in population, though for a time every body must look to the Canal, not only for the heart of business, but for all the arteries and veins! The situation of the Village is elevated, commanding an extensive view of the Lake and adjacent country, and few places have more business, or more of the means, or enjoyments of active industry and enterprise. Distance to Albany by Cherry-Valley, 175½; to Catskill, by turnpike, 200; to Newburgh, 229, and to Kingston on the Hudson, 191 miles. Population in 1810, 3431; in 1820, 4802: persons employed in agriculture, 815; in commerce, 27; in manufactures, 313; 47 foreigners not naturalized; 179 free blacks; no slaves: taxable property, \$796133: 768 electors; 21307 acres of improved land; 4282 cattle, 2030 horses, 11445 sheep: 32940 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 2 glass factories, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 4 trip hammers, and 4 distilleries: 19 school districts, schools kept 8 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$534.18; 1305 children between 5 and 15 years of age, and 1215 received instruction in the schools that year.

W. T., J. S., J. B., O. H., J. C. S., E. W.

SENECA COUNTY.


SENECA COUNTY, is situated about 187 miles westward of Albany, and is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Cayuga County, S. by Tompkins County, W. by Ontario County, and a small part of the County of Steuben. It comprises the W. part of the Military Tract, 1 tier of townships, [excepting 1 in Tompkins County.] lying between the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and extending N. to Lake Ontario. Its length N. and S. is about 53 miles, and medial width near 12 miles, giving an area of 630 square miles, or 403200 acres, subject to a considerable deduction for water: Situated between 42° 23' and 43° 18' N. Lat.; and 2° 32' and 3° 00' W. Long. from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp. | lan-1 | Villages, Post-Offices, &c. |
|---------|---------|------|-------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Covert | P.O.2 | 3439 | 15730 | DeMott's Corner | P.O. & V.; Ingergoll's Store |
| Fayette | | 2889 | 10783 | 3 miles S. of Waterloo; | Canoga Spring & C.; Scayuz. |
| Galen | P.T.1 | 2979 | 5994 | Clyde V. and River, and Erie Canal; | Marengo P. O. |

| | | | | |
|---------|-------|------|-------|---|
| JUNIUS | P.O.2 | 5113 | 15570 | <i>Waterloo V. & P.O.</i> , 187 m. f. Albany ; Seneca Falls V. & P.O. |
| OID | P.T.1 | 2654 | 11635 | <i>Ovid V.</i> , 50 h., 205 miles from Albany ; Farmer P. O. & V. |
| Romulus | P.T. | 3698 | 19673 | 6 miles N. of Ovid, 12 S. of Waterloo ; Appletown. |
| Wolcott | P.T.1 | 2867 | 5534 | E. Wolcott P. O. ; Port Glasgow ; Sodus, East, and Port Bays. |

11 23619 34899

The *County of Seneca*, is situated about 187 miles westward of Albany, on the great avenue to the Western Counties. The surface of this County is either quite level, or but gently undulated with hill and dale, or variegated with easy and arable elevations, as between the 2 Lakes. The soil is principally a calcareous loam, or a well mixed vegetable mold ; and may be called a good medium, in general, for grain or grass. This County includes Sodus, East, and Port Bays, and a part of Little Sodus Bay, of Lake Ontario, with about half of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. Seneca and Canandaigua creeks, the outlets of the Lakes of the same name, cross Seneca County, running eastward ; and there are many small streamlets, too inconsiderable for general notice, described in the topographical descriptions. But there are many that afford sites for mills, and the Seneca river has fine falls, on which are erected Mynderse's mills, and others. Canoga spring, in Fayette, affords water, and turns a saw and grist mill, erected within a few rods of the spring, and has fine mill-seats at the mouth of the Canoga creek. The Canandaigua outlet, now called the Clyde, across this County, has mill-seats at the Village of Clyde, and there are also mill-seats and mills on the inlets of the bays named above, in Wolcott. This County has good salt springs, in Galen, not used at present. Iron ore is found and worked in Wolcott, and limestone abounds ; and there is probably abundance of gypsum, as it abounds both on the E. and the W. borders. The Seneca outlet has been rendered perfectly navigable, by locks, connecting its navigation with the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, the Oswego river, and, above all, with the Erie Canal, in Galen. Sodus bay affords a good harbor on Lake Ontario, for which see WOLCOTT. The titles to lands are good, with right of soil, and the inhabitants have a good character for industry, sobriety, and economy ; being principally farmers. Much of the clothing is produced from household industry, and the style of agriculture is very respectable. The first settlements commenced in 1788, by a few solitary individuals ; and the population is now composed of immigrants from the Eastern States, from Pennsylvania, and from Great-Britain. This County has an Agricultural Society, which annually receives from the treasury \$150, and of course expends 300 in premiums, &c. Since the publication of the 1st edition of this Work, Tompkins County has been erected, and now takes 2 townships from the S. end of Seneca. By the act erecting that County, the S. half of Ovid was also annexed to it, the old county seat at Ovid was abolished, and the courts were removed to Waterloo. See OVID, and COVERT. Subsequently, Covert, formed of the S. half of Ovid, has been re-annexed to Seneca County, and in March 1822, by an act of the Legislature, the plan of 2 half-shires was adopted, and courts are to be hereafter held alternately at Ovid and Waterloo. *Ovid*, the S. half-shire, is situated on a dividing ridge, between the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, in the town of Ovid, a pleasant Village of 50 houses, 205 miles W. of Albany, 18 SSE. of Geneva. *Waterloo*, the other half-shire, is in Junius, on the great western turnpike and the Seneca outlet, 7 miles E. of Geneva, 187 W. of Albany, and contains about 80 houses, several mills, &c. Measures are now in train for draining the great marshes, in the vicinity of the Seneca river, improving the navigation from Montezuma to the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes,—and projects are started for many Canals, in different directions, promotive of public prosperity.

Statistics.—Seneca County elects 2 Members of Assembly; and, with Ontario, 2 Representatives to Congress, forming the 26th district: Townships, 7; Post-Offices, 11: Population, 23619: ratio of increase per annum, 8 per cent: persons employed in agriculture, 5182; in manufactures, 1087; in commerce, 71; 37 foreigners not naturalized; white persons, 23355; free blacks, 180; *slaves*, 84: taxable property, \$3,193,266: public money received for support of agriculture, \$150; common schools, \$3186.90; school districts, 124; schools kept 8 months in 12; 6581 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 6575 received instruction in the schools in 1821: electors, 4492; area, 403200 acres; acres of improved land, 84899; cattle, 23227; horses, 5291; sheep, 44226: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 195540: grist mills, 32; saw mills, 52; oil mills, 4; fulling mills, 12; carding machines, 18; trip hammer, 1; distilleries, 22; asheries, 23.  See the APPENDIX.

SENECA CREEK, the middle branch of Buffalo creek, about 30 miles long, rises in China, the SW. of Genesee County, runs across a corner of Sheldon, Wales, part of Aurora, Clarence and Amherst, through the Indian Reserve, and meets Cayuga creek at the Indian Village, 6 or 7 miles E. of Buffalo. See BUFFALO CREEK.

SENECA FALLS V. and P. O., see JUNIUS.

SENECA INDIANS, see BUFFALO CREEK RESERVATION, and CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION, and the towns of Buffalo, Amherst, and Hanover.

SENECA LAKE, lies about 6 to 15 miles W. of Cayuga Lake, nearly parallel with that, and extends N. and S. nearly in a right line, about 35 miles. Its width varies from 2 to 4 miles, and its average width may be near $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and it is very deep.—It discharges Seneca river from the N. end, which runs E. to the N. end of Cayuga Lake. At its S. end, is an extensive marsh, principally in Tioga County, through which run some small streams to the Lake. The Crooked Lake outlet, enters this Lake on the W. side, at Dresden, besides which all its tributaries are very small. See READING. Seneca Lake is 431 feet above the tides at Albany. Geneva, is at the N. end of this Lake, a charming Village, like its namesake of the old world.

SENECA RESERVATIONS, see BUFFALO CREEK R., and CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION.

SENECA RIVER, issues from the N. end of Seneca Lake, and runs NEastward across the Counties of Seneca, Cayuga and Onondago, to Oswego river, which it enters at Three-river-point, in the town of Cicero. Its whole course is about 60 miles, in which it receives the streams that run from Cayuga, Canandaigua, Owasco, Skaneateles, and Onondaga, or Salt Lakes, besides very many other streams. This stream affords considerable facilities for boat navigation, and also supplies some valuable mill-seats. The stream to which I have assigned the name of Seneca river, is partially known by a variety of vague and puerile designations, arising from the variety and number of the several waters that find a common course in its channel. There can be no propriety in changing its name every few miles, for that of the last stream that unites with it, nor in calling it, promiscuously, by all those names.—The navigation of this river was improved by Locke, at Waterloo and Seneca Falls, before it was connected with the ERIE CANAL, for which see that article. At Montezuma, where the Canal enters this river, it is found to be elevated above the tides at Albany, 371 feet.

SETAUKET P. O. and HARBOR, see BROOKHAVEN.

SHAKERS, or 'United Society of Believers,' see NEW-LEBANON, and WATERVLIET.

SHALER'S SETTLEMENT, see TURIN.

SHANDAKAN,* a Post-Township in the NW. extremity of Ulster County, 15 to 40 miles W. of Kingston; bounded on the N. by Greene County, E. by Woodstock, Marbletown and Rochester, southerly by Sullivan County, westerly by Delaware County. It is 20 miles long from NE. to SW., and 12 miles wide. It is a mountainous tract, but thinly inhabited, and the lands are held by lease, principally for 3 lives. The Ulster and Delaware turnpike leads through it to Delaware County. This town sends many small streams to the Delaware river, through various channels, and several also to the Hudson through Esopus creek, which rises in this town. It lies about midway between the Delaware and the Hudson. It is separated from Delaware County, by a mountain several miles long, called *Pine hill* mountain. Not far from this is *Mupleton*, a promising situation for hydraulic works, improved as such. Population, 1043; taxable property, \$52473; electors, 195; 8 school districts; acres improved land, 4554; 858 cattle, 578 horses, 1380 sheep: 5 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, and 1 iron works. The people of this town are also on the look out for stone coal, as in Woodstock. A.C.T.

SHARON, a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Schoharie County, 16 miles NW. of Schoharie, and 45 from Albany; bounded N. by Canajoharie of Montgomery County, E. by Carlisle and Cobuskill, W. by Otsego County. This town has some broken and waste lands, and like the other towns in this County, has some ridges that belong to the Helderbergs, or Helderbergh hills, though here lessened down to moderate swells. The soil is good for all the common products of agriculture, and its choice lands have been celebrated for wheat from 90 to 100 years. Cobuskill, a

branch of Schoharie creek, rises in this town, and supplies many mill seats. The great western turnpike from Albany to Cherry-Valley, leads across the N. part of this town; and there is also a turnpike from this to Athens on the Hudson. The inhabitants are principally Germans, or of German origin, the descendants of those who settled here at a very early period. There is a place called *Beekmanville*, sometimes, 8 miles W. of Lawyerville, but it is not even a hamlet, 'as yet.' Population, 3982: 849 farmers, 145 mechanics, 18 traders; 2 foreigners; 20 free blacks, 56 slaves: taxable property, \$554913: 19 schools, 8 months in 12; \$540.94; 1258; 947: 772 electors, 25344 acres improved land, 3888 cattle, 1587 horses, 5976 sheep: 25815 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 2 iron works, 1 ashery. I.H.T., N.T., E.H.

SHAWANGUNK, a Post-Township of Ulster County, 26 miles SW. from Kingston, 17 WNW. from Newburgh, and 91 from Albany; bounded on the NW. by Wawarsing, N. by New-Paltz, E. by Plattekill, S. by Montgomery of Orange County, W. by Sullivan County. The W. extremity ranges along the SE. base of the Shawangunk mountain, a principal ridge of the Apalachian chain. It is well watered by small brooks and springs, and there are 2 fine large mill streams. Shawangunk creek in the W., and Walkill in the E., which unite near the N. line, and pass NE. to the Hudson near Kingston Village. The Walkill is here 18 to 20 rods wide, and the Shawangunk 6 to 8.—The surface of this town is but very moderately uneven, and much of it is quite level. The soil is principally a strong and durable loam, and there are many tracts of clay or argillaceous mold. Stones are scarce, and the timber is principally oak, of many varieties, with walnut, &c. It is a good farming township, and its improvements are in the durable style of Dutch

* Shandakan, in the Indian dialect of the aborigines of this region, means rapid waters, a name descriptive and appropriate.

and German economy. There are 2 Dutch Reformed churches, 8 school-houses; 10 corn mills, 18 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 42 carding machines, 2 trip hammers, 5 distilleries, and 5 asheries. Newburgh, on the Hudson, is the principal market town. Shawangunk is the Indian name for the tract W. of the creek to the mountain; as is Peconasink that of a tract in the SW., which still retain these names among the inhabitants. Shawan, in the language of the Mohegan Indians, signifies White, and also Salt; and Gunk, a large Rock or pile of rocks. Shawangunk, therefore, is said to have been applied by them to a precipice of white rocks of the mill stone kind, near the top of these mountains, and facing the east. The Esopus mill-stones have a high reputation, and are extensively used in most parts of the United States. They are taken from the Shawangunk mountain, in this and the adjoining towns. There are 3 Post-Offices in this town: *Shawangunk*, at old Shawangunk; one at *Bruynswyck*,† and one at *Centreville*, known by those names, and by no other. In this and the adjoining towns, the skeletons of 9 mammoths have been dug up, one of which has been sent entire to Europe, and one is exhibited in Peale's Museum, Philadelphia. I have examin'd the one in Philadelphia, and it certainly appears to have had much the form of an elephant, but must have been 4 or 5 times as large! Population, 3372; taxable property, \$292227; school districts, 8; electors, 616; acres improved land, 20828; 5922 cattle, 790 horses, 5918 sheep: yards of cloth made in families, 28690. C.T., J.B.

SHAWANGUNK CREEK, rises in the SW. angle of Orange County, and runs NE. on the line between that and Sullivan County, and into Shawangunk, where it unites with Wallkill, about 28 miles.

SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAIN, a rib of the 'back bone,' or a range of the

Kaatsbergs, or Catskill mountains, more or less broken, yet extending across Orange, and part of Ulster Co., if not quite across, connected with those ranges that in Greene County assume such a lofty character, and turn off to the NW. and west?

SHAWANGUNK M. and CREEK, see MAMAKATING.

SHAW'S POND, see CARMEL.

SHELBY, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 14 miles WNW. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Ridgeway, E. by Barre, S. by the Tonnewanta Reservation, W. by Royalton of Niagara County. It was erected from Ridgeway, March 9, 1818, and named in honor of a late venerable governor of the State of Kentucky. Oak Orchard creek, and several branches, spread over it, and between this and Tonnewanta creek, it is proposed to have a feeder. It is traversed by the elevations called the Mountain Ridge, the northern declivity of which is near the N. border of the town, along the foot of which lies the Erie Canal, just touching the N. line of Shelby in the NWest. There is a Shelby meeting, of the Friends, said to be in this town, 10 miles E. of the monthly meeting of Hartland, 22 from Royalton. Population, 1158: 359 farmers, 5 mechanics: taxable property, \$227494: 13 schools, 8 months in 12; \$20.50; 75; 85: 452 electors, 6876 acres improved land, 2204 cattle, 201 horses, 2954 sheep: 12610 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 distillery. *Shelby V.*, near the centre, has the P. O. and town business, 16 miles from *Batavia*, 15 houses, several mills on Oak Orchard creek, an air furnace, tanneries, a carding and clothiers' works, 2 stores, a masonic lodge, and school-house, a central Village, in the true Yankee style. S.V.R.H., C.L., D.V., J.T.

SHELDON, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 24 miles SW. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Bennington, E. by Orangeville, S. by China, W. by Erie County. It comprises the 2 townships No 9, ranges 3 and 4, of the Holland Purchase, and is watered

† Dutch, Brown's retreat.

by Tonnewanta creek, and the Seneca and Cayuga branches of Buffalo creek. It is an elevated tract of moist land, handsomely formed, and heavily timbered:—a beech and maple country, better for grass than grain, but excellent for stock and dairy farming, a business reluctantly embraced by too many of our farmers. The town of China has lately been erected from the S. part of the former town of Sheldon. Sheldon Village, near the centre, at the junction of 4 roads, has the Post-Office and a few houses, inns, stores, shops, and some business. *Loomis's P. O. 'in Sheldon,'* according to the Post-Office Table, seems to be in the NE. part, but is not mentioned by any of my Correspondents in that County.—Population, 887: 247 farmers, 6 mechanics; 1 slave: taxable property, \$123529: 10 schools, 5 months in 12; \$20.50; 75; 85: 167 electors, 4530 acres improved land, 1315 cattle, 100 horses, 2214 sheep: 7683 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 ashery.

N.T., J.T., R.S.

SHELTER ISLAND, a Township of Suffolk County, near the E. end of Long-Island, 100 miles a little N. of E. from New-York, and 250 from Albany. Shelter Island, which gives its name to this town, and which, with Great-Hog-Neck Island, constitute the township, is situated in the Bay that separates Southold from Southampton, and is separated from *Gardiner's Island* by Gardiner's Bay. This Island contains about 8000 acres, and has 50 dwellings. Its surface is considerably hilly, the soil light and sandy, though some part is level, rich land, in a high state of cultivation. Its shores are indented by several creeks, or small bays, and there are fine situations for building, on projecting high points of land, that command elegant and picturesque views. The seat of the late Gen. Dering,* on the N. side,

* A resident Correspondent, speaking of the death of this gentleman, says, 'in his death, the Island and the public has sustained an almost irreparable loss: he was physician, benefactor, and friend to all the poor in his vicinity.'

is much admired. From Shelter Island to Southold, there is a ferry of only 120 rods. To Hog-Neck-Island is about half a mile. And there is a good ship chanel all around the Island. Its fish are the same as those enumerated under Southold, and they are used in the same way. There is one Presbyterian meeting-house, and a school-house. During the Revolutionary war, this Island was stripped of its wood by the British, for the use of their navy, and for the troops in New-York and Newport. *Great-Hog-Neck Island*, lies S. of this, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and forms part of the town of Shelter Island. Population, 389: taxable property, \$104068: 7401 acres improved land, 441 cattle, 42 horses, 1691 sheep; 1 grist mill.

B.F.T., T.S.L., J.F., J.D.

SHENEVAS CREEK, a small branch of the Susquehanna, rises in the E. part of Otsego County, and pursues a SW. course of near 20 miles.

SHENEVAS FLATS, see WORCESTER.

SHERBURNE, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 11 miles N. of Norwich, and 98 W. of Albany, on the Western turnpike, by Cherry-Valley and Cooperstown; bounded N. by Hamilton of Madison County, E. by Columbus, S. by Norwich, W. by Smyrna. It is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles square, being township No. 9 of the 20 townships. This town is well watered by Chenango river of the Susquehanna, which rises in Madison County, and runs centrally S. through this town, receiving many small branches which spread over every part. Along this stream are fine alluvial flats, rich and fertile. The whole may be called an excellent township of land, good for grain and grass, with every product common to this climate. There are 2 houses of worship for Congregationalists, situated on opposite sides of the river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart, and 14 school-houses.—There are 3 grain mills, 3 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 2 distilleries, and 1 ashery. A turnpike from Oxford to

Utica, extends along the Chenango river, and at the intersection of this with the other turnpike from Cooperstown, stands the handsome Village of *Sherburne*, which has about 40 houses.— This is on the E. side of the river, 33 miles SW. of Utica. In the W. part of the town is another little Village of 15 houses, but I know not if it be known by any name. Population, 2590: 380 farmers, 82 mechanics, 5 traders; 59 free blacks; no *slaves*: taxable property, \$297182: schools 17, kept 8 months a year; \$547.34; 788; 1036: electors, 404; 10595 acres of improved land; 2884 cattle, 626 horses, 6461 sheep: 26638 yards cloth made in families in 1821.

E. C., J. E., J. W. B., J. N.

SHINACAU BAY, see SUFFOLK COUNTY.

SHINGLE KILL, see CAIRO.

SHOKAN, see MARBLETOWN.

SHOOTER'S ISLAND, see NORTHFIELD.

SHORTSVILLE, see MANCHESTER.

SHORT TRACT, or CHURCH TRACT P. O., see the P. O. TABLE.

SIDE CUT, from the Erie Canal, opposite Troy, see WATERLIET.

SIDNEY, a Township in the NW. angle of Delaware County, 24 miles W. of *Delhi*, bounded northerly by the Susquehanna river or the County of Otsego. E. by Huntsville and Franklin, southerly by Masonville, W. by Chenango County. It is washed by the Susquehanna on the NW., and Ouleout creek crosses the NE. corner, to that river. Along these streams are flats, but the general surface is broken by hills and vallies, covered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, hemlock, &c., common to this country. The inhabitants are principally farmers, but much time is employed in the lumber trade. A turnpike from Newburgh to Oxford, leads through this town, and there are other roads that connect with the numerous turnpikes that surround it. Sidney is almost a Post-Township, its Post-Office having the name of *Sidney Plains P. O.*, for which see the P. O. TABLE,

in the APPENDIX. Population, 1107; 243 farmers, 90 mechanics; 2 foreigners; 5 free blacks: taxable property, \$171068: 8 schools, 6 months in 12: \$128.20; 337; 400: 219 electors; 3670 acres improved land, 1065 cattle, 214 horses, 2125 sheep: 9306 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 9 saw mills, 2 distilleries. C. N. C., O. P., C. G.

While letter S. was in the hands of the compositor, and after all this Work, to that letter, had passed through the press, Feb. 2, 1824, the name of the P. O. in this town was changed to Sidney, of which I was notified, with other changes to Jan. 1, 1824, by a letter from the Post Master General.— See the P. O. TABLE; for Sidney is now a Post-Township, but if I make it such, here, the description of the town will not be conformable to the County Table, already in print. Where there is but one Post-Office in a township, it ought always to take the name of the town.

SIDNEY PLAINS P. O., see SIDNEY.

SIGNAL HILL, see SOUTHFIELD.

SINCEAR'S, or SINCLAIR'S MILLS, and SINCEARVILLE P. O., see GERRY, and the P. O. TABLE.

SING SING V., see MOUNT PLEASANT.

SIX MILE CREEK, a small stream that enters the head of Cayuga Lake at Ithaca. A part of its course is in Caroline and Ithaca, where it furnishes the best of mill-seats. Its whole course may be 17 miles.

SKANANDO CREEK, a small water of Oneida creek, rises in Augusta, Oneida County, runs northerly through said town, and Vernon, and enters Oneida creek near the SW. corner of Verona. It furnishes good mill seats in Augusta and Vernon. Its length about 14 miles.

SKANANDO V. and P. O., see VERONA.

SKANEATELES LAKE, is about 15 miles in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, principally in Onondaga County, 6 miles at the N. end of which is in the township of Marcellus. It abounds with fish for the angler, and its trout and salmon-trout are very large. The outlet is at the N. end, by the Village of Skaneateles; and *Skaneateles Creek* runs N. through Marcellus and Camil-

lus, about 10 miles, to Seneca river, affording many fine seats for mills.—*Skaneateles*, in the dialect of the Onondaga Indians, signifies Long; and the lake had its name from them. It is very deep, fed by springs, and is late in freezing over. The inhabitants say I must write this Skaneateles, but why, they do not tell me.

SKANEATELES V. and P. O., or SKENEATELES, see MARCELLUS.

SKANETAHROWAUNA, see SCAROON.

SKENESBOROUGH, see WHITEHALL.

SKYAJOCKETA, or CONJOCKETY CREEK, is a small stream that rises in Amherst, and puts into Niagara river, in Buffalo, about 4 miles below the Village, its whole length about 11 miles.

SLIDE, LAND, see NUNDA.

SLOANSVILLE P. O., see SCHOHARIE.

SLOOP LOCK and DAM, on the Hudson, see TROY.

SLOOP LOCK, see ALBANY.

SLOTE LANDING, see ORANGETOWN.

SMITHFIELD, a large Township of Madison County, 6 miles N. of *Morrisville*, 108 WNW. of Albany, bounded N. by Sullivan and Lenox, E. by Augusta of Oneida County, S. by Eaton and Nelson, W. by Cazenovia, and is about 12 miles E. and W., and 5 N. and S. The principal part of this tract was leased of the Oneida Indians, by Peter Smith, in 1794, and purchased by the state in 1795. The soil is of a very superior quality, and the whole tract may be pronounced one of the best in the state. It is abundantly irrigated by small streams, the sources of Oneida creek, Cowasselon, Canasaraga, and Chitteningo, waters of Oneida Lake; and also by the sources of the main branch of Chenango river, a large branch of the Susquehanna. This Town is principally settled by immigrants from the Eastern States. It comprises the largest part of the tract called New-Petersburgh; and of the *Oneida Reservation*, 'the cream of the country,' as it was called, some 20 odd years ago. The *Post-Village of Peterboro'*, is

pleasantly situated on the Oneida turnpike and creek, 29 miles SW. of Utica, 6 N. of Morrisville, and 125 WNW. of Albany, via Utica, or 108 by Cherry-Valley and Morrisville, N. lat. 42° 57' 1° 37' W. of New-York. It is about 7 miles S. of the Erie Canal, along which all the business-men are clustering for trade, a 'Town' already, in their estimation, of 360 miles in length.—The new roads all point to it, and the little towns of former days, full of stores and traffic, are in great trepidation.—Peterboro' has a handsome collection of houses, stores, grain and saw mills, carding and clothiers' works, a library, and several of the good things of social institutions. The Stockbridge, or New Stockbridge tract of Indian Reservation, is in this Town and Augusta of Oneida County, where the Indians of that tribe reside. Population, 3338 : 633 farmers, 4 traders, 88 mechanics; 6 foreigners; 6 free blacks : taxable property, \$388688 : 16 schools, 9 months in 12; \$402.62; 794; 904 : 672 electors, 15963 acres improved land, 3234 cattle, 646 horses, 7678 sheep : 28798 yards cloth, 7 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 3 distilleries, 18 ash-eries.

J.K., O.E.B., E.P.

SMITHSBORO' P. O., see TIOGA.

SMITHTOWN, or SMITH, a Post-Township of Suffolk County, on the N. side of Long or Nassau Island, 53 miles E. of New-York, and 197 from Albany; bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, E. by Brookhaven, S. by Islip, W. by Huntington. The soil, surface, &c. of the adjoining Townships, are so minutely described, as to supersede the necessity of a repetition in this description. There is a small pond in the S., which discharges a small mill-stream, that runs N. to the Sound; and there are in this Town 6 grain mills, 6 saw mills, and 2 carding machines. There are 14 vessels employed in the trade with New-York, of 30 to 100 tons burthen. There are several small Villages, as the *Branch*, near the centre of the town; at *River Village*, where is the Post-Office; at *Mills'*

Pond, the Head of the Harbor, and Hoppogue. There is a good turnpike from River Village to New-York, and as this place has the Smithtown P. O., some mills, &c. it will probably continue to increase. Whole population, 1874; taxable property, \$327,416; 13 school districts; freeholders of \$250 and upwards, 298; 22605 acres of improved land; 2410 cattle; 594 horses, and 4171 sheep. There was made, in families, in 1821, 17922 yards of cloth.

B.F.T., R.S., W.S.H., J.D., J.F.

SMITH'S VALLEY P. O., see **LEBANON.**

SMITHVILLE, a Township of Chenango County, 13 miles SW. of *Norwich*, erected from a part of *Greene*, in 1808; bounded N. by *Macdonough*, E. by *Oxford*, S. by *Coventry* and *Greene*, W. by *Lisle* of *Broome* County. It is watered by *Chenango* river and several of its branches, which supply mill seats in great abundance.—The land is of a good quality, and the township is called a good one for farming. There are several roads that lead through this Town. The inhabitants manufacture the most of their clothing in the household way. There are some fine and extensive flats, the largest called the 'big flats.' Population, 1553: 267 farmers, 11 mechanics, 1 trader; 2 foreigners; 1 free black; no *slaves*: taxable property, \$87941; schools, 12, kept 7 months; \$173.97; 401; 505: 292 electors. 8088 acres of improved land; 2258 cattle, 260 horses, 3468 sheep: 17145 yards of cloth; 3 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery and 2 asheries.

L.C., C., J.N.

SMITHVILLE P. O., see **HAMBURGH.**

SMOKE'S CREEK, see **HAMBURGH.**

SMYRNA, a Post-Township of Chenango County, 13 miles NNW. of *Norwich*, and 105 W. of *Albany*; bounded N. by *Lebanon* of *Madison* County, E. by *Sherburne*, S. by *Plymouth*, W. by *Otselie*. It is 6 miles square, being Township No. 8, as designated on the Maps of the Surveyor-

General. Its waters are small, but a branch of *Chenango* river or creek spreads over the NE. corner, and affords fine mill seats, while the lands of this part are broken and hilly. Though the surface is uneven in general, the vallies, of very considerable extent, are rich and productive; and much of the hilly land is either arable, fit for meadow, or good for grazing. Hemp is cultivated on the rich mold of the vallies, a plant that requires a very strong soil, and will soon exhaust the best. The timber is principally maple, beech, elm, basswood and hemlock. About three fourths of this town, is owned by the heirs of *John Lawrence*, late of *New-York*; and about half of the whole is now included in farms. The first settler here was *Joseph Porter*, in the year 1792, and a Post-Office was established in 1808. The great western turnpike from *Cherry-Valley*, by *Cooperstown*, to *Cortlandt* County, leads across the N. part of *Smyrna*. Population, 1390: 226 farmers, 31 mechanics, and 3 traders: 8 *slaves*; no free blacks: taxable property, \$156477: 11 schools, kept 6 months in 12; \$293.02; 432; 505: 264 electors; 6722 acres of improved land; 1696 cattle, 333 horses, 3455 sheep: 16287 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 3 distilleries, and 1 ashery.

L.C., J.N., J.E., S.G.

SNAKE ISLAND, in the *Niagara* River, is about 1 mile in length, as are also *Squaw Island*, and *Strawberry Island*, the latter above, and the former below the first named. They are attached to the town of *Buffalo*, but I know so little about them, that I cannot attempt to describe them.

SNOWY GYPSUM, see **GATES.**

SODOM V., or **CHURCH'S MILLS**, see **SALEM.**

SODUS, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of *Ontario** County, bounded N. by *Lake Ontario*, E. by *Wolcott*, S. by *Lyons*, W. by *Williamson*.

* See the **APPENDIX.**

Sodus includes No. 14, and 4 miles of the N. end of No. 13, in the 1st range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, and all that part of the gore of land, between the old and new pre-emption lines, that adjoins this tract on the E., with part of Great Sodus bay. The surface is almost wholly undulated with hillocks and vallies, in a N. and S. direction, and the soil is good and well watered. The timber is luxuriant, and consists of the *acer saccharinum*, or sugar maple, beech, oak, hickory, elm, ash, linden or basswood, cherry, the tulip tree or poplar, butternut, &c. Crops of wheat, rye, maize, hemp, flax, oats, and the common grasses, are little liable to injury by *drouth*, and succeed well, as do the fruits common to the country. In the NE. corner of Sodus is Great Sodus bay, reckoned the best harbor on the S. shore of Lake Ontario; and on an elevated point of land, projecting into the bay, the Post-Village of Sodus, formerly called Troupville, is handsomely and very eligibly situated, 208 miles from Albany, and 30 N. of Geneva, N. lat. 43° 20', lon. 00 from Washington City and Geneva. Salmon creek, running through the N. part of this town, enters the Lake about 2 miles S. from Sodus Point, and affords good mill seats.— There are 2 meeting-houses; one for Presbyterians, and one for Baptists; and 9 school-houses. Iron-ore, of a good quality, has been found here, but no iron works are yet erected. On the Ridge Road, about 4 miles from Sodus Point, is another *Post-Office*, called *Arms' Cross Roads*, put down in the official Table of Post-Offices, at 120 miles from Albany. Population, 2013: 557 employed in agriculture, 60 in manufactures, and 2 in commerce: 26 foreigners not naturalized; 55 free blacks; no *slaves*: taxable property, \$173974; school districts, 9; schools kept 5 months; \$148.86 public monies in 1821; 455 children; 479 received instruction in the schools that year: electors, 376; 5005 acres of improved land; 1808 cattle, 272 horses, 4052 sheep: 14601 yards of

cloth; 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 3 distilleries, and 1 ashery. Sodus is about 12 miles N. of the Village of Lyons.

O.H., E.P., W.D.T.

SODUS BAY, see WOLCOTT and SODUS.

SOLOMON'S BARRACK, see BEACON HILL.

SOLOMON, a Post-Township of Cortlandt County, 10 miles E. of Cortlandt, 31 S. of Salina, and 130 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Truxton, E. by Chenango County, S. by Cincinnatus and Freetown, W. by Homer. It is 10 miles square, being the Military Township of Solon, and is an excellent tract of land. The Tioughnioga creek crosses the NW. corner into Homer, and has some small branches that supply some mill-seats, Otselick creek just crosses the SE. corner into Cincinnatus. The general description is similar to that of Homer, though it has a greater diversity of soil, but much less advantages of water. The timber is maple, beech, elm, ash, butternut, bass, and some pine and hemlock.— The soil is principally a warm gravelly loam, well adapted for farming.— The inhabitants are farmers, and their household manufactures are very respectable in quality and amount.— There are roads in various directions, in good order, and pretty extensively travelled. Great numbers of lean cattle are driven every year to Westchester and Dutchess Counties, and to Philadelphia. Population, 1262, taxable property, \$160627; 244 electors, 3927 acres improved land, 2041 cattle, 211 horses, 2459 sheep: 11441 yards cloth; 2 grist mills, and 3 saw mills: 11 school districts: public monies received in 1821, \$110.41; schools kept 5 months; 284 children between 5 and 15; No. taught, 332. J.O., J.B.

SOMERS, a Post-Township on the N. line of Westchester County, 50 miles N. of New-York, and 120 from Albany; bounded N. by Putnam Co., E. by North-Salem and South-Salem, S. by Bedford and New-Castle, W. by York, or Yorktown. Its name was

formerly Stephentown, changed in 1808. Croton creek, or river, forms its eastern boundary, and there are also some branches that afford mill-seats. There are 5 grain mills, 9 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 carding machines, 3 paper mills, 5 cotton and woollen factories, 2 iron works, and 1 ashery. In general the soil of this town is very good, calculated to produce a great variety of agricultural products. The Croton turnpike runs through this Town, and on this, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the N. line, is the pleasant *Village of Somers*, where is the Post-Office, and a small collection of houses. This Village is the principal market of lean stock of cattle and sheep, brought hither from various and distant parts of the country, to supply the wants occasioned by the sales of fat cattle and sheep to the Butchers of New-York. The farmers of this country carry on an extensive traffic in this way, and droves are annually and almost constantly arriving from the inland regions, some from 100, 200, and 300 miles, to replace the consumption.—The various manufactures and mill-works going on in this town, operate very beneficially, and will increase its population pretty fast. These works are better than a *Bank*, for they will enrich the farmers and mechanics around them. Population. 1841 : 329 farmers, 100 mechanics, 7 traders ; 7 foreigners ; 6 *slaves* : 69 free blacks : taxable property, \$458080 : electors, 381 ; 20587 acres of improved land ; 7972 cattle, 372 horses, 4007 sheep : 17994 yards of cloth made in families in 1821 : 10 schools, kept 7 months in 12 : \$275.84 ; 569 ; 420 : for an explanation of the last 3 items, see the *County Towns.* S.M., D.C., S.B.

SOMERSET, see the APPENDIX.

SOUTHAMPTON, a Post-Township of Suffolk County, on the S. side of Long-Island, 100 miles E. of New-York, and 244 from Albany ; bounded N. by Riverhead and Southold, E. by Easthampton, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Brookhaven. On the N., this town is bounded by Peconic river and

bay, with the connexion of bays that separate the E. end of Long-Island into 2 parts ; and has Sagg-Harbor, the metropolis of this County, in the NE. corner. Its length E. and W. may be 23 miles, with a medial width of near $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The soil is light and sandy in the W. and N., but good and fertile in the S. and E. It is well wooded with pine, oak, walnut, &c., and sends large quantities of cord-wood to New-York, for fuel. The lands require manure, but being well managed, yield pretty good crops of grain and grass. Fish are much used for manure. This town was settled about 1639, principally by some families from Lynn, in Massachusetts, the settlers intending to be independent of any other colony : but in 1644, this town was annexed to the jurisdiction of Connecticut, by an act of the Commissioners of the United Colonies.—Population, 4229 : taxable property, \$998370 ; electors, 770 ; acres of improved land, 19767 ; No. of cattle, 3947 ; horses, 523 ; sheep, 6518 : yards of cloth made in families, 25115 : 14 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 5 oil mills, 1 fulling mill, and 6 carding machines. *Sagg-Harbor*, in the NE. corner of this town, is separately described. It is situated on the great bay that divides the E. end of Long-Island into 2 parts, about 100 miles E. of the city of New-York, and has a good and secure harbor. Several vessels are employed in the whale fishery. There are at Sagg-Harbor about 80 houses, a Post-Office of the same name, and a printing-office. This Village, though it has suffered severely, is now increasing in population and business. See SAGG-HARBOR. This township still affords some of the wild deer, and like the other towns of this region, is the resort of a great variety and abundance of water-fowl. Its extent, and unequal population, have given rise to local names, by which the several parts are commonly designated :—as *Sagg-Harbor*, *West-Hampton*, *Southampton* and *Bridge-Hampton*, in each of which is a Post-Office of the same

name, making 4 Post-Offices in this town. B.F.T., S.J., A.R., D.H., J.F., J.D.

SOUTHAMPTON, former name, see CALEDONIA.

S. BAINERIDGE P. O., see BAINBRIDGE.

SOUTH BAY, see BROOKHAVEN, HEMPSTEAD, &c., and SUFFOLK CO.

S. BAY, see DRESDEN.

S. BLENHEIM P. O., see BLENHEIM.

S. DURHAM P. O., see DURHAM.

SOUTHFIELD, a Township, the capital of Richmond County, on the S. side of Staten-Island, 7 miles S. of New-York; bounded Easterly by the Narrows, SEasterly by the Atlantic Ocean, Westerly by Westfield and Castletown; embracing an extent along the sea, and at the Narrows, of about 10 miles in length. The land is of various qualities, and the surface diversified. The S. part is level, and good for farming. Here is a tract of natural meadow, around the Great Kills, being a small bay, noted for its clams. There is a very extensive shad fishery at the Narrows, on the E., within a half mile of which is the place called *Old Town*, which was fortified for defence against the Indians, by the early inhabitants. The roads are very numerous, and they form the western boundary. In the W. is the Post-Village of *Richmond*, where are held the courts for the County, 156 miles from Albany. It contains 2 churches, a court-house and prison, and about 20 houses. Sloops come up the Fresh kills, from the Sound on the W., to within 3 quarters of a mile of this Village. The *Narrows*, on the E., between Staten and Long-Islands, leave an opening for the united waters of the Hudson and East rivers, to communicate with the Ocean, of 1760 yards in width, towards the E. side of which is Fort Fayette. And here, just on the W. shore, are erected the various military works, designed for the protection of the trade of New-York, and for military defences against naval foes.—These consist of several Forts and Batteries, erected since 1807. Fort Richmond is the principal work, situ-

ated just at the water's edge, at the narrowest point of the passage between Staten and Long-Islands, near 8 miles in a direct line below New-York.—This is a strong work of stone, well supplied with all the various apparatus and means of defensive warfare.—Directly in the rear of this, and on a considerable elevation, is Fort Tompkins; and Fort Hudson is situated a short distance on the right of Fort Richmond. Here are barracks also, with other houses and buildings commonly connected with an establishment of this kind. The Telegraph, for speedy communication with New-York, stands on the high grounds, in the rear of Fort Richmond, and is conspicuously seen from the Battery at New-York. It contains a number of white and black balls, or kegs, and together with the flag and signal poles, makes a handsome appearance. Intelligence is conveyed to New-York in 10 minutes, by hoisting these in a preconcerted order. This hill overlooks all the harbor of New-York, with Sandy-Hook, along the coast, presents an extensive view at sea, and is now well known by the name of *Signal Hill*.—The Post-Office, at Richmond V., is but of recent date. Population, 1012: 101 persons engaged in agriculture, 23 in commerce, 30 in manufactures; 34 free blacks, 194 slaves: taxable property, \$168845: 3 schools, kept 10 months in 12; \$179.01; 310; 162: 168 electors; 3746 acres improved land; 599 cattle, 194 horses, 210 sheep: 3294 yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821: 1 grist mill.

C. A., I. P., J. C. B., A.

SOUTHEAST, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Putnam County, 18 miles E. of West-Point; its extent about 6 miles square; bounded on the S. by Westchester County, E. by the State of Connecticut, N. by the town of Patterson, and on the W. by the town of Carmel. The face of the country is rather mountainous and hilly, but the soil is pretty good in general, and very natural to grass. It is well watered, and affords good crops

of the common kinds of grain and fruit. Iron ore, of a good quality, abounds here. And the Croton river, which runs through this town, affords excellent mill-seats. There are 5 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 paper mill, 1 sumac mill, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, and 5 distilleries! *Joe's Hill*, a high and romantic hill or mountain, lies near the centre of this town, and extends several miles into Connecticut. There are 5 natural ponds, the largest of which is that called Peach pond, about 2 miles long, and 1 wide. There is 1 meeting-house, and 10 school-houses. Population, 1909 : taxable property, \$436658 ; electors, 345 ; acres of improved land, 18989 : 2202 cattle, 342 horses, 2672 sheep : yards of cloth made in the domestic way in 1821, 14693. W.T.,C.R.,D.H.

S. GERMAN P. O., see GERMAN.

S. HARPERSFIELD P. O., see HARPERSFIELD.

SOUTHOLD, a Post-Township of Suffolk County, comprising the NE. part of Long-Island ; bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, Southernly by the waters that separate it from the towns of East-Hampton and Southampton, W. by Riverhead. The E. end of Long-Island is divided by a large bay, or by a connexion of several bays, into 2 branches ; and Southold comprises almost the whole of the N. branch, besides many small Islands within, and the Bays and the Sound. Its extent from W. to E., where it terminates in a point, exclusive of the Islands, is 22 miles, and its greatest width 3 miles. The Islands attached to Southold are *Plumb*, *Great* and *Little Gull*, *Fisher's* and *Ram Islands*, in the Sound ; and *Robin's Island*, in the Bay. Excepting a few places on the N., the land is very level and free from stone ; the soil various ; in some places a heavy loam, in others sandy, but generally a soil of loam, variously intermixed with sand, producing good crops of wheat, rye, oats, maize, barley and flax. Hay is also raised for exportation. Fish are taken in great

abundance. There are a number of Villages, known by local names. Leaving Riverhead, going eastward, we come to a street of 4 miles in length, called *Mattatuc*, where is a Post-Office of the same name, a Presbyterian church, a school-house, and about 60 families. *Cutchogue*, is of the same extent, population, has a Post-Office, a meeting-house and school-house :—*Southold Town*, or the central Village, has a street 5 miles long, where is the Post-Office, a meeting-house, and 2 school-houses, with 160 families. The houses are principally old, without paint, and poor. This place is about 103 miles E. of New-York, and 249 from Albany. E. of this is *Sterling*, which extends 4 miles, and has 60 families ;—*Oyster-Ponds Village*, is situated near the E. extremity of the E. branch of Long-Island, 119 miles E. of New-York, and is 5 miles long, connected with the wider part by a narrow beach of one mile in length.—Here are 70 families, a meeting-house and Post-Office. *Plumb Island* lies E. of Oyster-pond-point, separated by Plumb Island Gut, of one mile wide ; it is 3 miles long and 1 wide, containing 10 families. The land is very stony, and produces no wood, except in a small pine swamp. The *Gull Islands* are very small, and lie 3 miles E. of Plumb Island. The largest contains 14, the other only 1 acre, both owned by the United States, on the smallest of which is a Light-House.—They are a mere mass of rocks. *Fisher's Island*, lies about 6 miles NE. of the Gulls, is 12 miles long, medial width 1 mile. Its surface is hilly and broken, but being owned in one farm, by William Winthrop, Esq., it is rendered of considerable value, and its dairy is very fine. *Ram Island*, is situated at the mouth of Mystic river of Connecticut, and contains 10 or 12 acres of indifferent land. *Robin's Island*, is situated in the bay, between Southold and Southampton, opposite Cutchogue, and contains about 400 acres of light sandy land. It was owned by the late E. L'Hommedieu, Esq.

The ancient Indian name of this town was Yeconncock, and it was first settled in 1640; and until the year 1792, it also included the present town of Riverhead. This settlement was attached to the colony of New-Haven, and only seceded from that in consequence of the rigor of its ecclesiastical regulations, in the year 1674, when it came under the protection of New-York. The titles to lands are derived from fair purchases of the Indians, made in, or prior to, December 1665. "The present inhabitants retain the manners and customs of their ancestors, with the same reverence for religion, and sober habits;—fraud is seldom practised, and a law-suit is almost as rare as an earthquake." Population, 2968 : persons employed in agriculture, 631; 80 in commerce, and 107 in manufactures; 1 foreigner; 28 free blacks; 11 *slaves* : taxable property, \$522330 : no report as to schools : 536 electors; 22603 acres improved land; 2944 cattle, 425 horses, 4131 sheep : 20619 yards of cloth made in families in 1821 : 7 grist mills.

B.F.T., T.S.L., I.D., J.F.

SOUTHPORT, a Township in the SW. corner of Tioga County, 5 miles SW. of *Elmira*; bounded N. by Big Flatt and Elmira, E. by Chemung, S. by Pennsylvania, or lat. 42°, W. by Painted Post of Steuben County.—It is watered by the Chemung river, and contains more rich alluvial land than any other town of this County. It was erected April 16, 1822, from the S. part of Elmira, and for its hills, see **BIG FLATT** and **CHEMUNG**. I have no data by which to compute the number of inhabitants, electors, &c., and can only refer to the numbers under Elmira, which of course embrace the returns from what now constitutes the 3 towns of Elmira, Big Flatt, and Southport.

W.B.

S. ROCK, or **S. MOUNTAIN**, see **PINE ORCHARD**.

S. RUTLAND P. O., see **RUTLAND**.

SOUTH SALEM, a Post-Township of Westchester County; 50 miles from New-York, and 6 from *Bedford*;

bounded N. by North-Salem, E. by the State of Connecticut, S. by the towns of Poundridge and Bedford, W. by Somers. Its form is irregular, as the 'way of one going from the ale-house.' In the W., it extends to Croton creek, or river, and there are some small ponds in the east. Its surface, soil and products, are so similar to those of Bedford, minutely described, as to supersede the necessity of separate detail. It includes 7 miles in length of the S. end of the tract called the Oblong, and the whole may be called a good farming country. There is very little for local detail. It was formerly called Salem, name altered in 1808. The inhabitants manufacture the most of their common clothing in the household way. *Cross Rivers Post-Office*, is at a hamlet of the same name. Population, 1429 : taxable property, \$318485 : 12 school districts; schools kept 7 months in 12; \$225.11 public monies in 1821; 411 children; 409 attended school that year.

N.C., S.M., S.D.

S. WILLIAMSON P. O., see **WILLIAMSON**.

SPAFFORD, a Post-Township in the SW. extremity of Onondaga County, about 18 miles SSW. of *Onondaga C. H.*; bounded N. by Marcellus and Otisco, E. by Tully. S. by Scott, of Cortlandt County, W. by Skaneateles Lake, or the County of Cayuga. This town was erected in 1811, and named after the author of this Work : it comprises the NW. quarter of the Military Township of Tully, and that part of the Military Township of Sempronius which lies east of Skaneateles Lake. Its area is equal to 5 miles square.—The western part is elevated, and agreeably diversified by gentle swells, but cannot be called hilly. The soil is a loam, strong and productive; the timber maple, beech, bass or tilia, butternut, and a variety of other kinds.—To the east, the land descends by a steep descent, of a considerable distance, into the vale of the Otisco, where is an extensive valley of the first rate land, extending N. and S., includ

ing the eastern part of the town. It is well watered by springs and brooks, and has several small mill-streams, the largest of which is the Inlet of the Otisco Pond, or Lake, which forms a considerable part of the eastern boundary of the town. It also supplies several small brooks, for the sources of the Tioughnioga. The first settlements were made about 1806; the inhabitants are farmers, from the Eastern States; the land is well adapted to the production of both grass and grain, and is held by right of soil. There are 7 school-districts, and 5 school-houses, in which are held the meetings for worship: schools kept 8 months in 12. The principal road is one from Skaneateles to Homer, leading N. and S. through the central part, each of the above Villages being about 14 miles distant. This road is now established as a turnpike, but has not been worked as such. A mail passes weekly each way on this road, from Skaneateles to Homer; and with the present industrious and frugal habits of the inhabitants, it must eventually become a wealthy farming town. Population, 1294: taxable property, \$49340: acres improved land, 4673; No. of neat cattle, 1062; horses, 197; sheep, 1998: yards cloth made in families, 10901: 3 saw mills, and 1 carding machine.

J.M.A., S.W., P.R.

SPARTA, a Post-Township at the S. end of Livingston County, 13 miles southerly of Geneseo; bounded N. by Groveland and Freeport, E. by Springwater, and Dansville of Steuben County, S. by Dansville of Steuben, and Ossian of Allegany County, W. by Nunda of Allegany County, and by Mount Morris. It comprises township No. 7, range 7, of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, the W. half of No. 7, range 6, and the NW. quarter of No. 6, range 6, and is watered by the Canasaraga creek branch of the Genesee river, and by an inlet of Hemlock Lake. The land is tolerably good for farms, with a good deal of waste land, and very little of the first quality. By a very singular freak of

legislation, (though not of rare occurrence,) the NW. quarter of Dansville, including the Village of that name and the Post-Office, was annexed to Sparta, [by special act of the Legislature,] Feb. 15, 1822: And by another special act, of March 14, 1823, the above act is so amended as to compel the people immediately interested, to act conformably to these sage provisions of legislation! For the Village of Dansville, thus annexed to Sparta, see DANSVILLE, to which it will probably be re-annexed, in due course of legislation and law!—If it should not, the name of the Village and Post-Office, will probably be changed. Population, (exclusive of the annexed territory,) 1475: 421 farmers, 37 mechanics; 1 free black; taxable property, \$148131: 8 schools, 6 months in 12; \$106.30; 281; 237: 306 electors, 6229 acres improved land, 1902 cattle, 368 horses, 3238 sheep: 10103 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 distillery, 4 asheries. A.L.C., N.T., J.D., E.B.

SPARTA, see MOUNT PLEASANT.

SPEEDSVILLE P. O., see CAROLINE.

SPEIGLETOWN V., see LANSINGBURGH.

SPENCER, a large Post-Township, near the centre, formerly the capital of Tioga County, 18 miles NW. of Owego, 190 a little S. of W. from Albany; bounded N. by Newfield and Danby, E. by a part of Danby and by Candor, S. by Tioga, W. by Erin. It is well supplied with small streams. The Cayuga inlet heads in the N. part, and the Catant issues from a small natural pond, which yields marle, and by burning, lime; the Cayuta forms the western boundary, and some smaller streams spread over the central part. The land is of various qualities, and the surface has a hilly aspect, with a great variety of forest trees. This town has several settlements, known by local names, as *Dutch Settlement*, *Drake's Settlement*, and some others. The seat of justice for this County, was first at Newtown, then at Spencer.

and by an act of the legislature of March 22, 1822, removed from this town, and 2 half-shires established, at Elmira and Owego; and I very earnestly hope this last arrangement may continue, until I shall have had time to publish this Work, let the compromises of the speculators, and all sorts of private interests, fare as they may. In this case, these changes may have been wise and proper, but it can do no harm to tell the people, that, in good truth, our legislation has often in it too much of the workings of mere selfishness, the effect of all sorts of bargain-and-sale compromises,—of personal, political, party, and private interests. The public interests, the real interests of the Commonwealth, bring no 'Lobby-Members' to the hall of legislation. There is a very small Village, on the Catetant, of the name of the town, where the courts were formerly held. *Dutch Settlement P. O.*, is in the settlement noticed above, in the NW. corner of this town. Population, 1252: 238 farmers, 24 mechanics, 2 traders; 3 foreigners; 7 free blacks; 2 slaves: taxable property, \$149829: 12 schools, 6 months in 12; \$151.68; 269; 250: 237 electors, 3472 acres improved land, 1166 cattle, 163 horses, 1484 sheep: 9190 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 distillery, 3 asheries.

J.F.,W.B.,J.C.,N.T.

SPENCER'S CORNERS P. O., see NORTHEAST, and the P. O. TABLE.

SPENCERTOWN V. and P. O., see AUSTERLITZ.

SPLIT-ROCK P. O., see ESSEX.

SPRINGFIELD, a Post-Township at the northern extremity of Otsego County, 12 miles NE. of *Cooperstown*, and 58 W. of Albany; bounded N. by the County line, E. and Southerly by Cherry-Valley and Middlefield, W. by Warren, of Herkimer County, and by Otsego town and Lake of the County of Otsego. Its area is about equal to 6 miles square. The surface is undulated with hills and vallies, and well divided into arable, meadow and grazing lands. The soil is principally a

deep rich mold, in the vallies. It has several small mill-streams, on which are erected 4 grain mills, 7 saw mills, an oil mill, 5 fulling mills, and 6 carding machines. The Cherry-Valley turnpike to Manlius, in Onondaga, leads across this town, and it has many other roads. The land is principally held in fee. There are 3 houses for worship; 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists;—and there are 9 or 10 school-houses. The household manufactures are respectable, and are improving in quality, as they increase in amount.—Some few inhabitants, who had settled here, were driven off during the Revolutionary war; and the present inhabitants are principally composed of English, Irish, Dutch, and Scotch immigrants. A large, deep spring, gave the name to this town. By an act of the Legislature of April, 1822, a public road is directed to be made, from the Otsego Lake, in the SEeasterly part, to the NEeasterly bounds of this town, in a direction toward the Erie Canal, in Minden, Montgomery Co., at or near Waggoner's, but why legislate on this road, is more than I can declare. Population, 2065: 445 farmers, 124 mechanics, 5 traders; 18 foreigners; 15 free blacks, 4 slaves: taxable property, \$308581: 10 schools; \$302.84; 622 children between 5 and 15; 369 electors; 12577 acres improved land; 2078 cattle, 451 horses, 4300 sheep: 19053 yards cloth: 1 distillery, 2 asheries. At the head of the Otsego Lake, in this town, a Correspondent informs me that George Clark, a large proprietor of lands in this quarter, is erecting an extensive suite of buildings for a permanent family residence. L.G.,L.A.,J.P.,S.B.,E.P.

SPRINGFIELD PATENT, 1741, 17200 acres, is in the town of Springfield.

SPRINGPORT, see the APPENDIX.

SPRINGTOWN, see NEW-PALTZ.

SPRINGVILLE P. O., see BUFFALO.

SPRINGWATER, a Township in the SE. corner of Livingston County, 18 miles SE. of *Geneseo*, bounded N. by Freeport, and Bristol of Ontario

County, E. by Naples, a lonely town, that still hangs on to the S. end of Onrio County, S. by Conhocton and Dansville of Steuben County, W. by Sparta. It was erected from Naples and Sparta, April 17, 1816, comprises nearly all of Township 7, range 5, and the E. half of 7, range 6, being about 8 miles long E. and W. and 6 in width. Its waters are some small streams that run into the 4 small lakes of the adjoining Towns, and one small head stream of the Conhocton river. The land is broken, but tolerably good for grazing, and there are tracts of arable and meadow lands. See BRISTOL, FREPPORT, and NAPLES.—Population, 1154: 325 farmers, 16 mechanics: taxable property, \$109475: 7 schools, 5 months in 12; \$40.99; 288; 313: 257 electors, 2790 acres improved land, 924 cattle, 88 horses, 1541 sheep: 7071 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 2 distilleries, 5 asheries. A.L.C., N.T.

SPROUTS, or DELTA of the Mohawk R., see WATERVLIET.

SPYTEN DUYVEL KILL, or SPITEN DEVIL CREEK, is a very short, crooked stream, of hardly two miles in length, connecting Haerlem river with the Hudson, at the N. end of New-York Island, over which is *Kingsbridge*, on the old Post Road to Albany. The Marble Quarries, on New-York Island, are on the S. side of this Creek.

SQUAMPANOC, see GHENT.

SQUARE, see COEYMANS.

SQUAW ISLANDS, see OYSTER BAY, and SNAKE ISLAND.

STAATSBERG P. O., see HYDE PARK.

STAFFORD, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 6 miles E. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Byron, E. by Le Roy, S. by Bethany and Covington, W. by Batavia. It was erected March 24, 1820, from parts of Batavia and Le Roy, and is watered by Black Creek. The land is pretty good, heavily timbered, moderately uneven, a good farming tract, but better for grass than grain. There is nothing to de-

mand prolixity in description. See BYRON and BATAVIA. It embraces a part of the S. end of the Connecticut Tract, some of the Craigie Tract, and nobody but a resident Lawyer could trace its outlines. Population, 2069: 431 farmers, 38 mechanics; 2 foreigners; 3 free blacks, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$163618: 10 schools, 5 months in 12; \$88.75; 594; 788: 408 electors, 7178 acres of improved land, 2047 cattle, 270 horses, 3542 sheep: 13754 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 3 carding machines, 2 distilleries, 2 asheries. L.C.A., J.T.

STALEY'S PATENT, 34000 acres, granted June 14, 1755, then in Albany County, now in Herkimer.

STAMFORD, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 12 miles E. of *Delhi*, 50 W. of Catskill, by the Susquehanna turnpike, and 60 WSW. of Albany; bounded N. by the head stream of Delaware river, or the towns of Kortright and Harpersfield, easterly by Schoharie County, southerly by Roxbury, westerly by Delhi. Its area may be 60 square miles; and besides the stream that forms the N. boundary, another branch, called *Little Delaware?* runs through the E. part, and supplies abundance of mill-seats. The land is broken, but the hills afford good grazing lands, with spots of meadow also, and the vallies are arable and fertile. The soil is principally a brownish loam. There are 2 houses for public worship; 1 for Scotch Seceders, and 1 for Episcopalians;—and 8 school-houses. The lands are held partly by lease, and partly in fee. A small Village, formerly called Tinkertown, but now the Post-Village of *Waterville*, lies on both sides of the Delaware river, and has a grain mill, fulling mill, saw mill, oil mill and carding machine, besides a meeting-house, and 25 or 30 houses. It is a busy little place, principally in Stamford, and partly in Harpersfield, noticed under the latter Town. *Roseville P. O.*, is in another small Village, near 5 miles W., down the river, for which

see the TABLE of POST-OFFICES.—
 The *Utsayantha Lake*, a small pond, from which the Delaware River takes its rise, is just on the line of this Town, Harpersfield, and Jefferson of Schoharie County, probably rather within the latter Town, though my Correspondents differ in opinion about it.—
 Population, 1495; 309 farmers, 8 traders, 48 mechanics; 23 foreigners; 12 free blacks, 5 slaves: taxable property, \$225796: 8 schools, 8 months in 12; \$195.36; 445; 465: 293 electors, 8607 acres improved land, 1626 cattle, 361 horses, 2999 sheep; 14033 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, 4 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 trip hammer, 4 distilleries, 3 asheries.

C.N.T., O.P., C.G.

STANFORD, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, in what is called the Great Nine Partners, 18 miles NE. of *Poughkeepsie*, bounded N. by Milan and North-East, E. by Amenia, S. by Washington, W. by Pleasant-Valley and Clinton. Its area is about equal to 7 miles square, and it is a good township of land, moderately uneven, well watered and cultivated, and contains many able farmers. A main branch of Wappinger's creek, affords good mill-seats, and abundance of water-machinery. There are three houses for worship: one for Quakers, in which are held the Stanford quarterly meeting; 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists, and 15 school-houses.—Thompson's and Upton's ponds, both quite small, are in this Town; and the former discharges a mill-stream, improved within 30 or 40 rods. From a calcareous hill in the N. part of this Town, issues Cold Spring, in a good stream for an overshot mill. In this Town are *Bangall* and *Attleborough*, the former a local name for a small Village, in a central position, where are held the town-meetings. Stanford, with Clinton, and Washington, composed Charlotte Precinct, before the Revolution, and it has been settled about 80 years. *Attlebury*, or *Attleborough Post-Office*, is in this Town,

and it would seem that there is to be another Post-Office, at *Friends' Meeting-House*, which may probably be called Stanford P. O. See NORTH-EAST. Population 2518: 489 farmers, 133 mechanics, 2 traders; 1 foreigner; 76 free blacks; 24 slaves: taxable property, \$719773: 15 schools, 11 months in 12; \$423.99; 612; 659: 316 electors: 14178 acres improved land; 1705 cattle, 488 horses, 5034 sheep: 13511 yards of cloth; 4 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, and 1 distillery.

J.R., A.K., C.R.

STANTON HILL, see NEW BALTIMORE.

STARBUCK & GURLEY'S FURNACE and PLOUGH FACTORY, see TROY.

STATEN ISLAND, see RICHMOND COUNTY and its TOWNS; STATEN ISLAND SOUND, see NEWARK BAY.

STEEL WORKS CREEK, see AMENIA.

STEPHENTOWN, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Rensselaer County, 21 miles SE. of *Troy*, and 20 from Albany; bounded N. by Berlin, E. by the State of Massachusetts, S. by New Lebanon of the County of Columbia, W. by Nassau. The surface of this Town is broken by high hills, and has a great diversity of soil. Its hills, which belong to the ranges that border this State and Massachusetts, noticed under Mountains, and more particularly under CANAAN, rise with assurance to the name of mountains. These ridges are principally on the E. and W., while the centre is occupied by an extensive valley, (in which rises a fine branch of Lebanon creek,) or by hills of a moderate height, principally arable and productive. But there are extensive forests of pine in the W. part, in a tract called the Green Woods, and a soil of little value. The Vale of Stephentown, opens northward from that of New-Lebanon, and is a very pleasant tract of light shistic gravel. In this town is abundance of limestone, in detached ledges; and a quarry of very excellent slate

has been opened some years, and pretty extensively wrought. This is near New-Lebanon Springs. Some samples of lead ore, in the form of galena, have been sent me from this Town, but they are not rich; and the best mines, for American farmers, lie on the surface, rather than in the bowels of the earth. The road from New-Lebanon Pool, northward through the Vale of Stephentown, Berlin and Petersburgh, and Hancock, and Adams, is a very pleasant one, particularly in summer, and mid-winter, when the dairy farms are covered with cattle, pasturing in droves of some hundreds, or feeding in ample meadows around the stacks of hay. There are farmers in this Town, who make 8 or 10 tons of cheese every summer, keeping 20 to 40 milch cows. Persons, in the new Counties at the W., owning lands suitable for grazing, stock, and dairy farming, would find it an excellent school to pay an occasional visit to these money-making dairy farmers. Hancock, is just by, and Cheshire, famous for cheese. I hope the time is not distant when these people, who understand the stock and dairy business so perfectly, and how to make money by it, will have their *Agricultural School*, and widely extend the benefits of their frugal example, and very good and profitable knowledge. The 'Patron,'*

* It has often occurred to me, that this gentleman, for whose estate see RENSSELAERWYCK, and for his title, WATERVLLET, inheriting an annual income of something like \$100,000, would do well to establish a *Pattern Farm*, at his own expense, for the benefit of his estates, his tenants, and the community. He is able enough to do it, and liberal enough, and I can only suppose the thought has not occurred to him. Our country is blest with its Von Thalers, who only want an estate like that of Moegelin, to diffuse, far and near, the blessings of systematic husbandry, and rural economies. Agriculture, is becoming a Science among us, though yet far from being such. To give it this dignity, importance and efficiency, must be the result of union and united efforts.—Science and Art, putting their knowledge together, and reducing it to actual practice, in profitable Husbandry.

their landlord, and in truth a liberal Patron, would second their efforts in such a plan: nothing is wanting but an effort. There is a 'know how,' in every thing, and we have to learn this of one another. I hope these suggestions may meet the eye of farmers in our western Counties, the intelligent cultivators of lands much better adapted for pasturage than grain, and that some of them will send a son to serve an apprenticeship, and learn a business, the profits of which are too little understood, in many parts of our country. It may not be amiss to add that the Stephentown farmers have gained their knowledge from the Massachusetts farmers, neighbors, just across the line, in Adams, Hancock, and Cheshire. This edition of this Work has occupied all my time for more than two years, writing 12 hours in 24,—and I will give a copy of it, by way of premium, to the first farmer's son, from any of the western Counties of this State, who will bring me evidence of his having served *as long* an apprenticeship, in getting a knowledge of the dairy business, in either of the towns noticed above. Several of the best dairy farmers in those towns have told me, that when they can buy cows at 18 to 20 dollars, and sell cheese at 6 dollars a hundred, their business is the best they can follow, 'good enough.' Our widely extended commerce forbids the idea of overdoing this branch of business; for, aided by that wonder of the age, the Erie Canal, and the Champlain Canal, and our natural facilities, the surplus of our industry will be floated from our doors to every clime, and *The World* be our market. Stephentown Post-Office is in the Hollow, 21 miles SE. of Troy, 1 mile S. of which there is a small Village, of some 20 families, a store, inn, tannery, and 4 mills. There is a turnpike, into this Hollow, from Albany by Sand Lake, and there will be another from Sand Lake to Troy, in 1824, opening good roads to the market towns on the Hudson.—Population, 2592.: 640 farmers, 107

mechanics, 5 traders; 15 free blacks, 3 slaves: taxable property, \$323653: 15 schools, 7 months in 12; \$405.68; 809; 970: 505 electors, 16906 acres improved land, 3214 cattle, 507 horses, 6479 sheep: 29706 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 distillery.

N.H., B.S., A.C., E.G.

STEPHENTOWN, former name, see SOMERS.

STERLING, a Post-Township at the N. end of Cayuga County, 28 miles N. of Auburn, bounded northerly on Lake Ontario, E. by Oswego and Hannibal of Oswego County, S. by Victory, W. by Wolcott. It is watered by Nine Mile creek, from Hannibal, and by another small stream from the S., which here unite and run into *Little Sodus Bay*, on the W. line of this town. This town is composed of the E. part of the survey township of *Stirling*, on the Surveyor-General's Maps, now Sterling, 'according to law.' Its soil, surface, &c., so similar to those of Wolcott, Hannibal, and Oswego, minutely described, that to save room and time, I refer to those towns. In the 1st edition of this Work, it belonged to Cato, 'that part of Sterling, which lies in the County of Cayuga,' since then erected into a separate town.—Com. Macdonough, of the navy, owns 1000 acres of land in this town, presented by the state of New-York, in compliment to his services during the late war. Population, 792: 1 free black, 1 slave: 183 farmers, 38 mechanics; 11 foreigners not naturalized: taxable property, \$51273: 6 schools, 5 months in 12; \$38.31; 209; 141: 150 electors, 1772 acres improved land, 623 cattle, 71 horses, 862 sheep: 6270 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

C., J.W.M.

STERLING IRON WORKS, see WARWICK.

STERLING V., see SOUTHOLD.

STEBEN, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 20 miles N. of Utica, and

110 from Albany; bounded N. by Boonville, E. by Remsen, S. by Floyd and Trenton, W. by Western. It is about 7 miles long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and was named in honor of Frederick William Baron de Steuben, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary armies, to whom the principal part of the township was granted, for his services during the Revolutionary war. The situation is elevated, the surface moderately hilly, and the soil, though rather moist for grain, is excellent for grass, and yields all the common crops in good perfection: the hills being moist, and the vallies extensive and fertile. In 1810, 17 tons of butter were sent to New-York, and in 1811 about 30, from this town. The streams are small, formed here, and yield but a scanty supply of mill seats. Steuben, and Cincinnati creeks are the largest, and there is 1 small natural pond.—There are 4 congregations of Christians, and 2 houses of worship, or churches; and 8 school-houses. There are about 80 Welch families: the others are of various nations and countries. The general character of the inhabitants is temperate and industrious,—their dress decent, and of their own manufacture. The lands principally held by durable lease, paying 10 to 15 dollars per annum, on the 100 acres. *Baron Steuben*, died in this town in the autumn of 1796, and was buried on his own ground, under a small ever-green tree, agreeably to his wishes. The Baron's friends have erected a neat monumental stone, duly inscribed to his memory, in the Reformed German church, in the city of New-York, of which I believe he was a member. It should be recorded, that the grave of this Patriot has been rudely assailed, 'conformably to law,' a highway having been laid over the spot selected by himself for sepulture, and that his friends have had to disinter and remove his remains. They now repose under the shade of another grove, protected by a religious society, to which the land has been granted for a glebe. Population, 1461: 433 far-

mers, 39 mechanics; 174 foreigners; || 6814 acres improved land; 1986 cat-
 2 free blacks: taxable property, || tle, 393 horses, 2424 sheep: 8787
 \$95100: 8 schools, 7 months in 12; || yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills,
 \$167.53; 363; 469: 286 electors, || 4 asheries. W.N., J.H., A.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

STEUBEN COUNTY, embraces the sources of the W. branch of the Susquehanna, and is situated 240 miles a little S. of W. from Albany, 35 S. of Canandaigua, and is bounded N. by Livingston and Ontario Counties, E. by the Seneca Lake, or Seneca and Tompkins Counties, and by Tioga County, S. by Lat. 42°, or the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Allegany County. Its form is a square of about 40 miles, area 1600 square miles, or 1,024,000 acres: situated between 42° and 42° 36' N. Lat. and 2° 51' and 3° 50' W. Longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post-Offices, &c. |
|---------------|-----------|-------|------------|---|
| Addison | P.T. | 652 | 1515 | 25 m.S.of Bath; Canisteo and Tuscarora Creeks; Grit-stone. |
| Barrington | | 1202* | 6569* | 21 m. NE.of B.; erected 1822, from Wayne; Crooked Lake. |
| BATH | P.T. | 2573 | 5515 | <i>Bath V. & P. O.</i> , 240 m. W. of Albany, 41 from Geneva. |
| Cameron | | | | 8 miles S. of Bath; erected in 1822, from Addison. |
| Canisteo | | 891 | 1282 | 18 m. SW. of B.; Canisteo R.: Hornellsville er. lit in 1820. |
| Conhocton | P.T. | 1560 | 5138 | 16 miles NW. of Bath; sources of the Conhocton River. |
| Dansville | P.T.† | 1565 | 5000 | Dausville V.&P.O..23m.f.B.; Loon Pond; Canasaraga creek. |
| Howard | P.T. | 1140 | 4121 | 10 miles W. of Bath; road to Angelica and Olean. |
| Hornellsville | P.T.1 | | 1349 | Ark Port P.O. & V.; Hornellsville V. and P.O.; Canisteo R. |
| Jersey | | 912 | 2983 | 12 miles E. of Bath. 12 W. head Seneca Lake. |
| Painted Post | P.T.2 | 2088 | 6103 | Lindsleytown P.O.; Campbelltown P. O.; Painted Post V. |
| Prattsburgh | P.T. | 1377 | 3222 | 14 miles N. of Bath; 5 Mile C., and sources Conhocton. |
| Pulteney | P.T. | 1162 | 3934 | 16 miles N. of Bath, 8 SE. of Penn-Yan; Crooked Lake. |
| Reading | P.T.1 | 3609 | 15010 | Rockstream P.O. & Falls; 22 m.f.Bath; Big Oak; Alum, &c. |
| Troupsburgh | P.T | 650 | 806 | 25 miles SW. of Bath; Troup's, and Tuscarora Creek. |
| Tyrone | | 1202* | 6569* | 16 miles NE. of Bath; Little, and Mud Lakes; Mud creek. |
| Urbana | P.T. | | | 7 m. NNE. of B.: erected from Bath, 1822; head Crooked L. |
| Wayne | P.T. | 1203* | 6571* | 14 miles NE. of Bath, 36 S. of Geneva; Crooked Lake. |
| Wheeler | P.T. | 798 | 2700 | 10 miles N. of Bath; Five Mile Creek; erected 1820. |

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The *County of Steuben*, is abundantly watered by navigable branches of the Tioga, or Chemung river, a large western branch of the Susquehanna, and by their numerous small tributaries. Of these the larger ones, the Conhocton, Canisteo, and Tioga, are separately described, all boatable, besides many smaller streams, that are of some use for navigation. The Conhocton is navigable to Bath, and the Canisteo to Hornellsville; Mud creek is boatable from the Conhocton to Tyrone, 3 miles from the Crooked Lake. Among the small streams may be noticed the Canadea, Canasaraga, the Canawisqua, or as more generally spoken, Cowaneska, from Pennsylvania, Rockstream, Bigstream, Five-mile, Tuscarora, Troup's, and Tobehanna creeks. The S. end of the Crooked Lake, a water of the Seneca Lake, is but 7 miles from Bath, by means of which, or by a Canal along its valley, it is in contemplation to connect the Conhocton with the Seneca Lake and Erie Canal, the more important and desirable as the adjoining Counties of Pennsylvania are said to abound with fossil coal. Seneca Lake is on the E. boundary of this County. The surface of Steuban is considerably broken and hilly, if not mountainous. Along the rivers, the general aspect of the country is uninviting, except that the alluvial flats are in some parts very extensive and rich; the river hills are rocky, pre-

See WAYNE.

See DANVILLE, and the P. O. TABLE.

cupitous, and covered with evergreens, dreary and forbidding. But the upland plains have a rich variety of deciduous trees, and extensive tracts of a rich and fertile soil, principally argillaceous loam, or a warm mold: presenting a pleasing contrast to the agriculturalist, when compared with the gloomy dell that skirts his fields, through which wind the streams that convey his surplus products to market. But these remarks apply to the general character of the Susquehanna waters in this State. This county, except the town of Reading, on the W. shore of the Seneca Lake, was included in the extensive cession of New-York to Massachusetts, and is principally peopled by farmers from the eastern States. Several townships were purchased by individuals, who, in the laudable zeal of enterprize, have settled on their lands, and thus led the way, instead of pointing it, in changing the forest to cultivated fields. A very good character is given the inhabitants by my Correspondents: It is worth only that gives to worth its meed of praise. The agriculture is in a pretty good and improving style, though the country is but newly settled in general. See the article MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS. The eastern people have brought hither their habits of household industry, from which the clothing is principally produced. This County has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$100 a year from the treasury. Iron ore is found in a few towns, and it is probable that future researches may discover the variety termed bog ore, in plenty. Alum is found in the clay slate of Reading, where are fine quarries of building stone, with indications of iron ore; and the hills of Addison yield grit for grindstones. *Bath*, the capital, is a pleasant Village, on the Conhocton, 240 miles a little S. of W. from Albany, 41 S. of Geneva, 41 E. of Angelica, and 74½ ENE. of Olean. See BATH.

Statistics.—Steuben elects 2 Members of Assembly; and, in connection with Allegany and Cattaraugus, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 28th district: Towns, 19; Post-Offices, 18; population, 21989: ratio of increase per annum, 18 per cent: whites, 21813; free blacks, 130; slaves, 46; foreigners not naturalized, 155; farmers, 4147; traders, 25; mechanics and manufacturers, 832; school districts, 156; schools kept on an average 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1822, \$1943.45; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 5956; No. that received instruction that year, 5645; taxable property, \$1,654,097: area, 1,024,000 acres: acres of improved land, 77988; electors, 4041; No. of neat cattle, 22600; horses, 3201; sheep 40420; yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 151162; grist mills, 40; saw mills, 102; oil mills, 2; fulling mills, 15; carding machines, 15; cotton and woollen factories, 2; iron works, 1; trip hammers 2; distilleries, 30; asheries, 33.

STILLWATER, a Post-Township of Saratoga County, 10 miles SE. of *Balls-ton Spa*, and 22 miles N. of Albany; bounded N. by Saratoga, E. by the Hudson or the County of Washington, S. by Halfmoon, W. by Malta. Its medial length may be 7 miles, and its width about 5½. The E. line following the course of the Hudson, may be 10 miles, and Saratoga lake forms 3 miles of the boundary at the NW. corner. On the S. it is bounded by Round Lake and its outlet, called Anthony's Kill. The general surface is level, and the river hills of a moderate height. Along the river, the timber is oak, walnut, maple, &c., and the W. part has considerable of pine, and a soil of sand, or a light sandy loam. There are tracts of clay or argillaceous mold, and the whole constitutes a pretty good farming township. The stage road, from Albany through Waterford, toward Lake Champlain and Canada, leads along the river in this town, where are some pleasant little Villages. Stillwater Village is 22 miles from Albany, and contains about 35 houses.

Bemus's Heights are in this town, 3 miles N. of the above village, and here is much ground known in history by the events of the Revolutionary war. For the best historical account of these events, see *Wilkinson's Memoirs*, a work against which strong political prejudices have been brought to bear, and perhaps, in some degree, well founded, but still it abounds with accurate and useful information, is a work of much merit, and in many respects contains the best narratives, extant, of some Revolutionary incidents, of great interest. The *Post Village of Mechanicville*, in the SE. corner, has a cotton factory, some mills, and a collector of 40 houses.— It stands on a Canal cut across a point of land, by which Anthony's kill is conducted to the Hudson, and made very useful for hydraulic works, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles N. of Waterford, 10 SE. of Ballston Spa, on the post road and Champlain Canal, as does also Stillwater Village. See CHAMPLAIN CANAL.— *Rogers's Mills P. O.*, is on the E. side of Saratoga Lake, a little N. of Bear Hill, 10 miles from Ballston Spa; and *Ketchaw's Corners P. O.*, 2 miles E. of the Lake, also 10 miles from Ballston Spa. See HADLEY, and HALF-MOON. Population, 2821: 498 farmers, 108 mechanics, 18 traders; 127 foreigners not naturalized; 78 free blacks, 14 slaves: taxable property, \$417915: 14 schools, 9 months in 12; \$358.01; 779; 855: 496 electors, 16456 acres improved land; 2091 cattle, 555 horses, 4225 sheep: 16322 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 9 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory. A.C.,N.C.,J.S.

STISSIN POND. see NORTHEAST.

STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS, see SMITHFIELD and AUGUSTA.

STOCKHOLM, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, organized as a town in 1806: bounded NW. by Louisville, SE. by Hopkinton, and Parishville, SW. by Potsdam. It is one of the 10 townships, purchased of the State in 1786, and is situated 33 miles

E. of *Ogdensburgh*, the capital of the County. It has a Post-Office known by the same name, 545 miles on the post route, from Washington, and about 249 a little W. of N. from Albany. It is well watered by the numerous branches of St. Regis river.— The soil is principally a rich mold, heavily covered with maple, beech, birch, limetree, or linden, some oak, ash, and some pine. It is a pleasant township, settled about 1803, by immigrants from the eastern States. The road from Madrid to Malone and Lake Champlain, lies through this town. Other roads are opened also; and it is fast peopling by that spirit of emigration so conspicuous in the east. Population, in 1810, 307; in 1820, 822: 271 farmers, 7 mechanics, 1 trader; 1 foreigner: taxable property, \$108534: 11 schools, 5 months in 12; \$25.73; 187; 246: 191 electors; 3725 acres of improved land; 1095 cattle, 128 horses, 1631 sheep: 6453 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 4 asheries. A.C.,N.C.,L.A.

STOCKTON, a Township of Chautauqua County, 6 miles easterly of *Mayville*, bounded N. by Pomfret, E. by Gerry, S. by Ellery, W. by Chautauqua and Portland. It was erected Feb. 9, 1821, from Chautauqua, and for an apportionment of its inhabitants, see that town. Area, 45 square miles, or 28800 acres. It consists of survey township 4, range 12, of the Holland Company's lands, together with 1 mile of the N. end of No. 3, same range, and 1 mile off the E. side of No. 4, range 13. The *Cosdaga Lake*, is on the N. line, about half in this township, discharging *Cosdaga creek* southward across the E. part. The height of land bordering the E. shore of *Lake Erie*, traverses the NW. corner with some lofty ridges, and the surface is a good deal broken, or tossed into ridges, with good tracts of arable lands in the vallies and on the slopes of hills. The timber is a lofty growth of oak, ash, butternut, beech, maple, hemlock, &c., the soil principally a

moist loam. Population, 511 : *taxable property, \$67833 : 4 schools, 5 months in 12 ; 107 ; 105 : 127 electors ; 1952 acres improved land ; 773 cattle, 70 horses, 911 sheep : 4255 yards cloth : 3 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 ashery, 1 tannery.

J.T.,J.D.

STONE ARABIA, see PALATINE.

STONE ARABIA PATENT, 1723, 12700 acres, is in Johnstown and Palatine.

STONE BRIDGE, and S. B. CREEK, see CHESTER.

STONE HEAP PATENT, 15500 acres, granted Sept. 15, 1770, to 16 associates, is in Charlestown, Schoharie, and Cobuskill. Sir Guy, and John Johnson, were 2 of the proprietors.— See ROYAL GRANTS.

STONE RIDGE, see MARBLETOWN.

STONY BROOK and HARBOR, see BROOKHAVEN.

STONY ISLAND, see HENDERSON, LISBON, and ST. LAWRENCE R.

STONY POINT, see HAVERSTRAW.

STRATFORD, a Township in the NW. corner of Montgomery County, 15 miles NW. of Johnstown ; bounded N. by the proposed County of Hamilton, E. by Johnstown, S. by

Palatine and Oppenheim, and W. by the town of Salisbury of Herkimer County. Its extent N. and S. about 10 miles, E. and W. 9. It is a wild tract of barren country, marshy, and hilly, and clad in evergreens, of very little value, though there is some tolerably good grazing land. Population, 407 ; taxable property, \$97817 ; electors, 75 ; acres improved land, 1374 ; cattle, 355 ; horses, 56 ; sheep, 486 : 4354 yards of cloth made in families ; 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills. T.A.S.,C.

STRONG'S NECK, see BROOKHAVEN.

STURGEON POINT, see HAMBURGH, EVANS, and NIAGARA FALLS.

☞ The *Papaw*, before noticed, is indigenous on this point. It is a handsome shrub, or small tree, bears a most delicious fruit, and might well be cultivated, in our gardens. Its taste, on the Ohio, where it grows in great perfection and abundance, is not much unlike, or inferior to, the citron melon. Why not naturalize it, in our gardens? A warm, rich soil, of sandy alluvion, in a sheltered position, from the N. winds, with a little care, might introduce it successfully about Albany, and certainly in the southern part of this State.

STUYVESANT, see the APPENDIX.

SUCCESS V., and SUCCESS POND, see N. HEMPSTEAD.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, comprises all that part of Nassau, or Long-Island, lying eastward of Queens County, being about two-thirds of the Island, and is bounded Northerly by the Sound, E. and Southerly by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Queens County. Its extreme length, from Montauk Point to the SW. angle of the County, is 83 miles ; greatest width, 20½ ; land area, 798 square miles, or 510720 acres, subject, however, to a large deduction for salt marsh and tidal submergences. Situated between 40° 35' and 41° 14' N. lat. ; and 32' E. and 2° 10' E. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | P.Off. | Pop. | Imp. land | Villages. Post Offices, &c. |
|------------|--------|------|-----------|---|
| Brookhaven | P.O.6 | 5218 | 33178 | Setauket P. O. ; Drowned Meadow P. O. ; Middle Island P. O. ; Moriches P. O. ; Fire Place P. O. ; Patchogue P. O., Stony Brook ; Old Field Point and Lt. House ; West-Fields ; Blue Point ; Old Man's ; Miller's Place ; Coram ; Crane Neck ; Strong's Neck ; Mt. Misery, &c. |
| E. Hampton | P.T. | 1646 | 16227 | E. Hampton V. ; Montauk Point, Light-House ; Gardiner's Island ; Accobonuck ; Wenscoat ; North-West ; Montauk Indians. |
| Huntington | P.T.3 | 4935 | 31525 | Huntington V. ; Dixhills P. O. ; Crab Meadow P. O. ; Huntington South P. O., or Babylon ; Eaton's Neck Light-House ; Cow Harbor ; S. Bay. |
| Islip | P.T. | 1156 | 7665 | Islip V. ; part of Ronconcora Pond ; Captre, Grass, Oak and Fire Islands. |

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|-------|--|
| RIVERHEAD P.O.1 | 1857 | 15023 | Riverhead V., and Suffolk Court-House P. O. ; Wading River ; Aquebogue ; W. Aquebogue ; Peconic Bay and River ; Baiting Hollow ; St. George's Manor. |
| Smithtown P.T. | 1874 | 22605 | River V. ; Branch ; Hoppogue ; Head-of-the-Harbor ; Mills's Pond. |
| Shelter Island | 389 | 7401 | Shelter, and Great Hog-Neck Islands. |
| Southampton P.T.3 | 4229 | 19767 | Sagg-Harbor V. & P. O. ; Bridgehampton P. O. ; West-Hampton P. O. ; Southampton V. |
| Southold P.T.3 | 2968 | 22603 | Mattatuc P.O. ; Cutchogue P.O. ; Oyster-Pond-Point P.O. ; Southold V. ; Sterling ; Fisher's Island, the Gull Islands, Ram, Robin's, Plumb and Little Hog-Neck Islands. |

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The *County of Suffolk*, very extensive and diversified, is not easily well described in a general view. Situated upon an Island, extensively and much indented by bays, its general geography can only be seen by inspection of a map ; and its more minute character, in the Topography of Towns, the descriptions of which are very ample. There are several large Islands, formed by the Bays toward the eastern part ; and Fisher's Island, though considerably remote, belonging to this State, is attached to Suffolk County. See *Bays and Islands*. The principal Bays are, *Great B.*, in Huntington, forming *Lloyd's and Eaton's Necks* ; *South Bay*, extending from Rockaway to Huntington ; *Drowned Meadow B.*, in Brookhaven ; *Great Peconic*, or *Peconic B.*, spreads westward from *Gardiner's B.*, the largest on the Island, near the E. end of Long-Island ; and *Southold Bay*, a more general appellation for the whole. Those on the S. side are smaller, of less importance, though numerous. *Shinacau B.*, was the ancient residence of a tribe of Indians, called *Shinacau*, or *Shinacough* ; and there are many others, but of little importance. From many of these Bays, other small ones extend in arms, which have local names, —and these form coves, points, heads, necks, &c. &c., almost innumerable, a catalogue of which were as useless as uninteresting. The principal ones are noticed under the respective towns. And the various other places, known by local names, are too numerous for bare enumeration, except in a Topography of the County ;—and many of those called Villages, are too inconsiderable for general notice : however it might amuse, with the singular confusion of odd names, the list could serve no valuable purpose. For a more particular description of the soil of Suffolk County, and its natural and agricultural products, see *Long-Island*, *Gardiner's Island*, *Shelter Island*, *Plum Island*, *Great-Hog-Neck Island*, *Robin's Island*, &c.—The land on the N. side, or next the Sound, is considerably broken and hilly, though the soil is better than in the interior, where there is more woody plains ; on the S. side more loamy and level. Deer still exist in the extensive forests of pine in the interior ; and Long-Island is justly celebrated for the great variety of its wild-fowl and game, for sportsmen. There are some small creeks, oddly enough dignified with the name of 'river ;' as Connecticut creek, which is 9 miles long, and Peconic creek, about 15 miles ; which, with Mattatuc creek, and some other streams, supply a number of mills of various kinds. The agriculture is respectable, and the inhabitants, principally farmers, deserve as high a character for private worth, as those of any portion of the United States. Much of the clothing is manufactured in private families. Some salt is made also, by evaporation of sea-water. The large tracts of pine plains, supply a great proportion of the fuel annually consumed in New-York. The town of Brookhaven, sends about 100,000 cords annually to that market. A considerable foreign trade is carried on from Sagg-Harbor, the Metropolis of Suffolk, a Port of Entry, finely situated on the S. side of the great Bay that extends far west-

ward from Gardiner's Bay, or the Atlantic, at the E. end of Long-Island.—Here are 80 houses, an academy, meeting-house, &c., on a street 1 mile in length. Its shipping is now principally employed in the whale-fishery.—*Riverhead*, the capital of this County, is in the town of Riverhead, 77 miles eastward of New-York, has the County buildings, a post-office, and a small collection of houses. It is situated near the Peconic creek, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Bay into which that creek empties. Ronconquaway, or Ronconcoma pond, in this County, received its name from the Indians, which is said to mean Sandy Point, being surrounded by a fine sandy beach. Montauk Point, the east end of the Island, used for grazing of domestic stock, is peculiar as having no flies for their annoyance. The Light-house on this Point, was erected in 1796, by the United States, at an expense of \$25000, and is 100 feet high.—There are also Light-Houses at Eaton's Neck, on the Gull Islands, and one is about to be erected at Old Field Point. Suffolk has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$94 a year from the treasury. Suffolk County was settled at an early period of our history; and a considerable part of its first inhabitants came from New-England. About 1640, Southold was thus settled; East-Hampton in 1649, by 30 families from Lynn, in Massachusetts. These settlements were originally attached to the colony of New-Haven; but the rigors of its ecclesiastical court, compelled the Long-Island colonists to secede, and proffer allegiance to New-York. And to the excellencies of the New-England character, these people have added other traits, entitled to notice. Such are their sobriety, temperance and industry, that the modern Yankees are pleased to trace an affinity of origin. In some parts of this County, law-suits are almost unknown;—but some of my Correspondents seem to think these Islanders are wanting in enterprize. They certainly pay less attention to learning, than the New-England Yankees, of the present day, and less to the crooks and turns of law, and petty traffic. A turnpike is about to be made from Sagg-Harbor to Hempstead, in Queens County, from which place there is now a very good one to Brooklyn, opposite New-York, a delightful road, with which tourists and travellers from abroad should be made acquainted. The Springs, Niagara, the Canals, and the world of the west, all bustle with the new creations of our internal navigation, will, by-and-by, yield a little in novelty, and the tour of Nassau, or Long-Island, will form a part of the circle, in the general resort of fashion and wealth.

Statistics.—Suffolk elects 2 Members to the house of Assembly; and, with Queens, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 1st district: Townships, 9; Post-Offices, 22; Population, 24272: ratio of increase per annum, for the last 6 years, 2 per cent: persons employed in agriculture, 4642; in commerce, 342: in manufactures, 1099: white persons, 22441; free blacks, 1166; slaves, 323: foreigners not naturalized, 12; area, 510720 acres: acres of improved land, 175994: taxable property, \$4,889,474: public monies received annually for support of agriculture, \$94; common schools, \$2430.84; school districts, 108; schools kept on an average 7 months in 12: number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 5276; number taught in the schools in 1821, 5003: electors 4971; cattle, 22902; horses, 4498: sheep, 36607: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 154066: grist mills, 64; saw mills, 42; oil mills, 6; fulling mills, 14; carding machines, 23; cotton and woolen factories, 2.

SUFFOLK C. H. P. O., see RIVER- || the E side of the Hudson, opposite
HEAD. || West Point, in Philipstown, Putnam

SUGAR LOAF, a summit of the High- || County, its altitude 866 feet.
lands, or Mattecawan Mountains, on || SUGAR LOAF V., see WARWICK.

SULLIVAN, a Post-Township at the NW. extremity of Madison County; bounded N. on Oneida Lake, E. by Lenox, S. by Cazenovia and Smithfield, W. by Onondaga County. It is about 14 miles long, N. and S., and $5\frac{3}{4}$ E. and W. Sullivan was first erected in 1803, then in Chenango Co.; and in 1809, the eastern and largest part was erected into the Town of Lenox. The settlements commenced about 1798. This town is washed on its whole northern boundary, by the Oneida Lake, and is well watered also by the Canasara and Chitteningo creeks, the latter of which it receives from Cazenovia. The southern part may be called hilly, but the northern and largest part, is quite level. The Chitteningo hill, known to travellers by the name of the Canasara hill, over which the Seneca turnpike passes, is near a mile, on that road, from its base to its summit, and is of considerable magnitude. The creeks above mentioned, furnish good mill-seats in abundance. The land is held in fee-simple. The Seneca turnpike, which passes E. and W., about 4 miles from the S. line of this Town, has been mentioned already; and the other roads are conveniently disposed, and well wrought. *Sullivan Village*, is situated at the crossing of the Seneca turnpike, on Canasara creek, where are 35 to 40 houses and stores. A handsome compact settlement, about 2 miles N. of the turnpike, is called *New-Boston*. Iron-ore is found in Sullivan; but its great mineral boast is Gypsum or plaster, a bed of which was opened in June 1810, supposed of great extent, and proves of a superior quality of that valuable article.—Many indications are found also, in other parts of the town. The seat of justice, which has travelled about so much in this County, was once in part here, then at Cazenovia, and is now at Morrisville, 17 miles SE. of *Sullivan V.*, [formerly *Canasara*,] 12 from Perryville. *Chitteningo V.*, on the Chitteningo creek, formerly had the Sullivan Post-Office, now *Chitte-*

ningo P. O., name changed in 1828. It has a branch Canal of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the Erie Canal, with 4 locks of 6 feet each, making a navigation from the gypsum and waterlime quarries to that Canal. This Village is rapidly increasing in business, has 40 to 50 houses, 200 inhabitants, and *Carey's Hotel*, one of the largest in W. New-York, and a set of very valuable mills, owned by J. B. Yates, Esq. consisting of a grist mill, fulling mill, carding machine, saw mill, oil mill, a mill for grinding gypsum, and the water-cement or water-lime, and a trip hammer. The above Canal was made at the expense of voluntary contributors, and is a great public benefit. There are 2 or 3 turnpikes that cross the creek at this Village, which enjoys many advantages,—a good location for enterprize and capital. New-Boston, is called a Village by my Correspondents, but they do not say how large it is. It seems to be on the Canal, and of course is expected to have a rapid increase of population and business.—There is a great *Marsh*, or *Swamp*, in this town and Lenox, on the Canasara, or *Cowasselon Creek*, for the draining of which provision has been made by law. Why not Cowasselon creek, [or as the Yankees call it, '*Cow-slain*,'] rather than have 2 Canasaras? This marsh embraces part of the Canastota Tract. The Erie Canal runs E. and W. across this Town, nearly central between its N. and S. extremes. The *Post-Village* of *Perryville*, 12 miles from Morrisville, is increasing rapidly, as is the whole town. See LENOX. Lime-stone, water-lime, and gypsum, are in abundance in parallel strata, in the hills near the Canal, in this town and Lenox. Iron ore is found also, probably the argillaceous oxyde, or bog ore, which works easily, and makes the best of bar iron. Population, 2932: 551 farmers, 119 mechanics, 10 traders; 3 foreigners; 45 free blacks; 6 slaves: taxable property, \$335398: 12 schools, 9 months in 12; \$292.98: 806; 865: 534 electors, 10232 acres

improved land, 2732 cattle, 676 horses, 5994 sheep : 22598 yards cloth : 3 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 2 trip hammers, 2 distilleries, 4 asheries. 4 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 1 oil mill, || W.K.F., J.K., O.E.B., A.S.A.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, is situated 40 miles W. of the Hudson, 110 SW. of Albany, and is bounded northerly by Delaware County; easterly by Ulster County; southerly by Orange County; westerly by the Delaware River, or the State of Pennsylvania. Situated between 41° 25' and 42° N. Latitude; 21' W. and 1° 08' W. Longitude from New-York. Area, 622000 acres.

| Towns. | P. Offi | Pop. | Imp. land | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|------------------|---------|------|-----------|--|
| Bethel | P.T.1 | 1096 | 3956 | White Lake P. O.; Cochection V., and Delaware River. |
| Liberty | | 851 | 3305 | 22 miles NW. of Monticello: Hardenburgh Patent. |
| Lumberland | | 569 | 2587 | 14 m. SW. of M.; Ten-mile V. and Creek; Narrowsburgh. |
| Mamakating P.T.1 | 2702 | 8317 | | Bloomingburgh V. & P.O.; Burlingham; Shawangunk M. & C. |
| Navisink | | 1380 | 4195 | 15 m. N. of M.; 30 W. of Kingston; Rondout Kill. |
| Rockland | | 405 | * | 22 m. N. of M.; Big and Little Beaver Creeks. |
| THOMPSON P.T.1 | 1897 | 5778 | | Monticello V. & P.O., 110 m. f. Albany; Bridgeville; Thompson V. |
| | | 6 | 8900 | 28138 |

The *County of Sullivan*, is situated on the Delaware River, W. of Ulster County, in a region of broken land, and is wholly within the Hardenburgh and Minisink Patents. It contains a pretty large proportion of mountainous country, though the vales and plains are fertile, and of such extent as to promise a respectable population. Excepting the Delaware, which forms its western boundary, the principal streams are the Navisink creek, running to the S., the Mongaup, Collakoon, Beaver-kill, Williwemock, Ten-mile creek; and Beaver and Half-way brooks. There are several small ponds or lakes, the principal of which are White lake, Black lake, and Great lake or Lake Superior. The Newburgh and Cochection turnpike extends across the County, a little S. of its centre. The Ulster and Delaware, from SE. to NW., and crosses the Navisink at the falls, and there are several others. The Navisink, rises in Ulster County, enters Sullivan County, after about 12 miles, and stretching southward, meets the Delaware near the intersection of the N. line of New-Jersey, after a comparative course of 55 miles. For the last 7 miles, it ranges near the base of the Shawangunk mountains. *Monticello*, the capital, is 38 miles a little N. of W. from Newburgh, on the Hudson; and 22 from the Delaware. There are many settlements, and small villages, for which see the Topography. From Newburgh on the Hudson, the mail route is to Montgomery P. O., in Orange County, 12 miles; to Bloomingburgh P. O. in Sullivan, 11½ miles; to Monticello P. O., 14½ miles; by White Lake P. O., through Bethel, to Cochection, at the Delaware river, 22 miles; in all 60 from Newburgh to Cochection, on the Newburgh and Cochection turnpike. It seems the lands of this County have been rather undervalued, or rather overlooked, in the rage for long migrations; but they are now settling slowly, and by people who will not wholly neglect agriculture, for the ruinous business of lumber cutting. This County has an Agricultural Society, which receives 100 dollars a year from the State treasury. Coal is said to have been discovered in this County, for which see MAMAKATING.

Statistics—Sullivan elects 1 Member of Assembly; and, with Ulster, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 7th district: Towns, 7; Post-Offices, 6; Population, 8900: ratio of increase per annum, 10 per cent; whites,

* No returns from this Town, under the Census of 1821.

8798 ; free blacks, 33 ; *slaves*, 69 : foreigners not naturalized, 239 ; persons employed in agriculture, 1882 ; in manufactures, 358 ; in commerce and trade, 26 : taxable property, \$1,325,171 : school districts, 54 ; schools kept 6 months in 12 ; public monies received in 1821, \$1129.03 ; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 2308 ; number taught in the schools that year, 1969 : area, 622000 acres : acres of improved land, 28138 ; number of cattle, 7810 : horses 1206 ; sheep, 9449 ; yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 50806 ; grist mills, 21 : saw mills, 83 ; fulling mills, 4 ; carding machines, 6 ; trip hammer, 1.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, or CLIFTON S., see MANCHESTER.

SUMMER HILL V., see LOCKE.

SUMMIT, a Post-Township of Schoharie County, erected in 1819, from Cobuskill and Jefferson. It is situated about 16 miles W. of *Schoharie*, and is bounded N. by Cobuskill, E. by Middleburgh, S. by Jefferson, W. by Otsego and Delaware Counties. It is an elevated tract of land, (for the general character of which, see SHARON and JEFFERSON,) indifferently supplied with mill seats, by small waters of Charlotte creek, of the Susquehanna. Population, 1468 ; 279 farmers, 29 mechanics, 2 traders ; 3 foreigners ; 5 free blacks, 3 *slaves* : taxable property, \$55912 : 10 schools, 6 months in 12 ; \$144.55 ; 459 ; 402 : 246 electors, 7158 acres improved land, 1141 cattle, 352 horses, 2287 sheep : 10315 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 carding machines.

N.T.C., I.H.T.

SUPERIOR, LAKE and RIVER, see LAKE ERIE.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, a large river of Chesapeake Bay of the Atlantic Ocean, rises in this State, in a great number of branches that spread from E. to W. in the extreme points, over a tract of country of about 160 miles. The most northern point, from which any of these streams run S., is within 5' of 43° of N. Latitude. These numerous streams are collected by two large branches, the TIAGA, and the E. branch, or proper Susquehanna, which takes its name at the outlet of Otsego Lake, at the Village of Coopers-town. From this place it runs S. to Delaware County, then turns SW. and forms the boundary of Otsego and Delaware Counties, runs across the SE. angle of Chenango, the E. end of Broome County, into Pennsylvania, whence it turns W., NW. and W., across Broome, and the SE. corner of Tioga County, again into Pennsylvania, about 3

miles before it meets the great western branch, at Tioga-Point. Its whole course, which is very devious, and full of small turns, may be near 145 miles within this State.— Its navigation is good, for export trade, and immense quantities of timber, in all the various forms of boards, scantling, shingles, &c., &c., descend it to Baltimore, on an arm of the Chesapeake. The forests abound with pine, and with locust trees, so valuable in ship-building, besides other useful woods.— This large river abounds with rapids, and after running across the State of Pennsylvania, it enters Chesapeake Bay, in the NE. corner of the State of Maryland, 69 miles in a right line, about NE. from the City of Washington.

The name of this river is of indigenal origin. According to Mr. Heckewelder, of Bethlehem, Pa., Susquehanna is *Muddy-stream*, a compound of *Assisku*, or *Seesku*, for Mud, and *Hanne*, for stream. Much as I admire, and wish to preserve, those etymologies, I should not have noted this, but to keep off the *h* at the end of this name, which some sticklers for useless *u*'s and *k*'s, &c., are fastening to it.— The Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, is a very important stream, collecting its waters from nearly one half that State. The enterprise of Philadelphia, is about to connect that city with this river by the Union Canal, extending along the Schuylkill, by Reading, to Harrisburgh. The upper region of the Susquehanna, in that State, abounds with fossil coal, and many of its branches are rich in mines of iron ore, particularly its great western branch, from the NW., and the Juniata, many samples of which, from Clearfield, Centre, and other Counties, are now before me. It may not be amiss to notice, for the fact is an important one in the physical geography of New-York, that this great western branch comes from the grand *Plateau*, or high Table Land, in the NW. of Pennsylvania, far W. of the Alleghany mountains, its streams interlocked with the sources of the Genesee river, and with those of the Alleghany of the Ohio, and its numerous tributaries :— from a region far more elevated than even the highest points of that chain, which many of our geographical compilers have called the highest land in the United States. This Table Land, embraces no small portion of the

western part of New-York, the physical geography of which is very little known to the public. The head of this branch is about 45 miles E. of the Alleghany river, and some of its sources lie as far S. as Pittsburgh, while others rise but about 70 miles from Lake Erie. See **GENESEE** and **ALLEGHANY RIVERS**, separately described. My young readers will recollect that the Genesee, through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, sends its waters to the Atlantic, through the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the Alleghany, through the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in the Bay of Mexico; and the Susquehanna R., through Chesapeake Bay, about half way between the above. A square of 6 miles, a common township, embraces waters of the Bays of St. Lawrence, Mexico, and the Chesapeake!

SWEDEN, a Post-Township of Monroe County, 16 miles W. of *Rochester*, bounded N. by Clarkson, E. by Parma and Ogden, S. by Bergen of Genesee County, W. by Clarendon of Genesee County. On the erection of Monroe County, the former township of Sweden was divided by the County line N. and S., and the W. part erected into a separate town, Clarendon, of Genesee County. It is an elevated tract of land, traversed by the mountain ridge, here a very moderate swell, and by the Erie Canal. It has the head waters of Salmon creek, a small stream that empties into the head of Braddock's bay. The area may be 30 square miles. The soil is more moist than that of the most of the towns in this quarter, rather grass than grain land, for which the people of this State have so prevailing and strange a partiality. *Brockport*, a little Village on the Canal, in the N. part of this town, claims notice. It stands at the crossing of the main N. and S. road, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the Village in Clarkson, formerly Murray 4 Corners. The Canal was made navigable, in the autumn of 1823, from Albany into this town. Sweden P. O. is 18 miles from Rochester, by the post route of 1823. Population, 1380; taxable property, \$163795; 316 electors; 6554 acres improved land; 1501 cattle, 231 horses, 3419 sheep; 10080 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 4 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries. 3 ash-

eries: school districts, 12; schools kept 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$85.15; No. children taught that year, 552. A.R.,c.

THE SWEDEN IRON WORKS, named since the fore part of this Work was printed, are in the SW. part of Peru, on the Sable R., 6 miles above Keeseville, $2\frac{1}{2}$ above *Bullen's Mills*, now **RUSSIA IRON WORKS P. O.**, 23 from Plattsburgh, and 13 above *Adgate's Falls*, now called **BIRMINGHAM. E.W.** SYRACUSE V. and P. O., see **SALINA.**

T.

TABERG V. and P. O. and IRON WORKS, see **CAMDEN.**

TABLE LAND, see **GRAND PLATEAU.**

TACAMAHACA, or TAMARAC SWAMP, as every body calls it, see **MONTGOMERY.**

TAGHKANICK, a Township of Columbia County, formerly Granger, 18 miles SE. of *Hudson*, bounded N. by Claverack and Hillsdale, E. by the State of Massachusetts, S. by Ancram, formerly Gallatin, W. by Livingston and Claverack. It is about 12 miles long E. and W., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and is one of the townships of **LIVINGSTON'S MANOR**, which see. Claverack creek, with its small streams, water about $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of this town; and Ancram creek, or Roeleff Jansen's, runs southerly across the E. end into Ancram, receiving the Taghkanick creek just at the S. line. There are several small ponds, and the above supply abundance of mill-seats. The Taghkanick hills, noticed under *Mountains*, rise boldly on the E., but their summits are in the State of Massachusetts, while their western border occupies the east of this town. The basis of these hills or mountains is a real granite, and their summits assume a character peculiar to granitic rocks. The lands are held by leases of various duration, from the proprietor, and though the soil is considerably diversified, a large proportion is of a good quality for farming, and much of it very excellent. Iron ore, in great abundance, is found

here, of an excellent quality. Linlithgow, is an elegant country seat, distinguished by this name, and was the residence of the late H. W. Livingston, Esq. I am at a loss to know how to write the name of this town, probably of Indian origin, and have adopted the spelling of the law, right or wrong. There are some fine flats in this town, and the Unity mills. Population, 3600: 475 farmers, 83 mechanics, 11 traders; 2 foreigners; 15 free blacks, 41 *slaves*: taxable property, \$468930: 21 schools, 9 months in 12; \$485.10; 1028; 728: 651 electors, 26233 acres improved land, 4101 cattle, 1272 horses, 7844 sheep: 24980 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines.

A. C. L., N. T., G. G., A.

THE TACHKANICK MOUNTAIN, a primitive range, along the E. border of Dutchess and the S.E. corner of Columbia County, merits more notice than I have taken of it. It is connected with the *Highlands*, or *Matteawan Mountains*, many ridges of which extend across the towns of those Counties, noticed in the Topography, but its highest summits are a little E. of the E. line of this State, in Massachusetts and Connecticut. There is also a *Tachkanick Creek*, and a Township, and the Legislature has sanctioned this orthography, instead of '*Tauconic*,' as in the 1st edition of this Work.

TAMARAC SWAMP, see TACAMAHACA.

TANGORE, see MARBLETOWN.

TAPPAN BAY, a wide place in the Hudson river, 8 miles long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ wide, commencing 25 miles above the city of New-York, and ending at Tellar's Point and Croton river Bay.

TAPPAN V. and P. O., see ORANGETOWN.

TARRYTOWN, see GREENSBURGH.

TEA ISLAND, see CALDWELL.

TEETERTOWN, see LANSING.

TELLAR'S POINT, see CORTLANDT.

TEN MILE CREEK, of Albany County, a superior mill stream, 10 miles long, rises in Rensselaerville, near the

Village of that name, and runs S. 10 miles, to the Kaatskill, in Durham.

TEN-MILE C. and V., see LUMBERLAND.

TEN-MILE CREEK, see DOVER and PAWLING.

TEORONTO BAY, see PENFIELD.

TETARD'S HILL, see YONKERS.

THERESA, or TERESA, see ALEXANDRIA, and the P. O. TABLE.

THOMPSON, a Post-Township, the capital of Sullivan County, 110 miles SSW. of Albany, bounded N. by Wawarsing and Navisink, E. by Mamatating, S. by Deerpark, of Orange County, W. by the Mongaup, which separates it from Lumberland, Bethel, and Liberty. Its length, N. and S., is about 24 miles, breadth 12; area, 139500 acres. It is watered by the Navisink, or Neversink, Mongaup, Sheldrake, Ten-mile, and some other creeks and mill-streams, on which are plenty of sites for hydraulic works: and there are several small natural ponds or lakes, of about a half to 1 mile in extent. The land is of various qualities, little of it very good, yet capable of making tolerable farms. There is a great deal of pine, on a light sandy soil, hitherto, or before the introduction of gypsum, and the clover culture, thought to be of little value. The hard lands are timbered with maple, beech, birch, ash, hemlock, linden, &c., and though broken, make farms for grazing, and sweet pasturage. This country advances but slowly in population, but the lands seem to have been rather undervalued, and are now rather on the rise. There are several Villages, and some neighborhoods, known by local names. The *Post-Village of Monticello*, in which are the County buildings, is pleasantly situated on the Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike, 110 miles from Albany, 38 from Newburgh, and 22 from Cohecton, on the Delaware river. Besides the court-house and jail, it has a handsome collection of houses, stores, &c.—Thompson V., is on the Sheldrake creek, has some dwellings, stores, mills, and once *had* a Post-Office.—

Bridgerville, a small Village, is on the Navisink, 7 miles below the falls, $34\frac{1}{2}$ from Newburgh, where is an elegant covered bridge of 160 feet, on the Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike. Population, 1897 : 367 farmers, 104 mechanics, 4 traders ; 14 foreigners ; 14 free blacks, 9 slaves : taxable property, \$311520 : 11 schools, 7 months in 12 ; \$317.15 ; 533 ; 479 : 426 electors, 5778 acres improved land, 1507 cattle, 197 horses, 1512 sheep : 9854 yards cloth : 4 grist mills, 28 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine. C. A., L. B., J. F. J.

THOMPSON'S POND, see STANFORD.

The THOUSAND ISLANDS, is a group of islands, many of them mere islets of rock, lying in the St. Lawrence River, commencing a short distance below Lake Ontario, and extending about 30 miles. It is not pretended they are just 1000 in number: the name originated with the French, *Mille Isles*, a thousand, or many, like the legs of the *thousand legged worm*. They are of granite, a primitive rock, while the rocks of the surrounding region are transition, floetz, or horizontal limestone. The largest of these are *Carleton Island*, and *Wells' Island*, attached to Alexandria, Orleans, and Lyme, Townships of Jefferson County. The largest of these Islands, rise 50 to 60 feet above the level of the water, and are covered with timber.—On Carleton Island, attached to the town of Lyme, there are some settlements, and a Post-Office, for the accommodation of intercourse by mail, with Upper Canada. See GRAND ISLE, the largest, belonging to the British, and ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, and the note to LYME.

THREE RIVERS, a TOWN of Lower Canada, at the head of the tides, see ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. It is on the N. side, 490 miles above the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 280 below Kingston, U. C., or Lake Ontario.

THREE RIVER POINT, see CICERO.

THROG'S NECK, see WESTCHESTER.

☞ In April 1823, this Point, with OLD FIELD, were ceded, by act of this State, to the United States, for the use of the Government in the erection of Light Houses.

THROOFSVILLE P. O., see MENTZ.

THURMAN P. O., see WARRENBURGH.

TIBBITTS'S, or GREEN ISLAND, see WATERVLIET. The Dam, lately constructed across the Hudson, between

Troy and this Island, has made a very good site for mills, at its W. end, on this Island, and at the E. end of which is the Sloop Lock.

TICONDEROGA, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Essex County, 30 miles S. of *Elizabethtown*, 96 N. of Albany, including the ruins of the celebrated fortress of that name, is bounded N. by Crown-Point, E. on L. Champlain, S. by Warren County, W. by Scaroon, and includes the N. end of Lake George, Lake George creek, being the outlet of that Lake, and some other streams, presenting great advantages for mills. Along the shore of Lake Champlain, are considerable tracts of level lands, while back from the Lake are high mountains. *Mount Defiance*, is in the S. part of this town, 720 feet above tide water ; and there are several other eminences of some note. About half the land is held in fee-simple, and the State owns large tracts here. The peninsula, on which stood the Fort, is an elevated tract of about 500 acres, belonging to the State. The inhabitants are mostly farmers, and the getting of lumber occupies the season of rest from other labors. The products are those common to the country. The *Fortress of Ticonderoga*, so often mentioned in the history of American wars, is now a heap of ruins, though many of the walls are so entire as to exhibit proofs of the excellency of their construction, and of the plan of the works. It was built by the French, in 1756, on a point of land formed by the junction of lake George creek with Lake Champlain, in N. lat. $43^{\circ} 50'$, and $34'$ E. long. from New-York : elevation, above L. Champlain, 110 feet ; above tide waters, 196 feet. The name is derived to us from the Indians, Frenchified ; and signified *noisy* : Che-on-der-oga ; probably in allusion to the water :— But the French called it Fort Carillon. It was a place of great strength, both by nature and art. On 3 sides, it is surrounded by water, and about half of the other side is occupied by a deep swamp, and the line of defence was

completed by the French, with the erection of a breast-work, 9 feet high, on the only assailable ground. In 1758, Gen. Abercrombie, with the British army, assailed this fortress; was defeated July 9, with the loss of 1941 men. But it was surrendered to Gen. Amherst, in July of the following year. It was the first Fortress carried by the arms of America, in the war that established our Independence: it was taken by surprise, by Col. Allen, May 10, 1775, and retained till July, 1777, when it was evacuated, on the approach of Gen. Burgoyne with the British army. *Mount Independence*, often mentioned in connexion with Ticonderoga, lies on the E. side of the Lake, about 2 miles SE. of the Fort, between which places there is a well regulated ferry. Mountains, plains, rivers, lakes;—the mouldering ruins of the monuments of war;—the reminiscence of historic importance, and the interest which those recollections excite,—all combine to fix, and deeply engage the attention of travellers, on a visit to Ticonderoga, Crown-Point, and the Fortresses of this region. See CALDWELL. There are 2 flourishing little Villages in this Town, situated at the upper and lower falls of Lake George outlet, 1 mile asunder. This Town, has one meeting-house, and five stores of goods. Ochres, used in the manufacture of 'red and yellow paints,' are found at the foot of Mount Defiance, and the quantity appears to be inexhaustible; and among the other minerals, may be mentioned very fine plumbago, of which I have some samples, inferior, however, to the best we get from Europe. At the Falls, above noticed, besides abundance of water-power, for the greatest hydraulic works, there is the important advantage of never being troubled with frost. Population, 1493: 340 farmers, 86 mechanics, 9 traders; 32 foreigners; 5 free blacks, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$106,150: 9 schools, 7 months in 12; \$187.98; 444; 406: 293 electors, 7695 acres improved land, 1643 cattle, 279 horses, 2693 sheep:

9180 yards of cloth: 5 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 iron works, 2 trip hammers, 1 distillery, 4 asheries, 1 pottery, and a manufactory of paints.

G.S., J.K., B.D.P.

TINKERTOWN, see STAMFORD.

TIOGA, a large Township of Tioga County, 10 miles W. of Owego, 180 from Albany, bounded N. by Spencer and Candor, E. by Owego, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Chemung. This is the same Town, described under the name of *Owego*, in the 1st edition of this Work, it having merely exchanged names with the former *Tioga*, of Broome County, now OWEGO, a half-shire of Tioga County, which see. Its extent is equal to 11 miles, N. and S., and 14 E. and W.; and it embraces the E. branch, or main Susquehanna river, in a course of near 20 miles, running diagonally SWestward. On the W. it is bounded on Cayuta creek, and there are some smaller streams, that spread over the intermediate grounds. The face of the country is broken and hilly, with much of a sterile soil, and waste ground. The intervalles are narrow in general, but rich. Boats of 10 tons navigate the Susquehanna, and rafts descend it, in time of freshets, spring and fall.—There are 12 school-houses, and societies of Baptists and Methodists.—The lands are held in fee, and the inhabitants manufacture their own clothing in their own houses, from the growth of their own farms. There is a Post-Office, called *Switsboro*, from the name of a small Village, which is 10 miles W. of Owego Village, 11 from Athens, in Pennsylvania, [*Tioga Point*,] and 180 from Albany. The hilly lands are productive, and the country is said, by Correspondents, to yield the best of fruit. The settlements were first made about 1787.—The Great Bend and Bath turnpike, leads along the N. side of the Susquehanna, and is much travelled. Pike Creek heads in Candor, and comes here to the Susquehanna, and the Wappasuning, or Wappesena creek,

comes in on the S. side, from Pennsylvania. *Factoryville P. O.*, established in 1823, is either in this town or Chemung, probably the latter, 3 miles N. of Athens V., Pa., 18 from Elmira and Owego. Population, 1816 : 225 farmers, 20 mechanics, 3 traders ; 5 foreigners ; 7 free blacks, 4 slaves : taxable property, \$233839 : 12 schools, 6 months in 12 ; \$246.96 ; 505 ; 533 : 370 electors, 7076 acres improved land, 1705 cattle, 243 horses, 2508 sheep : 16181 yards cloth : 4 grist mills, 21 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 7 carding machines, 1 cotton and wool-len factory, 2 distilleries. W.B., J.S.B.

TIOGA COUNTY.

TIOGA COUNTY, is situated on the Susquehanna river, S. of the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, about 180 miles, a little S. of W. from Albany, and is bounded N. by Tompkins, and small corners of Steuben and Cortlandt Counties, E. by Broome County, S. by lat. 42°, or the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Steuben County. Area, about 1000 square miles, or 640000 acres ; situated between 42° and 42° 25' N. lat. ; and 2° 10' and 3° W. lon. from New-York.

| Towns | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp. land | Villages, Post-Offices, &c. |
|------------|---------|------|-----------|--|
| Berkshire | P.T. | 1502 | 6217 | 14 miles N. of Owego ; Owego creek, and E. branch. |
| Big Flatt | P.T. | * | * | 10 miles NW. of Elmira ; Chemung river. |
| Candor | P.T.1 | 1655 | 7091 | Owego Creek P.O. ; 8 m. N. of Owego ; Catetant & Mud creeks. |
| Catharines | P.T.1 | 2478 | 7317 | Johnson's Settlement P.O. ; Dutch Settlement ; Seneca Inlet. |
| Chemung | P.T. | 1327 | 4574 | 9 miles E. of Elmira ; Chemung R. and Narrows ; Mound. |
| ELMIRA | P.T. | 2945 | 14602 | <i>Elmira V.</i> , 35 m. W. of Owego, 210 f. Albany ; Chemung R. |
| Erin | | † | † | 12 miles NE. of Elmira, erected in 1822, from Chemung. |
| OWEGO | P.T. | 1741 | 4702 | <i>Owego V.</i> , 170 m. f. Albany, 29 f. Ithaca ; Susquehanna R. |
| Spencer | P.T.1 | 1252 | 3472 | Spencer V., 18 m. NW. of Owego ; Dutch Settlement P. O. |
| Southport | | * | * | 5 miles SW. of Elmira ; Chemung R. and Flats. |
| Tioga | P.O.2 | 1816 | 7076 | Smithsboro' P.O., 10 miles W. of Owego ; Factoryville P.O. ? [Susquehanna R.] |
| | | 14 | 14716 | 55051 |

The *County of Tioga*, has the *Susquehanna* crossing its SEastern part ; and the Chemung, as it is now generally called, or *Tioga*, the main W. branch of that river, waters the SWestern part,—approaching each other in an elegant angle, and forming their junction at *Tioga Point*, or *Athens*, 3 miles S. of the line of this State. Both branches are boatable, for boats of 8 or 10 tons ; and the *Owego* creek, which forms the eastern boundary, the *Catetant*, farther W., and the *Cayuta*, nearly central N. to S., afford considerable facilities of transportation, and, with many smaller streams, abundance of the best sites for mills. *Elmira* creek, enters Chemung river at the Village of Elmira, in Elmira, and *Butler's* creek, farther SE., as is *Wynkoop's* also ; and the other small streams are very numerous. The *Seneca Inlet*, a fine mill-stream from Spencer, through Catharinstown, which enters the S. end of Seneca Lake, with *Mud creek*, and the *Wappasming*, of the Susquehanna, from Pennsylvania, may also be noticed. Rafts, arks, &c. descend the Susquehanna, and spread the trade of this country along its shores, and extend it to Baltimore, in the State of Maryland. The surface of Tioga County is considerably broken and hilly, and some parts may pretty well aspire to the mountain character, though the general description falls far below that. See STEUBEN COUNTY, for some general observations on the soil and surface of the Susquehanna country, of which Tioga forms a part. Excepting the SE. corner, transition, this County is in the secondary geological great region of the west. This County is increasing in population, and contains a large proportion of

* Erected from Elmira, in 1822, since the 2 late Censuses.

† Erected from Chemung, in 1822.

good farming land. The agriculture is improving and productive. Between the Chemung river, at Elmira, and the S. end of the Seneca Lake, there is a portage, by a turnpike, of 19 miles; and between Owego and Ithaca, of 29 miles, also by a turnpike;—and Canals are talked of, both at Elmira and Owego, connecting the navigation of the Susquehanna with that of the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and the Erie Canal. Coal, is said to abound in Pennsylvania, but a few miles S. of the S. lines of Tioga and Steuben Counties; and *when it is found there in plenty*, it will be very desirable to connect these navigations. The County of Tioga was *enlarged* in 1822, by the annexation of Berkshire and Owego, from Broome County; and, after March 22, 1823, is also *diminished* in size, by the transfer of three of its former towns, Caroline, Cayuta, (now Newfield,) and Danby, to Tompkins County. By the same act, March 22, 1822, the County seat is removed from Spencer, and 2 half-shire towns formed, OWEGO and ELMIRA, for which see those Towns: and, in order to see what is *gained*, and what is *lost* in numbers, of inhabitants, electors, improved land, cattle, horses, et cetera, see the 5 Towns, above named.

Statistics.—Tioga elects 2 Members of Assembly; and, with Tompkins, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 25th district: Towns, 11; Post-Offices, 14; Population, 14716: ratio of increase per annum, 11 per cent: *slaves* 70; free blacks, 44: taxable property, \$1959684: 131 schools, kept 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$1808.19; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 1561; No. taught that year, 1654: acres of improved land, 55051; electors, 2868: grist mills, *before the late exchange*, 28; saw mills, 86; oil mills, 2; fulling mills, 11; carding machines, 17; cotton and woollen factories, 6; iron works, 1; trip hammers, 2; distilleries, 36; asheries, 11.

TIOGA POINT, or ATHENS, Pa., is about 37 miles S. of Ithaca, noticed under Tompkins County. It stands at the junction of the Tioga with the Susquehanna river, 3 miles S. of lat. 42°. 20 SW. of Owego, and 20 SE. of Elmira.

TIOGA RIVER, also called *Chemung River*, a large western branch of the Susquehanna, rises in the State of Pennsylvania, and, running N., enters this State in Steuben County, through which it runs NEastward to Painted Post, where it meets the Conhocton, then turns SE. across the SW. corner of Tioga County, and leaves this State about 4 miles before it meets the E. branch of the Susquehanna, at Tioga Point, or Athens, in Pennsylvania.—Its whole course, in this State, is about 50 miles, boatable throughout, as are many of its branches, in the above Counties, which see. This stream is said to come from a region of fossil coal, but I have no knowledge of the fact.

TOUGHNIAGA RIVER, or CREEK, or, as sometimes called, the *Ononda-*

ga branch of Chenango River, rises in the S. end of Onondaga County, and runs southerly through Cortlandt Co., and across the NE. corner of Broome Co., to the Chenango. Its whole course may be about 55 miles, and it receives many branches, that spread over Cortlandt County. Its largest branch is Otselic creek.

TOBEHANNA CREEKS, see TYRONE.

TOLL, *Rate of*, on the Canals of this State, as established by the Commissioners, corrected to Feb. 10, 1824;—with the total amount of Tolls, or monies collected, to the same period:—

On Salt, 5 mills per ton per mile, (7 bbls. of 5 bushels each, or 40 bushels in bulk being a ton.)

„ Gypsum, 5 mills per ton per mile.

„ Flour, meal, and all kinds of grain, salted provisions, pot and pearl ashes, 1 1-2 cent per ton per mile.

„ Merchandize, 3 cents per ton per mile.

„ Timber, squared and round, 1 cent per hundred solid feet per mile.

„ Boards, plank and scantling, reduced to inch measure, and all siding, lath, and other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick, 1 cent per thousand feet per mile.

„ Shingles, 2 mills per thousand per mile.

- On brick, sand, lime, iron-ore and stone, 5 mills per ton per mile.
 „ Rails, and posts for fencing, 3 cents per thousand per mile.
 „ Wood for fuel, 1 cent per cord per mile.
 „ All fuel, to be used in the manufacture of salt, to pass free.
 „ Boats, made and used chiefly for the transportation of property, on each ton of their capacity, 1 mill per mile.
 „ Boats made and used chiefly for the carriage of persons, 6 cents per mile of their passage.
 „ Staves and heading, for pipes, 1 cent per thousand per mile.
 „ „ for hogsheads, 7 mills per thousand per mile.
 „ „ for barrels, or less, 5 mills per thousand per mile.
 „ Household furniture, iron ware of domestic manufacture, and on all articles not enumerated, 1 cent per ton per mile.

¶ *Amount of Tolls, received on the Canals*:—to the close of 1821, \$5244.34; 1822, \$64072.33; 1823, \$153000; = \$222316.67.—See the articles, **ERIE CANAL**, and **CHAMPLAIN CANAL**, both of which were in print, some months before the accounts, for 1823, were closed. And here, at the close of this article, and very near that of my *task*, of more than 2 years, let me express my very great obligations to the kindness and attention of Messrs. Clinton and Holley, of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and to Messrs. Wright and White, of the Engineers, the *Father and the elder Son*, of our School of Civil Engineers.

TOMHANOC CREEK, see **PITTS TOWN**.

TOMHANOC V. and P. O., see **PITTS TOWN**.

TOMPKINS, a Post-Township in the SW. extremity of Delaware County, 30 miles SW. of *Delhi*, and 100 from Albany; bounded on the NW. by Masonville, NE. by Walton, SE. by

Hancock, westerly by Broome County, and a small angle on the State of Pennsylvania. The Delaware river runs centrally across it to the W. line, where it curves southward, and forms about half of its western boundary.—The land is broken, by hills and valleys, and its general character is like that of Walton. The Post-Village of *Deposit*, in this town, is situated on the W. bank of the Delaware, 105 miles W. of Catskill, 14 SE. of Oquago, Broome County, and 40 SW. of *Delhi*. It has about 40 houses, a church and school-house, and is incorporated as a *Village*. Its trade is considerable and increasing, though principally confined to lumber, at present, for the Philadelphia market.—The Oquago locust, for ship-building, has a high reputation, and it is *deposited* here, in very great quantities.—This Village was formerly called the *Cook-house*;—and the first name of the town was Pinefield, changed to *Tompkins* in 1808. *Cookquago*, 7 miles above *Deposit*, lays claim to the name of *Village*. A turnpike is granted, by charter, from *Deposit* to *Bainbridge Village*. Population, 1206: 263 farmers, 34 mechanics, 5 traders; 2 foreigners; 1 free black; 3 *slaves*: taxable property, \$224442: 10 schools, 9 months in 12; \$177.00; 357; 360: 252 electors, 3662 acres of improved land, 1168 cattle, 149 horses, 1931 sheep: 7669 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 distilleries.

H.G.,A.,O.P.,C.G.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

TOMPKINS COUNTY, named in honor of the Vice-President of the United States, comprises the SW. corner of the Military Lands, at the S. end of the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and lies 170 miles W. of Albany, and 45 SE. of Geneva; bounded N. by Seneca and Cayuga Counties, E. by Cortlandt, S. by Tioga, and W. by the Seneca Lake and Steuben County. Its length E. and W. is 30 miles, greatest width, 23; least, 10; area, 468 square miles, or 299520 acres: Situated between 42° 18' and 42° 33' N. Lat.; and 2° 18' and 2° 54' W. Longitude from New-York, inclusive of the 3 towns lately annexed to this County.

Towns. Post Off. Pop. Im. land.

Villages, Post Offices, &c.

Caroline P.T. 1 1608 4950 Speedsville P.O.; Owego & Six-mile creeks; 13 m. SE. of Ithaca.
 Danby P.T. 2 2001 7994 7 miles S. of Ithaca, 22 NNW. of Owego, by the turnpike.

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Dryden | P.T. | 3951 | 14323 | 9 miles E. of Ithaca; Plato V., 11; Columbia V., 5 1-2. |
| Enfield* | | 1304 | 4294 | 5 miles W. of Ithaca, erected in 1821. * See ENFIELD. |
| Groton | P.T.1 | 2742 | 8179 | Fall Creek P.O.; Moscow V.; Peru V.; 14 m. NE. of Ithaca. |
| Hector | P.T.1 | 4012 | 19327 | Burdette P. O.; Peachtown; Seneca Lake. |
| ITHACA | P.T. | 2388 | 4635 | <i>Ithaca V.</i> , 250 h., 170 m. W. of Albany; Ithaca Falls; L'Orient. |
| Lansing | P.O.1 | 3631 | 20448 | Ludlowville P.O.; Libertyville; Teeter town; 7 m. N. of Ithaca. |
| Newfield | P.O.1 | 1889 | 6309 | Cayuta P.O., former name of the town, 9 miles SW. of Ithaca. |
| Ulysses | P.O.2 | 2153 | 7660 | Trumansburgh V. & P. O., 11 miles NW. of Ithaca; Jackson- ville P. O. |

13 26178 98139

The *County of Tompkins*, was erected in 1817, from the S. end of Seneca and Cayuga Counties, taking from Seneca, the townships of Hector and Ulysses; and from Cayuga, Dryden, and the S. half of Locke and Genoa, described in the 1st edition of this Work. On the W. it extends 10 miles on Seneca Lake; it includes 2 miles of the S. end of Cayuga Lake, and is bounded W. by it, near 6 more. Both these Lakes have good navigation, communicating with the Seneca river and the Erie Canal. This County is abundantly supplied with fine durable mill-streams, and with such a number of cascades and falls, that a visit to it will by-and-by become a matter of course with Tourists. The streams are *Fall Creek*, for which see GROTON and ITHACA; *Cayuga Inlet*, or *Five-mile C.*, *Six-mile*, and *Cascadilla*, of Ithaca; and *Halsey's Creek*, of Ulysses, all having something worthy of the Readers' and the Tourists' attention, besides *Salmon Creek*, and some others. The Falls of Fall creek, in Ithaca, and of Halsey's creek, in Ulysses, may be classed among the curiosities of our country. The Cayuta, Catetant, and Mud creeks, are also mill-streams. The hills, that rise 300 to 500 feet, around the S. end of the Cayuga Lake, do it by such easy and smooth swells, that the eye is deceived, and much underrates the elevation. This County is all in the great secondary region of the west. See *Geology*. With few exceptions, the hills all admit of a succession of farms, uninterruptedly. The soil, in general, is good, and under an improving course of husbandry. About Ithaca, there are extensive tracts of alluvion. This County has an Agricultural Society, which receives 150 dollars a year from the treasury, and of course expends 300 in premiums. *Ithaca*, the capital of this County, is situated on a boatable stream, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Port L'Orient, at the head of the Cayuga Lake, 46 miles SE. of Geneva, and 170 W. of Albany. See ITHACA. ☞ Tompkins, Tioga, and Steuben Counties, are all deeply interested in extending artificial navigation, southward, from the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, to the waters of the Susquehanna river, and the *Coal Fields*, of the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania, for the accomplishment of which they are making spirited exertions.

Statistics—Tompkins elects 2 Members to the House of Assembly; and, with Tioga, 1 Representative to Congress: Townships, 10; Post-Offices, 13; Population, 26178: whites,† 20609; free blacks, 66; slaves, 6: foreigners not naturalized, 20: ratio of increase in population, yearly, 10 per cent: persons engaged in agriculture, 9704; in commerce, 73; in manufactures, 925; whole number of free white males, 10534; females, 10073; excess of males, 461: number of school districts, 105: schools kept, on an average, 7 months in 12; public monies received for support of common schools in 1821, \$3621.82; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 7021; whole number taught in the schools that year, 6872: taxable property, personal, \$87864; total, \$1,332,240: electors, 3937; acres of improved land, 78866: number of cattle, 20716; horses, 4116; sheep, 40752: yards of cloth made

† Exclusive of the numbers in the 3 towns annexed, from Tioga County, Caroline, Danby, and Cayuta, now Newfield.

in the household way in 1821, 186211 : No. of grist mills, 35 ; saw mills, 93 ; oil mills, 8 ; paper mill, 1 ; printing-offices, 3 ; fulling mills, 18 ; carding machines, 39 ; iron works, 1 ; trip hammers, 3 ; distilleries, 32 ; asheries, 23.

Additional distances, from Ithaca : Auburn, 40 miles ; Athens, Pa., or Tioga Point, 37 ; Buffalo, 152 ; Cortlandt Village, (C. H.) 22 ; Erie Canal, 45 ; Cayuga Bridge, 38 ; Newburgh, 174 ; Owego, 29.

TOMPKINS HILL, see RICHMOND COUNTY, and CASTLETOWN.

TOMPKINSVILLE, see CASTLETOWN.

TONGUE MOUNTAIN, see BOLTON.

TONNEWANTA CREEK, rises in Genesee County, and runs northerly to Batavia, where it turns W., and forms the line between Niagara and Erie Counties, to the Niagara river, which it enters opposite about the middle of Grand Island, 12 miles below Buffalo. It is a deep, sluggish stream, 80 yards wide at its mouth, boatable about 30 miles. Near its mouth it receives *Ellicott's Creek*, from Erie County, and its whole course may be near 90 miles. The bridge, on the Buffalo and Niagara road, was destroyed some years since, by ice, and has not been rebuilt. This stream has become of the more importance, on account of its connexion with the **ERIE CANAL**, a work that will immortalize the memory of other things besides men. 'The Grand Canal enters this creek 10 miles above its mouth, and leaves it again about 100 rods from the Niagara river.'

TONNEWANTA ISLAND, of Niagara river, lies at the mouth of the Tonnewanta creek, E. side of Grand Island, and is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long.

The **TONNEWANTA RESERVATION**, is on the Tonnewanta creek, principally in Genesee Co. It is a rich body of *Indian land*, low, moist, black and mucky, near the NW. corner of which, on the creek, 15 miles from Batavia, is the Indian Village, in Pembroke.— Its extreme length E. and W. is about 12 miles, and nearly 6 miles wide.— This Reservation is principally in Pembroke, Elba, and Batavia, but the W. part is in Erie County, and perhaps a small part of the Village, while the NW. corner of the Reservation is in the County of Niagara.

TOP-NOTCH, see BROADALBIN.

TOURN, MOUNTAIN, see HAMPSTEAD.

TOWER HILL, see WASHINGTON.

TREES, very large, see **BIG TREES**.

TREMPERSVILLE, see ANDES.

TRENTON, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 12 miles N. of Utica ; bounded Northerly by Steuben and Renssen, Easterly by W. Canada creek or Herkimer County, S. by Deerfield, W. by Floyd. This town is pretty well watered by small streams, and by springs. The soil is good ; the forest woods are elm, linden or bass-wood, butternut, beech, maple, &c. The inhabitants are principally of New-England descent, though there are some of the ancient Dutch, from Holland, the original purchasers from the State ; and their industry is well rewarded, in the products of agriculture. There are some very remarkable Falls, in W. Canada creek, on the eastern border of this town. That at the Bridge, on the road from the Little Falls of the Mohawk to Lewis County, is very picturesque, and the water falls a great distance. But the largest is about 3 miles below, 2 miles E. of Trenton Village, where the water pours over successive cataracts, formed by strata of limestone, in all about 100 feet, within a few rods. The rocks that bind the stream below, rise perpendicularly 100 to 130 feet, capped by evergreens of spruce, fir, hemlock, and sublimely finish a landscape of uncommon beauties. The difficulty of access, has hitherto prevented the visits of the curious ; but those would find a rich treat, who delight in scenery of this kind. See **W. CANADA CREEK**. The limestone is very hard and compact, receives a good polish, and is much used in building. This stream affords innumerable sites for mills, in Trenton. A turnpike road

extends from Utica, through this town, and intersects the State road from Johnstown to Black river, about 8 miles N. of the Village of Trenton. The Steuben and Cincinnati creeks unite at this Village, and meet W. Canada creek about 3 miles below. The surface of the eastern part is the most uneven, but there is very little waste land.—*Trenton Village*, or *Oldenbarneveldt*, is pleasantly situated in the NE. part of this town, 2 miles E. of the W. Canada creek Falls, 13 miles from Utica, on the road to Martinsburgh. It is incorporated as a Village, has the Post-Office, 70 houses and stores, some excellent inns, public buildings, &c., and some elegant country seats, or mansions. The venerable Mr. Van Der Kemp, a fine classical scholar, and a volunteer patriot in the cause of America, while struggling for Independence, resides on the border of this Village. This gentleman is now employed in decyphering and translating the old Dutch Colonial Records, of the Colony of New-York, appertaining to the Secretary's Office,—smoothing the way for the labors of the Historian, whom, it is much to be wished, may soon appear. The *Falls of West Canada Creek*, near this Village, noticed as above in the 1st edition of this Work, ought to be more minutely described, because public attention has been directed to them, by sundry publications in the newspapers. I have not been able to see them, nor to get any accurate information, in addition to the above. One thing I am confident of, that in these newspaper publications, they have been much bepraised and overrated, but not described, remarks rather extorted from me, as the writers of several articles on the Wonders of Salmon river, and W. Canada creek, have intimated that this Work had overlooked those Falls, compared by them, in sublimity, with Niagara! See ORWELL. The Falls of W. Canada creek will soon be more 'approachable,' and they are doubtless well worth viewing, at the expense of a ride of moderate length. Popula-

tion, 2617 : 448 farmers, 120 mechanics, 5 traders; 137 foreigners; 10 free blacks : taxable property, \$282897 : 16 schools, 7 months in 12 ; \$328.64 ; 852 ; 922 : 458 electors, 9437 acres improved land, 2952 cattle, 523 horses, 4559 sheep : 19193 yards cloth : 5 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 2 distilleries, 3 asheries.

J.H.,L.G.,J.S.

TRIANGLE, see MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS.

TRIANGLE P. O., see LISLE.

TRIBE'S HILL, see JOHNSTOWN.

TROUPSBURGH, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Steuben County, 25 miles SW. of *Bath Village*, erected in 1808, from the S. part of Canisteo, and a small part of Addison, and extended to Allegany County, in 1811 ; bounded N. by Canisteo, E. by Addison, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Allegany Co. It is 16 miles long E. and W., and about 9 miles wide. It includes the half of township No. 1, in the 4th range ; No. 1, in the 5th and 6th ranges, and the half of No. 2, in the 5th and 6th ranges, with the fourth part of No. 2, in the 4th range. No. 1, in the 5th range, is an excellent township, the hills low, and the timber maple, beech, basswood, walnut, &c. It has good mill-sites, on Tuscarora and Troup's creeks. No. 2, in the same range, is also good ; as is No. 1, in the 6th range, the timber oak, walnut, elm, basswood, beech and maple. This town has been settled only since 1805, and is yet very wild. It has good iron ore. The Post-office was established in 1821, and is 22 miles from Bath. It is a good grazing country, but seems not to have been discovered by the Yankee immigrants. Population, 650 : 152 farmers, 6 mechanics ; 4 foreigners : 9 schools, kept 5 months in 12 ; \$129.76 ; 191 ; 214 : 128 electors, 806 acres improved land, 765 cattle, 101 horses, 1044 sheep : 5978 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 ashery.

J.D.,T.C.

TROUP'S CREEK, see TROUPSBURGH.

TROUVILLE, former name, see **SODUS**.

TROUT CREEK, is a southern branch of Salmon creek, in Franklin County, on which are mills in Malone, Dickinson, and Constable. It is a good mill-stream.

Troy, a City and Post-Township, the capital of Rensselaer County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, 6 miles above Albany, and 151 N. of New-York; bounded N. by Lansingburgh E. by Brunswick, S. by Greenbush, W. by the Hudson, or the County of Albany. This township, though restricted to a comparatively small area, has a greater aggregate population than any other in the County. Along the river, are extensive flats, and the river-hill is mostly arable, throughout. In the S., where the hills approach nearest the river, are some fine streams for mills, and falls of a great height. On these streams are many valuable mills, and various water works. There are few places on the Hudson, of the same area, that combine more advantages for a populous town. The soil is good, throughout, and the surface handsomely disposed; here are excellent facilities for water works, and that near the head of sloop navigation, on one of the best rivers in America. The tides in the Hudson carry a gentle swell to the City of Troy, where that river is about 900 feet wide, between low water marks. Poesten Kill and Wynants kill, run across the S. part to the Hudson, and supply a vast profusion of mill-seats, on which are erected extensive works of various kinds, and yet there is room for many more. The Poesten Kill, enters the Hudson about a half mile below the Court-House, and the Wynants kill, two and a half. There are some very rich alluvial flats along the Hudson, below the City, on which is Schuyler's Farm, one of the best in this country. *Mount Ida*, the river-hill in the rear, rises to a most commanding elevation, crowned by the mansion of Deacon Hart, from which there is a very extensive view of the Hudson, and adjacent

country. *Mount Olympus*, on the N. border of the town, is a bare mass of argillite, a lonely hill of about 200 feet in height, crowned by a sort of summer-house. It is a conical, detached rock, its apex a sharp peak, standing on the alluvial plain, between the Hudson and the river-hill, and was *once an Island* in that river, when its mass of waters laved the bases of its parallel ranges of river-hills, on the E. and the W. sides. When this was, or why this volume of waters is now so diminished, is not my present purpose to enquire; but of the fact, there are indubitable evidences,—among which may be noticed a ridge of rock in its wake, patch-covered with strata of very old alluvion. From the summer-house, on its summit, before noticed, there is a handsome view of the Dam, and Sloop Lock, near by, and a pretty extensive range of prospect, embracing Troy, Albany, Gibbonsville and the United States' Arsenal, Lansingburgh, Waterford, *almost the Cahoes Falls*, and the distant ranges of the Helderberg and Kaatsberg mountains, and the Kayaderosseras, of Saratoga Co.

The *City of Troy*, is situated on the E. bank of the Hudson, in this town, 6 miles above Albany, rather above, than at the head of the tides, though once in a while the tidal current has reversed that of the river. It stands on a very handsome gravelly plain of good width, alluvially formed, composed of sand, gravel, and rounded stones, with a small and variable admixture of clay and vegetable remains, a clean, porous gravel, underlaid by argillite, as a basis-rock, but at depths not commonly reached by cellars, wells, vaults, &c. The trunks, and limbs of trees, have lately been dug up here, 28 feet below the surface. The river here makes a considerable curve, along which winds River-street, the mart of business; and all the rest of the town is regularly laid out in streets and squares, crossing each other nearly at right angles. This form is purely accidental, but it has many advantages to recommend it. All the other streets,

one only excepted, terminate in this, or cross it, so that from this, each may be seen to great advantage. There is an open Square, near the Court-House, and an open space on River-street, both which may, in time, be made very ornamental to the city. The streets are 60 feet in width, and pavements are coming into use, though yet but partially seen, on the side walks or streets, and street-lamps are as yet not in use. Since the great fire, of June 20, 1820, by which property was destroyed to the amount of \$370000, great improvements have been made, and are now making, in the plan and construction of buildings, the aggregate value of which, is now very considerably greater than before that dreadful calamity; and the new erections are larger, more elegant, and formed of better materials. The new buildings, excepting 3 only, are of brick, and it is said that all these do not exceed in value the amount of profits made since the fire. It is worthy of remark that the Troy Insurance Company, lost by that fire, on insured property, \$110000, all which was paid to the sufferers within 60 days, facts that pretty clearly indicate the financial and pecuniary ability of the place. There are probably more buildings now going up than at any former period, and great efforts are making, as well by the City, as by many individuals, in a variety of necessary and useful improvements. At no former period have these improvements been so conspicuous, as in the year 1823. The number of houses and stores, on the town-plot, counted by me for this Work, is 991, among which are many very extensive brick edifices, and some private mansions. The public buildings embrace a Court-House, Jail, fire proof Clerk's Office, 6 houses for worship, 2 Banks, a Lancaster School-House, a Female Seminary, market-house, fire-engine houses, &c., and in the Baptist church there has just been put up a town clock. The meeting houses belong to Presbyterians, Methodists, Friends or

Quakers, Episcopalians, Baptists, and one now building, to Universalists.— Mrs. Willard's School, the Female Seminary, has a high and well-merited celebrity, and has about 170 pupils. The Lancaster School, an establishment greatly undervalued, has accommodations for 360 pupils, and averages about 200. There are many private boarding and day schools, some of which are very respectable. Troy wants an Academy, for males, and an extension of patronage to the Lancaster School, so as to make the latter the primary school of the City, abolishing an host of inferior competitors for patronage.

Troy has a Lyceum of Natural History, which is doing a good deal towards begetting a taste for the physical sciences, (hitherto strangely neglected in our literature,) and in diffusing the knowledge embraced in them, of the first importance to the arts, and the business of life. Professor Eaton, one of the most useful men of the day, a learned and zealous cultivator of the natural sciences, enriches this young institution by his labors. Its *Cabinet*, comprises near 2000 specimens of minerals, duly arranged in cases.— Troy has 1 semi-weekly, and 2 weekly Gazettes, 4 printing offices, and 5 bookstores. Its trade is very great, compared with its population, and employs near 60 sloops, owned here, besides giving business to vessels from other places. More wheat has annually been shipped from this City, for some years, than from Albany.— What effect the Canals will produce, remains to be seen. A Side-Cut, from the Erie Canal, comes into the Hudson in Watervliet, opposite this city, and the *Dam* and *Sloop Lock*, connected with the Champlain Canal, are in the upper part of this town, at *Old Bank Place*, below which there may by-and-by be erected a long line of hydraulic works. This Dam is about 1100 feet long, 9 in height, and has a Lock, amply large enough for the sloops employed here, and at Lansingburgh and Waterford, in the river

trade: 30 feet wide, 114 feet long inside, 25 in height, 9 feet lift, whole cost, Dam and Lock, 92270 dollars.—The Dam is calculated to give 8 or 9 feet water, to the Waterford Dock.—See CHAMPLAIN CANAL. Should this Dam answer public expectation, others will probably be erected below it, or perhaps one only, below Albany.—This Dam will help late and early ferrying, at Troy, in fall and spring, will make more fog, and, possibly, some fever and ague. There are 2 ferries at Troy, employing *Langdon's* improved *Team Boats*, which ought to be more extensively known. The construction is simple and ingenious, and the Inventor, and Sons, have a manufactory in this City, for making these and other machinery. Thirty of his boats are now in successful operation.—Among the public accommodations of this city, may be noticed its very excellent Inns and Hotels, and 4 lines of daily Stages, to and from Albany, each making 2 trips a day. There is a small City Library, and the principal Hotels have their Reading and News Rooms. The Post Office is in River-street, a bad situation, and too low down for public convenience.—A Bathing-House, is about to be erected, for cold and warm Bathing, but I know not whether at such rates that any but the rich can enjoy this luxury, one of the very few that is really conducive to health and happiness.—Speaking of luxuries, reminds me of one I have occasionally enjoyed, during the extreme heat of summer, in going from the heat of the City to the pure air of the upland plain, and enjoying an extensive prospect from Gary's farm, itself well worth going to see, farming in good earnest. Troy has, however, a far more temperate air in summer than Albany, because more air, a more free circulation:—better ventilated, from its local position and form.

As a manufacturing town, Troy has very commanding advantages, compared with most others, enjoying the like commercial facilities. The Poesten Kill, and Wynants Kill, noti-

ced above, are tolerable sized mill-streams, on each of which there are near 200 feet fall. *Mount Ida Falls*, on the Poesten Kill, near Mount Ida, merit notice, among the natural scenery of this east, in our country, and the attention of tourists. There are mills just below these, and a succession of sites, some of which are improved, and some not, till we reach the river flats, a remark that may be applied to the other stream, and save repetition. There are 2 small streams in the upper part of this town, on each of which are some hydraulic works. Among the manufacturing establishments of this town, the *Troy Iron and Nail Factory*, claims distinguished notice. It stands on the Wynants Kill, in the 6th Ward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of the City, and is owned by an incorporated Company, principally in Albany. These works embrace a rolling and slitting mill, a very extensive Nail Factory, sundry shops, for other mechanical business, and about 50 houses, making a busy, sequestered, manufacturing Village, which, in compliment to a man of distinguished merit, I shall call *Adamsville*. The late Col. Adams, fell a victim to his unwearied efforts, and the unceasing activity of a mind of no ordinary powers in mechanics, constantly on the stretch of exertion, in bringing this establishment into system, and the very admirable order in which he left it. The Nail Factory, is a stone edifice of great extent, calculated to contain 24 cutting and heading machines, all driven by water-power, by one enormous Iron Wheel. I saw it, the other day, with some 10 or 15 of the machines in operation, and I venture to say that no ingenious mind could fail to be well compensated for the trouble of a visit. It is calculated to work up one thousand tons of iron a year. There is another *Nail Factory*, and *rolling and slitting works*, a little below this, on a smaller, but very respectable scale, said to work 11 cutting and heading machines. These 2 establishments will soon use 1300 tons of iron a year; and when the 35

machines are in full activity, they will make, per day, from the bar iron, about 35000 pounds of nails. The cutting and heading is performed by the machine, at one operation, by an ingenuity of construction that is truly admirable. But, I have not room for all this minuteness of detail, however gratifying it might be to notice our growing manufactures, and the powers of inventive genius in mechanism. The *Albia Cotton Factory*, is on this stream, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Adamsville, $2\frac{1}{2}$ from the City, in the 5th Ward, 1 below the Wynants Kill church, an extensive and growing establishment, having 1700 spindles, and 30 water-power looms in operation, with a bleach. Here is a scattered Village of some 40 houses, and about 300 inhabitants. See MATTEAWAN FACTORY, minutely described. Just below Albia V., there is another *Bleaching* establishment, where cloths are bleached, dressed, callendered, and neatly done up, for 6 cents a pound, 1 to 2 cents a yard, on common cotton goods.—The bleaching is performed chemically, embracing the latest discoveries in chemical science. There is a Paper mill on this stream, 1 mile above Adamsville, and near the latter a Gun Factory, and yet there are good sites for water-works, unoccupied, as well above as below Adamsville.—On the Poesten Kill, from the upland plain to the foot of the river hill, there is a constant succession of falls and mill-seats, in part occupied by very valuable mills, and yet partly clad in all the dreary savageness of nature. Both these streams descend from the upland plain, to the alluvial border of the river, through deep and dismal ravines, of their own *deep-cutting*, as they say on the Canal, crooked enough, even for romance,—in all respects beautifully ugly, contorted and deformed. The wildness of this scenery is finely seen in contrast, and, to persons of business, perfectly in character, by a ride from Troy to the Mount Ida Falls, thence up the Poesten Kill dell, [for it is not wide enough to be called

a Valley,] and by McCoun's mill, and the House of Industry, to the Wynants Kill, and its numerous water-works, and thence on the river flats to the City. The folly of a very long mill-race, may be seen on this ride, where soakage and evaporation, consume as much water as is used at the mill.—The curious in such matters may also see, in the Cabinet of the Lyceum, samples of wood, in tolerable preservation, taken from the trunks of trees, in the old alluvion of the city plain, at the depth of 28 feet. Among the manufacturing establishments of this City, may be noticed 2 or 3 of stoneware, one of which, owned by Seymour & Co., has connected with it the making of black tea-pots, and makes, annually, wares to the amount of 7 to 9000 dollars. There are several extensive grain, or merchant mills, 23 run of stones, which ground 255,000 bushels of wheat in 1823, and are capable of grinding at least a half million bushels per annum. About 5000 tons of gypsum or plaster, are annually ground in this town, and from 3 to 4000 sold in the stone. The *Tanning and Currying of Leather*, is so extensively carried on here, that one of the establishments, sells, annually, about \$100,000 worth of leather, probably half the amount of sales, in that line, in the City. To persons, engaged in this line of business, it may be interesting to know, that the *Tunnery* of Joseph Gary, of this City, is one of the most extensive, and perhaps one of the best arranged establishments, of the kind, in this state. In the heat of dog days, I found every apartment well ventilated, cleanly, free from stench and putridity, and the whole a model of economy, order and perfection, eminently entitled to notice. His currying room, is 110 by 50 feet. There are 2 Buhr Mill Stone manufactories, 2 or 3 for soap and candles, and 1 cooperage, so extensive, as to make 40,000 casks a year, besides many smaller ones. There are 2 furnaces, one of which, owned by Starbuck and Gurley, is very extensively engaged in

the patent-plough business, connected with which is *Langdon's Machine Shop*, before noticed, useful and productive establishments. Among other manufacturing establishments, we must not omit *Jones's*, of Looking Glasses, nor the 2 Stone Ware Potteries, 1 for Earthen Ware and black Tea-Pots, 2 breweries, a distillery, a rope walk, and a manufactory of whips. There are, besides, all the usual variety of mechanical shops and trades; and indeed Troy is becoming no less a manufacturing, than commercial City, though I cannot discover that its great capitalists have manifested any very decided liberality, or patronage, to encourage these things. The mere spirit of trade, is wanting in liberality, rather circumscribed in its views, too exclusively a principle of sheer selfishness. The times, however, are altered: Instead of a *few points*, for the concentration of trade, and the scuffles of village rivalry, we have now the *long lines*, that mark the vast limits of our Canals, and the fancied omnipotence of local capital, has already become a mere dream. The *House of Industry*, designed for the County, supported by the most of its towns, is in the S. end of Troy, 2 miles below the City, and consists of a Farm, &c. on the Rumford plan, for employing the poor, and preventing pauperism.—*Frost's Nursery*, at Albia, is a growing and useful establishment, hardly known to the public, yet in its infancy.

The City of Troy is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, 6 Aldermen, and 4 Assistant Aldermen, the 5th and 6th Wards not being entitled to Assistants. It is divided into 6 Wards, and has a Mayor's Court every month. The original Patent, under which the present right of soil is claimed by the Vanderheyden family, was one of the earliest grants of lands in this country. It was granted by the government of Holland, in 1667, the Indian title having been acquired in 1659; and in 1707, it was assigned to the ancestor of the present proprietors.

The name of the original Patent was *Poesten Bower*. It appears by the records, that in 1787, some lots were leased, reserving forever an annual Ground Rent, in favor of the late J. D. Vanderheyden, and his heirs, previous to which the ground plan of a Town had here been laid out, by him, since which the allotment has been extended, conformably to surveys made in 1790. In 1787, there were but 3 or 4 houses, within the present limits of the 4 first Wards, the ground being principally covered with oak and pine shrubbery, uncultivated.—The first house erected in the new *Village of Vanderheyden*, now the City of Troy, is yet standing, [1824,] at the corner of River and Division-streets. Troy was incorporated as a Village, April 2, 1801, and as a City, April 12, 1816. An annexation of territory from the W. side of Brunswick, now the 5th and 6th Wards, was made April 15, 1814, so that the increase of population cannot be exactly known, the Census' not regarding the subdivisions into Wards. See below, for the aggregate: and it is but justice to add, that the increase of inhabitants, since the Census of 1820, has been very considerable, probably about 6 to 700.

The growth of this City has been very rapid, even compared with others in our own country, and immense capitals have been rapidly accumulated by its business, and the rise of property. In this enhancement, having ground rents reserved on nearly all the lots, the present heirs of the ancient family of Vanderheyden, are enjoying a share of participation, subdivided among the sons of the late proprietor and founder of the city. Tourists, wishing to make the most of their time, in viewing this section of country, its natural scenery, works of art, and the operations of business, will do well to commence with a prospect from Mount Ida, visit the Falls, the mills and nail factories, of Troy, the Dam and Sloop Lock, and, taking a trip through Lansingburgh and Waterford, see the Champlain

Canal, and thence pass to the Cahoes Falls, into Watervliet, and see the various works, noticed under that town, all which may be accomplished in a single day, on a very pleasant ride.

Troy is very justly distinguished for commercial enterprize, quick discernment in schemes of profit, and great perseverance in their execution.—Knowing all this, it is matter of surprize to me, that, at least one project, which has been offered, promising so much, has been permitted to sleep in neglect. It was, when the Dam, above the city, the joint enterprize of Waterford and Lansingburgh, was partially carried away by the force of the water, not to close that opening, but to extend a mole from the firm part of the Dam, W. of the opening, down to the city, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, making a *Basin* of that length, 200 to 300 feet in width, having the *Sloop Lock at the lower end*. This plan contemplated some other things, in connexion with this alteration, such as an *Aqueduct Bridge* over the Hudson, for a highway, bringing in the Erie Canal, from below Juncta, across Green and Fish Islands; water-power, on the Basin, for hydraulic works, and a great artificial harbor, in front of the city, for the fleets of Canal boats and river craft. The whole power of the Hudson, with 10 feet head in the Basin, would form a mass of water-power, for hydraulic works, immensely valuable; and it was believed that no good objections would have been presented by Lansingburgh and Waterford, the rather as this plan would have perfected a good navigation, all those places wanted, from even the lower, instead of the upper part of Troy. Unhappily, however, the projector was poor in purse, though rich in mind;—and commercial wisdom, elate, purse-proud, contemns the idea that a man can be sound in intellect, sagacious and prudent, and yet remain poor! Had Troy acted, with its usual intelligence and enterprize, on this plan, the Albany Basin would have slept,—and died in its sleep. A plan is

now in agitation, for having the Champlain Canal extended, from Waterford, over the Hudson, through Lansingburgh, to Troy, and should this succeed, the Dam, &c, will be of little importance.

Population, in 1820, 5264: persons employed in agriculture, 70; in commerce and trade, 275; in manufactures and trades, 704; foreigners not naturalized, 77; free blacks, 210; *slaves*, 47: taxable property, in 1821, personal, \$266550; real, \$997970; total, \$1,264,520: school districts, [Troy has a Lancaster school,] 3; schools kept 12 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$743.72; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 1318; No. taught in the public schools that year, 390! 1229 electors, 2773 acres improved land, 591 cattle, 328 horses, 712 sheep: 1915 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 12 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 2 oil mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton factory, 4 trip hammers, 1 distillery. These numbers are taken from the U. S. Census of inhabitants in 1820; from the Comptroller's office; Secretary's office; and from the Census of electors, mills, &c., by this State, in 1821, neither of which noticed the nail works, breweries, tanneries, &c.

Since the above was written, the Dam, described above, has again been, in part, removed by the water, and there is now an opening of some 100 or more feet. [Feb., 1824.]

TRUXTON, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Cortlandt County, 14 miles NE. of Cortlandt V., 128 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Fabius of Onondago Co., E. by Madison Co., S. by Solon, W. by Preble. Its extent is 10 miles E. and W., and 5 N. and S., comprising the S. half of the Township of Fabius, in the Military tract. The general character of surface, soil, timber, &c., is similar to that of Fabius, and it is watered only by branches of the Tioughnioga, that rise in that town. It has the turnpike, that leads from Otsego County to Ho-

mer, and a road extending N. and S. from Lisle of Broome Co., to Manlius of Onondaga County. The streams afford good mill seats, and the improvements are rapidly increasing, with the population. The soil is good, possessed in fee by its occupants, and its agriculture is productive. Live cattle are driven every year to Philadelphia, and the farming Counties on the Hudson, to a large amount, from this and the adjacent towns. *Truxton Village*, has a fine situation, and contains 50 houses and stores, a church and school house. It is 128 miles W. of Albany, and has the Post-Office. Population, 2956: taxable property, \$382550; 22 school districts; schools kept 6 months in 12; public moneys received in 1821, \$510.83; children between 5 and 15, 975; No. that received instruction that year, 1019: 633 electors, 7719 acres improved land, 3092 cattle, 651 horses, 5825 sheep: 29494 yards of cloth made in families in the household way in 1821; 9 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 oil mill, and 2 asheries. J.O., L.F.S.

TULLY, a Post-Township on the S. line of Onondaga County, 14 miles S. of *Onondaga*, and 50 from *Utica*; bounded N. by *Otisco*, E. by *Fabius*, S. by *Cortlandt County*, W. by *Spafford*, which was erected from the W. half of *Tully*, in 1811. It is now about 5 miles square, formed of the NE. quarter of the Military township of *Tully*, the S. half being now *Preble*, of *Cortlandt County*. Its waters are small, being head streams of *Onondaga creek*, and also of *Tioughnioga creek*, of *Chenango* of the *Susquehanna*. The whole is well watered by springs and brooks. Like *Spafford*, this town has ridges of hills, but its vallies are extensive, rich and productive. *Tully Flats* are much admired. They extend from the S. line 3 or 4 miles, and are one to 3 miles wide, and proverbially rich. Here are 2 natural ponds, of 400, and 100 acres extent, from which issue the *Tioughnioga creek*. These flats are 150 miles W. of Albany, and 20 S. of *Salina*.—

The settlements commenced about 1796, and the lands are held by right of soil, principally by farmers from the eastern States. There are 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 3 distilleries, and 3 asheries. There is a small library.—School districts, 6, in which schools are kept 6 months in 12; electors, 210; 6141 acres improved land; 1379 cattle; 193 horses; 3686 sheep: 14593 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: no slaves; 1 free black.

C.W., J.M.A., R.D.T.

TUMBLEHEAD FALLS, see **SCAROON RIVER**.

TUNESSASSAH, and CORNPLANTER, see **GREAT VALLEY**, and **MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS**.

TURIN, a large Post-Township in the SW. corner of *Lewis County*, 15 to 40 miles N. of *Rome*, and 138 NW. of *Albany*; bounded N. by *Martinsburgh*, E. by *Black river*, SE. by *Leyden*, S. by *Oneida County*, W. by *Redfield* of *Oswego County*. This town at present comprises 7 or 8 survey townships: *Pomona* and *Lucretia*, adjoining *Black river*, and on which are settlements; and *Flora*, *Xenophon*, *Rurabella*, *Hybla*, *Penelope*, and *I believe Shakespeare*, unsettled. These names are found on the Maps of the Surveyor-General. The settled part is about 9 miles along *Black river*, and 7 back. The inhabitants are immigrants from the eastern States, farmers, of plain domestic habits. There are 10 school houses, in which are also held the meetings for worship. This tract has several mill streams, and the *Black river* is boatable from the *High falls* near the S. line of *Turin*, to *Wilna*, 45 miles. *Fish creek*, rises in this town, and runs S. to *Wood creek* of *Oneida Lake*. The *High Falls* of this river are worthy of a minute description, and the attention of travelers. The water falls 63 feet. The *Black river road*, from *Johnstown*, leads through this settlement, which has an excellent soil. The *High Falls* of *Black river*, are so called in contrast with the *Long Falls*, between

Wilna and Champion, Jefferson County. I have made 2 attempts to view the High Falls, and after getting within hearing, have been prevented by some accident. I wish some person would send me a good description.— They are said to be 63 feet in height. The best *Maple Sugar*, I ever saw, was made in this town; perfectly white like the best loaf sugar, well grained, and as lively as the best Muscovado. Anxious to present directions for making it to my readers, I have taken a good deal of pains to gain the information, but without success. A sample of the sugar now lies before me, and I will give a copy of this Work, to the person who will give me such *directions for manufacturing it*, that my readers can learn how to make as good. The slovenly practice in common use, in the manufacture of this article, is a sin against the bounty of a beneficent creator. Our Agricultural Societies, in all sugar districts, ought to give premiums to the best manufactures of *Maple Sugar*. *Flora*, of this town, survey township No. 2, is about to be offered for sale to actual settlers, by the proprietor, H. B. Pierrepont. It contains 25000 acres, is 15 to 18 miles N. of Rome, on the Canal turnpike, price \$4 an acre.— *Shaler's Settlement*, is on No. 3, the adjoining township. See PIERREPONT'S LANDS. Population, 1812: 382 farmers, and 68 mechanics: 69 foreigners not naturalized; no *slaves*, nor free blacks: taxable property, \$394144! 10 school districts; schools kept 5 months; \$168.36 public monies received in 1821; 488 children; 489 taught that year: electors, 353; 7553 acres of improved land; 2201 cattle; 320 horses, 3338 sheep: 16386 yards of cloth: 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, and 1 ashery. A., J. C.

TUSCARORA CREEK, of Niagara County, rises in the Tuscarora Reservation, and runs N. and NE. across part of Lewiston, Porter, and Wilson, to Lake Ontario, receiving *Howell's Creek*, near its mouth, each being about 15 miles long.

TUSCARORA INDIANS and VILLAGE, see LEWISTON.

TUTHILL, see NEW PALTZ.

TWO SISTERS, CREEKS, see EVANS.

TYRONE, a Township of Steuben County, 16 miles NE. of *Bath*, bounded N. by Barrington, E. by Reading, S. by Jersey, W. by Wayne, from which it is separated by the waters of *Little and Mud Lakes*. It was erected April 16, 1822, from the SE. part of Wayne, comprises the most of township No. 5, range 1, is 6 miles long N. and S., medial width 5 miles. The land is hilly, timbered with oak, chestnut, hickory, ash, elm, maple, and white pine, but a Correspondent says is good for grass and grain. The inhabitants are immigrants from the eastern States, New-Jersey, and Orange County of New-York, generally a sober, industrious, thriving people, almost all farmers, household manufacturers of their own clothing. There are 8 district school houses, and 2 congregations of Baptists, and some Presbyterians and Methodists. There are yet about 2000 acres of unsettled land. The *Little Lake*, is a beautiful sheet of water, 3 miles long N. and S., a half mile wide, surrounded by farms, cultivated to the very edge of the water. The head, or N. end, is near the N. line of Tyrone, 2 miles only from the Crooked Lake. Its outlet runs S. a half mile, and enters the head of *Mud Lake*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, a half mile wide, which discharges Mud creek, a boatable branch of the Conhocton of the Susquehanna;—and both these little Lakes and the Mud creek are declared public highways by law. The creek has mills, 1 mile below the last named pond or Lake, from which boats navigate to the Conhocton, about 9 miles. These lakes are well stored with fish, caught in plenty at all seasons. There are 2 other small mill streams, the *Big and Little Tobehanna*, which rise in the N. part of this town and run into Mud Lake. It is well watered by springs and brooks, healthy, and a pleasant town. Population, and other numbers, included in those of WAYNE.

which see, but a resident Correspondent says, there are 205 taxable inhabitants, 1 grain mill, 3 saw mills, a fulling mill, and carding machine, estimating the whole population at 1202, or one third that of old Wayne. J.A., C.B.

U.

ULSTER COUNTY.

ULSTER COUNTY, lies on the W. bank of the Hudson, about 100 miles N. of New-York, and 60 S. of Albany, and is bounded N. by Delaware and Greene Counties, E. by the Hudson, or by Dutchess County, S. by Orange County, W. by Sullivan County. Its area may be 966 square miles, or 617440 acres: situated between 41° 33' and 42° 10' N. Lat., and 06' E. and 47' W. Longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | Post Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|-------------|-----------|------|------------|--|
| KINGSTON* | P.T. | 2956 | 9476 | Kingston V., 165 h., 100 miles from N. Y., 64 f. Albany. |
| Saugerties | P.T. | 2699 | 11873 | Saugerties V.; Kaaterskill; Landings; Glasco; Bristol. |
| Woodstock | P.T. | 1312 | 4633 | Bristol Glass Works; Coal mine? |
| Shandakan | P.T. | 1043 | 4554 | Pine-Hill; Mapletown; 15 miles W. of Kingston. |
| Hurley | | 1352 | 5660 | Marble quarry; Fish Ponds. |
| Marbletown | P.T. | 3809 | 18096 | Marble; Bloomery for mill-irons; Rondout Kill. |
| Rochester | P.T. | 2063 | 10790 | Esopus Mill-stones; Mombackus; Rondout Kill. |
| Wawarsing | P.T. | 1811 | 5679 | Plumbago; Lead mine; Rondout Kill. |
| Plattekill | P.T. | 2139 | 11521 | Extensive distillery; 22 miles S. of Kingston. |
| Marlborough | | 2248 | 9436 | Milton; Lattingtown; opposite Barnegat. |
| Shawangunk | P.T.2 | 3372 | 20828 | Bruynswyck P. O.; Centreville P. O.; Big Bones. |
| New-Paltz | P.T.1 | 4614 | 14252 | New-Paltz Landing P. O.; Paltz V.; Pelham. |
| Esopus | | 1513 | 7237 | Extensive Shad fisheries; Walkkill. |
| | | 13 | 30934 | 134035 |

The County of Ulster, is rendered rugged and diversified by the mountain ridges and detached masses of the *Kaatsbergs*, here first called the *Blue Mountains*, and then *Shawangunk Mountain*, and is wholly a transition region.—The Shawangunk, a principal ridge, holds its course from New-Jersey across the NW. angle of Orange, into Ulster County; nor does this, with other ridges of the same range, lose its continuity, although only seen in irregular hills, in the country W. of Kingston. And in the northern towns, these again aspire toward a loftier character, and rise in Greene County into the *Kaatsbergs*, before noticed. These ridges are at first 20 to 23 miles from the Hudson, approaching it in an angle of about 35° as they decline in altitude, and receding in about the same angle, as they rise again toward the north. The soil is of various qualities, embracing the broadest extremes. The channel of the Hudson forms the eastern boundary of Ulster; and the small streams are very numerous. The *Walkkill*, noticed under Orange County, enters Ulster from the SW., and receiving *Shawangunk* creek, holds its course northward through Shawangunk, New-Paltz, Hurley, where it receives *Rondout* kill, or creek, and dividing Kingston from Esopus, enters the Hudson 3 miles E. of Kingston Village. The Walkkill is 20 rods wide, in Shawangunk. The *Rondout* rises in Sullivan County; and ranging the E. side of Shawangunk mountain, curves with that eastward through Wawarsing, Rochester or Mombackus, and Marbletown, into Hurley, till the ridge subside into hills, and suffer it to meet Walkkill there, which rises on the E. of that ridge. Shandakan, a large town—

* It is rather amusing to me, that, amongst those who have found the most fault with the want of alphabetical order, in the arrangement of the 1st edition of this Work, are those at whose request I deviate from such order. in this Table.

ship in the NW. angle of Ulster, sends some small waters into Delaware, and some to Sullivan Counties; and *Esopus* creek rises here also, which winds through Marbletown, Hurley, Kingston and Saugerties, where it enters the Hudson, 11 miles N. of Kingston Village. There are many other small streams, as *Saw-kill*, *Plattekill*, *Good-beer*, &c. The uplands are, in general, rich and productive, where not made too rugged by the hills; and the flats, along the above streams, are very extensive, with considerable tracts of recent and rich alluvion, though interspersed with clay and argillaceous mold. The marble of this County is of superior fineness, but very hard. The *Esopus* mill-stones, have as high as widely extended reputation; and a stone is found in vast abundance, in the Shawangunk mountain of this County, which proves little if any inferior to that imported for the Buhr mill-stones. Limestone, slate, marle, and iron ore, are found in great abundance, and lead, native alum, plumbago, coal, peat, and a variety of pigments, have been found. Nor must we omit here the enormous bones of the Mammoth, noticed under Shawangunk. There is much of hereditary succession among the farmers of this County, and of farming wealth. A large proportion of the houses are of a blue lime-stone, abundant here, and which is quarried and shaped with great ease. The early inhabitants of this County, were German and Dutch families; and it was settled as early as 1616. In 1662, Kingston had a settled Minister; and the County records commence about that time. This was one of the earliest of the Dutch settlements in this State. In 1686-7, a Dutch colony established itself in Shawangunk, 25 miles SW. of Kingston; and it is worthy of remark, that these lands are now in the lineal possession of the 5th generation. In 1710, some German families arrived from the Palatinate of Hesse Cassel, noticed under *Manners and Customs*. Nor must we omit to notice the burning of Kingston, or *Esopus*, in 1777, by the British fleet under Vaughan, and the sufferings of the inhabitants, during the Revolutionary contest for Independence. *Kingston Village*, the capital of this County, is in the town of Kingston, delightfully situated on the S. side, in view of *Esopus* creek, and has the Post-Office, 165 houses, an elegant new Court-House, that cost \$40000, 3 printing-offices, a church, an academy, and a masonic lodge.

Statistics.—Ulster elects 3 Members of Assembly; and, with Sullivan, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 7th district: Townships, 13; Post-Offices, 13: Population, 30934: ratio of increase per annum, 3 per cent: whites, 28814; free blacks, 597; *slaves*, 1523: foreigners not naturalized, 105: Of the employments, 3351 are employed in agriculture, 16 in commerce, and 9? in manufactures: electors, 5477; taxable property, \$2259716; acres of improved land, occupied, 134035; neat cattle, 28193; horses, 6487; sheep, 32299: No. of yards of fulled cloth, manufactured in families, in 1821, 37362: of flannel, not fulled, 30814; of linen, cotton, &c., 119992;—total yards of cloth, 188168: No. of grist mills, 92; saw mills, 143; fulling mills, 23; carding machines, 53; cotton and woollen factories, 5; iron works, 1; trip hammers, 2; distilleries, 20; asheries, 10: No. of school districts, 114; schools kept in each, average, 9 months in 12; amount of public monies received in 1821, \$3791.12; whole number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 7529; No. of children taught in the schools during the year, 5184.

ULYSSES, a small Township of Tompkins County, 6 miles NW. of *Ithaca*, and 174 W. of Albany, on the W. shore of Cayuga Lake, having *Jacksonville* and *Trumansburgh Post-Offices*; bounded N. by Covert of Seneca County, E. by the Cayuga Lake, S. by Enfield and Ithaca, W. by Hector. The land is rich and productive. *Halsey's Creek*, an excellent mill stream, supplies abundance of mill-seats, and which falls, in one

place, over a perpendicular precipice of 210 feet. On this creek, there are 6 grist mills, 15 saw mills, and 2 oil mills. The *Post-Village of Trumansburgh*, is on the Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, 11 miles NW. of Ithaca, 35 SE. of Geneva, $2\frac{1}{2}$ W. of the Cayuga Lake, and a half mile S. of the N. line of the township and the County. It contains 30 dwellings, the Post-Office, 4 stores, 3 taverns, a Church, [Presbyterian,] a school-house, 1 grain mill, 9 mechanics' shops, a law office, and 210 inhabitants. *Jacksonville*, a small Post-Village, on the Newburgh and Geneva turnpike, 168 miles W. of Albany, has the Jacksonville Post-Office, and about 20 dwellings. Population, estimated as in ENFIELD, which see, at 2153 : taxable property, personal, 8886 ; total, \$175734 ; electors, ascertained by the Census of this State, 411 ; acres of improved land, 7660 ; 2135 head of cattle, 463 horses, 4579 sheep : 21180 yards of cloth made in families in 1821 ; 5 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 2 oil mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 3 distilleries, and 1 ashery : 9 school districts ; schools kept 10 months ; \$741.58 public monies received in 1821 ; 1013 children between 5 and 15 ; 898 taught that year. The lands are held by right of soil. In 1821, the old township of Ulysses, described in the first edition of this Work, in Seneca County, was divided into 3 townships, now of Tompkins County, Ulysses, Ithaca, and Enfield. See ENFIELD for the apportionment I have made of the population.

H.S.G.,D.J.S.,C.,J.S.

UNADILLA, a Post-Township in the extreme southern angle of Otsego County, 36 miles SW. of *Coopers-town*, and 100 W. of Albany ; bounded N. by Butternuts and Otego, E. by Huntsville, SE. by Susquehanna river or the County of Delaware, W. by the Unadilla, or the County of Chenango. Its area may be 46 square miles.—The surface is uneven and hilly, but along the streams that form the boundaries, as also some smaller ones, the

land is very good and productive.—Nor are the farming lands confined to these tracts ; the uplands, and hills, afford fine grazing and meadow lands. There are several small streams that afford mill-seats, of which there is an abundant supply. There is a quarry of stones used for grind stones.—The land is held in fee, and while the getting of lumber causes too great neglect of the soil, it is making destructive inroads upon the forest trees that ought to remain for future use. *Unadilla Village*, pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna, contains an Episcopal church, and about 60 dwellings and stores, the Post-Office, &c. In 1821, a handsome two story building was erected in this Village for purposes of education, in which are kept a classical school of about 30 scholars, and a common district school. There is a handsome toll-bridge across the Susquehanna, 250 feet long, 3 arches, well covered and painted, as ornamental to the Village, as it is useful. The Appian way turnpike from Newburgh to Oxford, leads through this town and the Village, and there are others in various directions. Huntsville, a new town, erected in 1822, took a slice off the E. part of Unadilla, and a part of the population, &c., returned in this town, now belong to Huntsville.—Population, 2194 : 506 farmers, 110 mechanics, 13 traders ; 6 foreigners : 19 free blacks : taxable property, \$235815 : 17 schools, 7 months in 12 ; \$282.46 ; 653 ; 810 : 484 electors ; 10657 acres improved land, 2324 cattle, 439 horses, 5144 sheep : 19206 yards cloth : 4 grist mills, 20 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 6 carding machines, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

E.W.,T.R.A.,S.P.,J.B.,O.B.,E.P.

UNADILLA CREEK, or RIVER, rises in the SE. corner of Oneida County, and runs nearly S., a little westward, about 40 miles to the Susquehanna River, forming the W. boundary of Otsego County, and in part the E. of Madison and Chenango Counties.—Its principal tributaries are the Butternuts and Wharton Creeks, from

Otsego County, with many smaller ones from both sides, and it is a very fine stream. The name is of Indigenal origin.—*Tse*, or *Che-on-a-dil-ha*, as spoken by the Oneidas, but I know nothing of its meaning.

UNDERWOOD'S P. O., see LITCHFIELD.

UNION, a Post-Township of Broome County, 6 miles W. of *Chenango-Point*, 140 W. of Catskill, and 150 from Albany; bounded N. by Lisle, E. by Chenango, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Tioga County. It is about 16 miles long N. and S., with a medial width of 7 miles. The Susquehanna river runs centrally across it to the W., and receives Nanticoke creek from the N., near the W. line. There are some smaller streams also, which afford mill-seats. The soil is warm and good for grain; the timber principally white-pine, with some oak, &c., on the richest lands, which are a warm gravelly loam.—Remote from the river, say 1 to 3 miles, the maple and beech lands commence, which are more moist, and natural for grass. The lands are principally held in fee, and have been settled since about 1790. There are 2 Post Offices, *Union*, as is indicated in calling it a Post-Township; and *Nanticoke Post-Office*, at a settlement known by that name, 4 miles from the other Post-Office. *Chocónut* is also the name of a settlement, familiarly used in this country. Population, 2037: 417 farmers, 63 mechanics, 2 traders; 4 foreigners; 23 free blacks: 6 slaves: taxable property, \$289240: 16 schools, 4 months in 12; \$127.12; 602: 527: 406 electors, 8217 acres improved land, 2044 cattle, 284 horses, 2242 sheep: 19211 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 18 saw mills, 1 felling mill, 4 distilleries, 1 ashery.

A.G., C.P., & C.

UNION COLLEGE, see SCHENECTADY.

UNION SPRINGS P. O. and V., see AURELIUS and SPRINGPORT.

UNION VILLAGE, of Clinton County, see PERU.

UNION V., of Washington County, see GREENWICH and EASTON.

UNION V., former name, see NASSAU.

UNION V., or UNION-STREET, of KNOX V., see KNOX.

UNITED SOCIETY OF BELIEVERS, or SHAKERS, see NEW-LEBANON and WATERVLIET.

UNITED STATES' ARSENALS, see WATERVLIET and ROME.

UNITED STATES' FOUNDRY, see PHILLIPSTOWN.

UNITED STATES' MILITARY ACADEMY, see WEST-POINT.

UNITY MILLS, see TAGHKANICK.

UNIVERSAL FRIENDS, see JERUSALEM.

UNKWAY, see OYSTER BAY.

UPPER REDHOOK LANDING, see REDHOOK.

UPPER REDHOOK V. and P. O., see REDHOOK.

UPTON'S POND, see STANFORD.

URBANA, a Post-Township of Steuben County, 7 miles NNE. of *Bath*, bounded N. by Pulteney, E. by Wayne, S. by Bath, W. by Wheeler. It was erected April 17, 1822, from the NE. part of Bath, and embraces parts of townships No. 5, in the 2d and 3d ranges of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, at the S. end of the Crooked Lake; and the law erecting it occupies a whole page, in print, in describing its boundaries! See also WHEELER. Its waters are very small, some little brooks that run into the S. end of the Crooked Lake, 5 or 6 miles of which are in this town. Having been erected since the two late Censuses, its population is unknown, being included in that of Bath. The land is rough, much of it of little value, with some good, but more poor land.

A.L., R.J.M.

UTICA, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 96 miles WNW. of Albany, 15 SE. of *Rome*, and 4 SE. of *Whitesborough*; bounded NEasterly by the Mohawk river, E. by Frankfort of Herkimer County, SW. and NW. by Whitestown. The Village of Utica was formerly in Whitestown. But in

April, 1817, by an act of the Legislature re-incorporating the Village of Utica, a law of only $14\frac{1}{2}$ pages, [40th session, chap. 192, page 211.] the Village was incorporated, as expressed in the title of the act, and, by the 30th section, erected also into a township, of the same extent as the Village. I am thus particular, because, neither in the titles of the laws, nor in any Index, could I find Utica noticed as a town. It took me a half day to find the law erecting it! The township of Utica is of small extent, being the same as that of the Village, or Borough, and is easily described. It is situated on the S. side of the Mohawk river, 96 miles WNW. of Albany, on the site of old Fort Schuyler, N. Lat. $43^{\circ} 06'$, W. longitude from New-York $1^{\circ} 12\frac{1}{2}'$.—The land is a rich alluvion, rising very gently from the river, and was originally covered with a very heavy growth of maple, beech, basswood, elm, and hemlock trees, a few only of which yet stand, singly, as monuments of the gigantic stature of the forest growth that so lately covered this spot. The Erie Canal passes through the 'very heart' of this Village, from which roads diverge in all directions: northward to Sacket's Harbor and the St. Lawrence, southward to the vallies of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, westward to Buffalo, and eastward to Albany. Utica has long been a thoroughfare between Albany and the western and NWestern parts of the State, and is a place of very extensive business. Though the Canal adorns its streets, it will not promote its growth. Trading towns are peopled by the concentration or monopoly of business, and instead of *points* of trade, here and there, among which business has hitherto been divided, the Canal draws out a *line*, 360 miles in length, toward which business will come from the N. and the S., little divergent for Utica, or other Villages. Hydraulic works, on the Canals, will command more preference than old Villages, without them, however large and prosperous heretofore. Utica is divided into 3

wards, and its government is vested in a President and Trustees, the latter elected by the inhabitants. Under the old Constitution, its President was appointed by the State Council of appointment. A Clerk of the Supreme Court of this State, and of the U. S. District Court, reside here, and I believe some terms are held here every year, of both these courts. A Correspondent says, 'Utica has 400 houses, a court house called an academy, or an academy a court house, 7 churches, 2 banks, 5 printing establishments, the Mohawk river and the Erie Canal, and is almost a city.' For the character of the inhabitants, see WHITESTOWN and PARIS, the same in enterprise and intelligence. Utica possesses a great amount of trading capital, and has made immense sums by trade. It is adorned by many edifices, public and private, of good taste in architectural design, and is enriched by many very good institutions of a social character, one of which is a Lyceum, a young institution, with 100 members. For some historic notices, see WHITESTOWN, and the 1st edition of this Work, published in 1813. Utica has properly but 2 banks, the bank of Utica, and a branch of the bank of Ontario; and the bank of Utica has a branch in Ontario, the why and the wherefore of which may possibly be understood by the stockholders. In 1794, Utica had one very small tavern, in a log house, and there were then but 2 or 3 other buildings in the place, mere log huts.

Since the above was written, an act of the Legislature authorizes the erecting a dam, producing water-power for hydraulic works, on the '*old channel*' of the Mohawk, from which great expectations, and very justly, are formed, one of the benefits of our artificial navigation, noticed under MOHAWK RIVER. For a splendid project of this sort, strangely sleeping, see TROY.

Population, 2972: persons employed in agriculture, 44; in commerce and trade, 67; in manufactures and

trades, 245; 239 foreigners not naturalized; 75 free blacks: taxable property, \$618168: 1 Lancaster school, kept 12 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$312.70; 602 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 160 taught in this school that year! 579 electors, 2377 acres improved land; 724 cattle, 348 horses, 852 sheep: 2106 yards cloth made in the household way in 1821; 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 3 distilleries.

L. C. A., A., E. F. W.

☞ The era of this Work, as to *Civil Divisions*, (to which I may refer the reader,) is January 1, 1823, except in the APPENDIX, made indispensably necessary by the rapidity of changes, as well by abundance of legislation, as by the rapid march of improvement, noticed under ERIE CANAL. While printing, Dec. 1823, there has been sent me from Utica, *new numbers*, collected by a late enumeration, to preserve which I add a note here. as I have done under LOCKPORT, and ROCHESTER. Population, Dec. 23, 4017; there are 7 churches, or houses for worship, 1 academy and court house, 2 banks, 1 free, and 15 other schools, a Supreme Court and a County C. Clerk's office, 3 fire engines and houses, a 'flying market,' [on wheels,] and a museum: 735 buildings, of every description, [102 of which are of brick or stone,] 67 erected this year. Several of the streets have been paved, with the side walks. Among the trades and occupations, 46 in all, embracing a great variety of manufacturing and mechanical business, I notice 1 grain mill, a good beginning, 35 merchants, 46 carpenters and joiners, 29 groceries, 11 inns, 18 lawyers, 7 physicians and 3 druggists, 2 distilleries, 5 printing offices, 5 bookstores, 3 binderies, 3 breweries, 9 wheel-wrights, 16 masons, and many others of the usual trades, connected with the necessaries, and luxuries, and fineries of life.

UTRECHT, see NEW UTRECHT.

UTSAYANTHA LAKE, see STAMFORD and JEFFERSON. ☞ This little Pond, is the source of the Delaware River.

V.

VALCOUR ISLAND, see PERU.

VALENTINE'S HILL, see YONKERS.

VALLETJES KILL, see NASSAU and CHATHAM.

VALLEY FORGE, see ELIZABETH-TOWN.

VALLEY, Upper, of the Hudson, see MATTEAWAN MOUNTAINS.

VAN CAMPEN'S CREEK, see FRIENDSHIP.

VANDERHEYDEN V., see TROY.

VAN SCHAICK ISLAND, also called CAHOOS ISLAND, see WATERVLIET.

VAUGHAN, CUYLER, and others' PATENT, 1770, 8000 acres, is in Danube and German Flats.

VENICE, see the APPENDIX, and the P. O. TABLE.

VERA CRUZ, survey township, see NEW-HAVEN.

VERDRIETEGE HOOK, see CLARKSTOWN.

VERMONT SUFFERERS, see BAINBRIDGE.

VERNON, a Post-Township of Oneida County, about 17 miles W. of Utica, through which lies the great road into the western part of the State. It is bounded N. by Verona, E. by Westmoreland and Paris, S. by Augusta, W. by the Oneida creek, or the County of Madison. Its form is irregular, and its area may be about 39 square miles. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of this township is now possessed by the Oneida and Tuscarora Indians, and in which is their principal settlement. Their number in this town, may be about 1100 souls, but they are annually decreasing.—The remaining part of Vernon is occupied by about 600 families of industrious and enterprising white inhabitants. The first settlement was in 1797, and the Town was organized in 1801. The land is fertile, and gently undulated with hill and dale, well watered. The Skanando creek, with its numerous branches, abundantly irrigate, and they afford many good sites for mills. Lands held in fee, by purchase from the State, and a considerable portion of it is yet under mortgage. The inhabitants are very industrious, inclining to become manufacturers. The glass manufactured here, is of a good quality. A part of this Town is known by the name of Mount Vernon. *Vernon Village*, 17 miles from Utica, has 100 buildings, 2 churches, the Post-Office,

glass factories, mills, &c., on Skanando Creek, a very busy, growing place. There is a church in the centre of the town, which is about 10 miles S. of the Erie Canal. Vernon is a part of the original Oneida Reservation. The *Oneida Castle*, is in this Town, situated on the Oneida creek, where the Indians have a considerable Village, 5 miles from Vernon V., and 1144 persons of all ages. The Village of '*Oneida Castleton*,' was laid out by the State in quarter acre lots in 1817, and a Post-Office was established in 1818, called Oneida Castle, since changed to *Oneida P. O.* This Village is situated on the Seneca turnpike, 22 miles W. of Utica, W. border of Vernon, on the E. bank of the Oneida Lake. 'The Oneida Indians,' says a resident Correspondent, 'live near this Village. They numbered 1103 in June 1821, and 1144, in June 1823 !' There are 'Missionaries,' among them, to teach them letters, and religion,— and a Correspondent says, 'the Indians pay one of them near 200 dollars a year, besides making him a great many presents.' " Mr. Powell, the Baptist Missionary, has a school-house, built by the society, under which he acts, and a considerable number of the Indian children attend his school. These Indians are a harmless, inoffensive set of beings, but have lost much of the spirit and energy of their forefathers. Several of them have become voluntary apprentices to different mechanics, placed among them by the Baptists, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c., and many of the Indian women, are becoming weavers and spinners, under the instruction of the benevolent females of the Missionary Family." Mr. Williams, late a Missionary here, now of Green Bay, is of mixed blood, lineally descended from the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Deerfield, whose captivity and sufferings we have all read, when children. He is a man of very considerable education, and seems to lead in a plan for collecting all our Indians into one great

Band, but I know nothing of the success, or prospects of the scheme.— Population, 2707 : 419 farmers, 13 traders, 186 mechanics ; 33 foreigners ; 16 free blacks : taxable property, \$313529 : 14 schools, 8 months in 12 ; \$356.46 ; 785 ; 909 : 507 electors, 8695 acres of improved land, 2612 cattle, 530 horses, 4944 sheep : 16928 yards cloth : 4 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 distillery, 2 asheries.

J.H.,G.B.,J.P.,T.C.,A.G.

VERONA, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 12 miles W. of Rome, having the Erie Canal across its northern part, bounded N. by Wood creek, E. by Rome and Westmoreland, S. by Vernon, W. by Oneida creek and lake, or Madison County and the lake. This township was originally a part of the Oneida Reservation, was purchased from the Indians in 1796, and erected into a town in 1802. The surface is level, with considerable swampy and wet land, and the soil very rich : a deep vegetable mold, variously mixed with black and yellow sand, and the whole is abundantly irrigated by small creeks. In this town are also some of the Oneida Indians. It was rather deficient in sites for mills, but a late purchase of 4000 acres from the Indians, contains several excellent sites, some of which are now under progressive improvement. These are 15 school-houses, 1 society of Congregationalists, 2 societies of Baptists, 1 of Methodists, and a few families of Quakers. The inhabitants are principally farmers, sober and industrious. In 1808, 136 births, and but 7 or 8 deaths. The roads are good, and conveniently disposed.— Iron-ore is found in great abundance, and several furnaces are supplied from its beds. Sand, of the kind used in the manufacture of glass, abounds, from which 4 or 5 glass-houses are now supplied. Good building stones are quarried with ease, and some mill-stones have been made from quarries in this town, which prove of a very good

quality. *Skando*, or *Skenaulo V.* and *P. O.*, is in the SW. part, on the Skando creek, 1 mile N. of Oneida Castleton, 23 from Utica, 11 from Rome, and 15 from Whitesborough.— It has about 40 houses, and near it are a cotton factory and saw mill, the latter in Vernon. Verona V., has 50 or 60 buildings. Wood creek Landing, is at the place once called Fort Royal, near which were Forts Rickey and Bull, now 'names without places.'— The Erie Canal crosses the NW. corner of this town, and courses along its N. border, near Wood creek, that little stream, so long famous for its useful navigation, now sunk into insignificance, by this mammoth of modern enterprize. See ONEIDA COUNTY.— Population, 2447 : 475 farmers, 5 traders, 71 mechanics ; 8 foreigners ; 5 free blacks : taxable property, \$197567 : 15 schools, 8 months in 12 ; \$453.02 ; 801 ; 882 : 433 electors, 8639 acres improved land, 2340 cattle, 449 horses, 4966 sheep : 23975 yards cloth : 3 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries. J.H., J.M., J.R.T.

VERPLANCK'S POINT, see CORTLANDT, and HAVERSTRAW BAY.

VESTAL, see the APPENDIX

VETERAN, see the APPENDIX.

VICTOR, a Post-Township of Ontario County, 10 miles NW. of *Canandaigua* ; bounded N. by Perrinton of Monroe County, E. by Farmington, S. by Bloomfield, W. by Mendon, of Monroe County. It is 6 miles square, township 11, 4th range, described in the 1st edition of this Work under Bloomfield, from which it has since been erected, and, luckily, *before the late Censuses were taken.* It is the part formerly called *Bouton*, or *Boughton Hill*, from the name and the residence of some of the first proprietors and settlers. It is a pretty good township, well settled, and supplied with mill-streams, by Mud creek, and a small stream called the Irondequot creek, that runs to the Bay of that name, or Gerundegut, a little worse, or Teoronto, of Lake Ontario. There

is a large Cedar Swamp in the NW. ; and in this quarter are large tracts of oak plains, though of little value at present, but which, by the use of gypsum, the clover culture, and green dressings, may be made warm and productive grain lands, by the time the black muck is exhausted, on the adjoining tracts, the relative value of which is now very probably overrated. See MILTON, BALLSTON, and *Soil and Agriculture.* Near the centre is a small but pleasant Village, bearing the name of the town, a Yankee custom, and a very good one. *Victor Village*, stands on a small branch of the Irondequot, or Irondequoit, as my Correspondents write it, on what are called *the Flats*, has 2 churches, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Presbyterians, several stores, inns, a number of dwellings, and the Post-Office. The great mail route between Canandaigua, Rochester and Lewiston, lies through this Village. The settlements in this town, are among the oldest in the County. The first settlers came from Connecticut. Population, 2084 : 417 farmers, 91 mechanics, 2 traders ; 6 free blacks ; no slaves : taxable property, \$177150 : electors, 408 ; 8317 acres of improved land ; 1969 cattle, 390 horses, 4534 sheep : 17095 yards of cloth : 6 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 6 distilleries, and 3 asheries : school districts, 13 ; schools kept 7 months in 12 ; public monies, \$261.10 ; 645 children between 5 and 15 ; 725 taught in the schools. N.T., C.A., O.H.

VICTORY, a Township of Cayuga County, 24 miles N. of *Auburn*, 12 N. of the Erie Canal, bounded N. by Sterling, E. by Ira, S. by Conquest, W. by Wolcott, of Seneca County.— It was erected from Cato, March 16, 1821, the next year after the late United States' Census, and comprises the NW. fourth part of the old Military Township of Cato. Its waters are very small, but it has a tolerable supply of mills. There is less waste land in this town and Ira, the 2 northern quarters of the old township of Cato.

than in the 2 southern quarters, now Cato and Conquest, and also less good land. See CATO, for the rule by which I estimate the population of Victory. Population, 1037: taxable property, \$47089: 4 schools, 5 months in 12; \$147.80; 243; 251: 206 electors, 2780 acres improved land, 765 cattle, 67 horses, 862 sheep: 5924 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 3 distilleries, 1 ashery.

C.L., J.W.M.

VIENNA, a Post-Township of Oneida County, on the N. side of the Oneida Lake, 12 miles W. of Rome, bounded N. by Camden, E. by Rome, S. by Verona and the Oneida Lake, W. by Constantia, of Oswego County. Its extent E. and W. is about 12 miles, medial width 7, exclusive of the Lake, near half the length of which forms its southern boundary. This town was first erected in 1807, from Camden, and then called Orange; name changed April 6, 1808, to Bengal; and, April 12, 1816, by special act of the Legislature, named Vienna. It is watered by Fish, and Wood creeks, and along these and the Lake shore, the land is pretty good; though in general, the remainder may be called of inferior quality. The first settlements commenced in 1802. There are several thousand acres of land in this town, belonging to the State. The settlers, in general, hold the land in fee, on which they reside, but a large portion of the whole is owned by non-residents. There is a road along the N. side of the Lake, from Constantia to Rome, and one across the NW. part from Constantia to Black river, and the population is increasing tolerably fast. It is about 5 to 11 miles from the Erie Canal. Population, 1307: 367 farmers, 26 mechanics; 2 free blacks: taxable property, \$93586: 10 schools, 6 months in 12; \$126.39; 213; 252: 271 electors, 2478 acres improved land, 854 cattle, 140 horses, 1187 sheep: 8483 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 ashery.

J.H., J.E.B., P.H., N.T.

VIENNA V., see PHELPS.

VILLENova, see the APPENDIX.

VINCENT, CAPE, see CAPE VINCENT.

VIRGIL, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Cortlandt County, 10 miles S. of Cortlandt V., and 144 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Homer, E. by Harrison and Freetown, S. by Broome and Tioga Counties, W. by Dryden of Cayuga County. It is 10 miles square, being the Township of Virgil, in the Military Tract. The Tioughnioga crosses the NE. corner, some branches of Fall creek of Cayuga Lake, spread over the NW. part, and a branch of Owego creek rises in the S., which, with some smaller streams, supply mill seats in abundance, and the Tioughnioga a good boat navigation to the Susquehanna. It has turnpike roads to Ithaca and Oxford, to the Susquehanna, and to Salina in Onondaga County, besides other common roads. The soil is very excellent, and there are few better tracts of farming land. The timber is maple, beech, bass, elm, butternut, &c., with some pine and hemlock. The lands are held by right of soil, and its inhabitants, like those of this country in general, are making great advances in household manufacturing. Population, 2411; taxable property, \$186135; electors, 415; 7388 acres improved land, 2348 cattle, 330 horses, 3639 sheep; 20597 yards cloth made in families in 1821; 4 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 2 distilleries, 2 asheries.

J.O., L.F.S.

VIS KILL, see FISHKILL T.

VLAIE, [Dutch, for Swamp,] or FLY, see MIDDLEBURGH; and also Mayfield, and Northampton, where there is a Vlaie Kill. This Dutch Vlaie, by-the-by, is the origin of the 'Fly' Markets, in New-York and Albany! Pittsburgh, lying in the confluent angle of 2 rivers, was obliged to lay out its 'Public Square,' in the form of a Triangle, in time called *The Diamond*, which is now imitated in very many of the western towns, without any other necessity than follow-

ing the fashion of Pittsburgh, awkward enough in all conscience !

VLAMANS, or VLAAMANS KILL, [*Flanders Creek*,] see BETHLEHEM CREEK.

VOLNEY, a Township of Oswego County, 15 miles SE. of *Oswego*, bounded N. by Scriba, New-Haven and Mexico, E. by Constantia, S. by the Oneida and Oswego rivers, or the County of Onondaga, W. by the Oswego river, or the town of Granby.— It is a large town, comprising townships 24, 16, 14, 15, and part of 17, of Scriba's patent, commonly called 'survey townships.' It is about 50 miles W. of Rome, and 150 from Albany. Surface either quite level, or but gently uneven, soil good and productive for all sorts of grain, grass, and fruit. The streams, furnishing mill-seats, are *Catfish*, *Scott's*, and *Black Creeks*, and there are also mill-seats on the Oneida river, while the Oswego, at the Falls, between this town and Granby, offers advantages unrivalled, for hydraulic works of great power and extent. This town is improving in population and business, and may be considered flourishing. The *Post-Village of Oswego Falls*, in this town, 12 miles above Oswego, has 45 houses and stores, 2 grain mills, 3 saw mills, a woollen establishment, &c. Here is a quarry of free-stone, extensively wrought. About half the mill privileges belong to the people of this state, leased to a gentleman of enterprize, who is erecting flouring mills, &c.— Population, 1691 : 477 persons employed in agriculture, 76 in commerce, 65 in manufactures ; 16 free blacks : taxable property, \$235150 : 16 schools, 6 months in 12 ; \$129.66 ; 320 ; 362 : 400 electors ; 3628 acres of improved land ; 1188 cattle, 98 horses, 1439 sheep : 10619 yards of cloth : 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery, and 7 asheries. P.S., J.G., N.S., B.W.

VOORHIESVILLE P.O., see CHARLESTON ; and *Glen*, in the Appendix and Post-Office Table, the present name of the office.

W.

WADDINGTON V., see MADRID.

WADING RIVER, see RIVERHEAD.

WADSWORTH FARMS and FLATS, see GENESEO.

WALES, a Post-Township of Erie County, 22 miles ESE. of *Buffalo*, bounded N. by Clarence, E. by Bennington and Sheldon of Genesee Co., S. by Holland, W. by Aurora. It comprises township 9, range 5, together with the S. half of the Buffalo Creek Indian Reservation, lying E. of the W. line of this town, continued N. to the said E. and W. centre, and was erected from Willink, April 15, 1818. See AURORA. The Seneca branch of Buffalo creek runs across the NE. part, and it is pretty well watered. The surface is handsomely diversified, yet level enough, and the soil is an easy, moist loam, timbered with maple, beech, basswood, and some oak, chestnut and hemlock. It is a very pleasant country of land, better for grass than grain, good for stock and dairy farming, but settling rather slowly.— Population 903 : 161 farmers : taxable property, \$82770 : 7 schools, 6 months in 12 ; \$82.99 ; 207 ; 276 : 184 electors, 2118 acres of improved land, 958 cattle, 101 horses, 1660 sheep : 8354 yards cloth : 2 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 distilleries, 2 asheries.

C.A.L., D.V., T.N.

WALLABOGHT,* is a local name for a part of the town of Brooklyn, lying E. of the Village, which it takes from a small bay, called Wallaboght, by the early Dutch inhabitants. In this bay or cove was stationed the *Jersey*, a British prison-ship, in the time of the American war for Independence, on

* Tradition asserts that this name is from the Dutch words *Waal*, for Walloons, and *Boght*, for Cove ; it is therefore Walloon-cove. The Walloons, were Dutch Protestants of French extraction, from the river Waal, in the Netherlands, who were the first inhabitants here, and whose descendants still remain. See QUEENS COUNTY, and THE KILLS.

board of which it is said 10,000 prisoners of war perished. Its ruins are now buried under the public wharves. But this place is now principally remarkable, as being the site of the United States' Navy-Yard and public store-houses, erected on a strip of land purchased by the United States for these purposes. The situation is perfectly well adapted for an establishment of this nature; and there are now erected two large and convenient wharves, and 4 brick stores, 4 stories in height, besides a large wooden house for the use of the Commandant of the Yard, at an expense of about 20,000 dollars. The whole is enclosed by a stout fence, and is placed under the care of a Lieut. Commandant, who constantly resides here, and keeps a guard of marines, for the safety of the public property. The keel of a 74 gun ship, laid in 1799, is still in a state of preservation. In digging for the public works, the bleaching bones of the sufferers on board the Jersey, were exposed to view in such quantities, as to excite much interest. And in May, 1808, they were collected and decently interred, at a little distance, where it is intended to erect a suitable monument. The spot is designated, at present, by a small house, surrounded by a triangular paling, painted black.

WALLACE'S PATENT, 28000 acres, granted June 16, 1770, then in Albany County, now in Otsego and Delaware Counties. It lies on both sides of the Susquehanna river. See HUNTSVILLE.

WALLKILL,* a fine stream that rises in the N. of New-Jersey, and runs NEasterly across the W. part of Orange and the SE. corner of Ulster Counties in this State, to the Hudson, near Kingston. Its whole course may be near 80 miles, 65 of which are in this State, beginning at the Drowned Lands, in Orange County, through

* If I am correctly informed, this name was originally written Waal-kill, in allusion to the river Waal, in Europe, from which came some of the early inhabitants, who settled on the borders of this stream.

which it runs. In this distance it receives a great number of branches, the largest of which are *Rondout kill*, from the W. side of the Shawangunk mountain, and *Shawangunk Creek*, from the E. side, both valuable streams for mills, and each about 30 miles in length.

WALLKILL, a Post-Township of Orange County, 20 miles W. of *Newburgh*, 6 N. of *Goshen*, and 101 from Albany; its form is triangular, and it is bounded N. by *Montgomery*, E. by *New-Windsor*, S. by *Blooming Grove*, *Goshen* and *Minisink*, W. by *Shawangunk creek*, or by *Deerpark*, and the County of *Sullivan*. It is 21 miles in length on the S. line, and its width is so unequal as to be from less than 1 to near 10 miles, the E. extremity, terminating almost in a point, 11 miles W. of *Newburgh*. The *Wallkill* crosses the E. part, and this, with the boundary stream in the W., and some small branches, supply mill seats. The land is of a good quality, and its products embrace all the varieties of that region, among which may be noticed hemp and butter, in great quantities, for which it is particularly celebrated. It is one of the best towns of this County, the western part being rather stony, but peculiarly well adapted for the richest pasturage. Few towns in the State afford a greater variety of soil or of products. There are 3 turnpikes, the most noted of which is the *Newburgh* and *Cochecton* turnpike, and there are many good public roads, as the stage road between Albany and New-York, and a road from *Newburgh* to *Carpenter's Point*, on the Delaware river. There are 4 houses for public worship, 2 for Congregationalists and 2 for Presbyterians, and 26 school houses. The benefits derivable from domestic manufactures begin to be perceived by the inhabitants, who have established a woollen factory. This town has several small Villages, designated by local names, and 5 Post-Offices. The *Wallkill P. O.*, is in the E. part, in a fine fertile valley, on the Albany and New-York post road, 15 miles W. of *Newburgh*.

4 N. of *Goshen*, and 95 from Albany. *Phillipsburgh P. O.*, is in a pleasant Village of the same name, on both sides of the Wallkill, owned by a family of the name of Phillips, and is a place of the most business in this town. It has a large woollen factory, grist mill, a distillery, store, &c., and is a busy, pleasant place, 20 miles W. of Newburgh, and 4 from Goshen.—*Scotchtown P. O.*, near the centre, 6 miles NW. of Goshen, 20 W. of Newburgh, has a small number of houses, a Presbyterian church, and a school house, as 'Scotchtown' should have, but the land is stony, and there is nothing here to collect villagers. *Middletown P. O.*, is in a small Village, 23 miles W. of Newburgh, 7 from Goshen, pleasantly situated on an eminence, has a Congregational church, school house, several mechanics, and a small collection of houses, stores, &c. *Mount Hope P. O.*, is in another small Village, on a hill, in the SW. corner, 28 miles W. of Newburgh, 13 from Goshen, has 2 turnpikes, and a few houses. It commands a fine view of the Shawangunk mountain. *Mechanic Town*, is another small Village, on the road from Goshen to Carpenter's Point, 5 miles from the former and 22 from the latter place, and 21 from Newburgh. The land is good, and there is a small stream, on which are erected a grist mill, saw mill, and trip hammer. It takes its name from the number of mechanics, very good materials, especially when aided by water works, for collecting people and business, to form and support a Village. But what a budget of business, for a Topographer, does all this minuteness of local names and descriptions produce! So many heads that there is no head;—so many 'Villages,' that there is no Village; so many 'towns,' as in our sister States, that they have no towns of importance, except only on paper, and in the eye of the collector of the 'seeds of books,' from antiquated descriptions, old maps, et cetera. Population, in 1810, 4213; in 1820, 4887: 879 farmers, 276

mechanics, 12 traders; 28 foreigners; 136 free blacks; 110 slaves: taxable property, \$792832: 26 schools, kept 10 months in 12; \$652.29; 1433; 1281: 844 electors; 29510 acres improved land; 5876 cattle, 1048 horses, 6646 sheep: 42883 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 18 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 1 woollen factory, 13 distilleries, and 1 trip hammer. N.C.T., J.O.

WALNUT CREEK, and BIG WALNUT, see HANOVER.

WALLOOMSCOIC, see WHITE CREEK.

WALLOOMSCOIC CREEK, rises in Bennington County, Vt., at the foot of the Green Mountains, runs 12 or 14 miles, passes Bennington, and enters this State on the NE. corner line of Rensselaer County, and in about 6 miles unites with Hoosac River. It is a rapid, good mill stream, on the borders of which was fought the Bennington Battle.

WALTON, a Post-Township of Delaware County, 15 miles SW. of *Dellhi*, and about 85 from Albany; bounded northerly by Franklin, easterly by *Dellhi*, southerly by Colchester, westerly by Tompkins. It is about 7 miles square, situated on both sides of Coaquago, or the W. branch of the Delaware river. This town, like all the others in this County, is mountainous or hilly, but along the streams are flats of considerable width, and a good soil; and much of the hills are arable or meadow lands, or, almost without exception, good for grazing. It is well watered, and the timber is very heavy. Much of this is formed into boards, scantling, and other kinds of lumber, and rafted to Philadelphia. The Ulster and Delaware turnpike leads through this town, as does the Appian Way turnpike from Newburgh, which crosses the river near the centre of the town, where is the flourishing *Village of Walton*, and the Post-Office.—There is one Presbyterian meeting house, a grammar school, and 12 school-houses. Population, 1432: 275 farmers, 42 mechanics, 4 traders; 2 foreigners; 12 free blacks, 5 slaves:

taxable property, \$286126: 12 common schools, 8 months in 12; \$203.56; 415; 494: 285 electors, 6365 acres improved land, 1649 cattle, 214 horses, 3317 sheep: 11455 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 19 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 5 carding machines.

R. N., C. G., O. P., C.

WAPPASUNING CREEK, see **TOIGA**.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, rises in Northeast, Dutchess County, and runs SW. to the Hudson, 8 miles below the Village of Poughkeepsie. It receives several branches, that water the rich farming towns of Stanford, Washington, Pleasant-Valley and Clinton, besides forming the boundary between Poughkeepsie, Freedom, and Fishkill. Its whole course may be about 33 miles, in which it supplies many valuable mill-seats.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK P. O., see **POUGHKEEPSIE**.

WARM SPRING, see **NEW-LEBANON**.

WARREN'S BUSH PATENT, 1735, 14000 acres, is in the town of Florida.

WARRENBURGH, or *Warrensburgh*, a Township of Warren County, 7 miles NW. of *Caldwell*, bounded N. by Chester, E. by Caldwell and Bolton, S. by Luzerne, W. by Athol. It was erected Feb. 12, 1813, from the E. part of Thurman, now Athol, and is a broken tract of country, with little to demand detail. It embraces the N. branch of the Hudson, and the Scaron river, and has the *Thurman Post-Office*. Travellers, who want to see the face of mother earth in a most terrific garb, would do well to see this country in the depth of winter. Yet there is some good land; and these forests, and the ores in the bowels of the earth, may by-and-by be put in requisition by the wonders of our system of internal navigation, and the rapid advances of the arts. Iron ore abounds in all these mountains, and may be worked to great advantage.—Population, 956: 250 farmers, 6 traders, 17 mechanics; taxable property, \$84984: 7 schools, 6 months in 12: \$141.03; 340; 394: 186 electors, 7642 acres improved land, 1383 cat-

tle, 104 horses, 1388 sheep: 5510 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

D. D. W., A. C.

WARREN, a Post-Township on the S. line of Herkimer County, 10 miles S. of *Herkimer*, 15 N. of Otsego, and 68 W. of Albany; bounded N. by German Flats, E. by Danube, S. by Otsego County, W. by Columbia. The situation is elevated, just at the head of the Lakes that form the Susquehanna, and the surface handsomely undulated by arable hills, and rich and fertile vallies. And there are many small cedar swamps, that supply fencing timber. The rocks are calcareous, or a calcareous sandstone, and much of the soil is a rich calcareous mold. As is usual in limestone tracts, there are large springs, chasms and clefts in the rocks, and a mass of curious and singular appearances in the stones. One of these springs is of sufficient volume to turn a grist mill, within 80 rods of the fountain. The waters of this town are small, but there are 4 grain mills, 9 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries, and 4 asheries. Iron-ore is found, and a pigment, from which is prepared a durable brown paint. In the SE. corner are 2 small ponds that discharge into Otsego Lake, and here is a small Village: It is situated on the 3d Great Western turnpike, 64 miles from Albany, and has the Warren Post-Office, 11 miles from Herkimer. This is sometimes called the Village of the Little Lakes, or Warren V., as it ought to be called. The geological character of at least a part of this town, Columbia, and Winfield, requires a passing notice, with the position, being at the extreme southeastern angle of the great secondary formation of the western part of this State. See the *Map*, on which the boundaries of the primitive, transition, and secondary formations are indicated, by a waving line, and see also *Geology*. Population, 2013; taxable property, \$331311; electors, 396; 11540 acres improved

land, 1955 cattle, 731 horses, 4561 || ed in the household way : 12 school
sheep: 14426 yards cloth manufactur- || districts. D.H.,W.D.W.

WARREN COUNTY.

WARREN COUNTY, was erected from the NW. part of Washington, March 12, 1813. It is situated on the W. side of Lake George, about 70 miles N. of Albany, and is bounded N. by Essex County, E. by Washington, S. by Saratoga, and W. by the proposed County of Hamilton. Area, 827 square miles, or 529280 acres : Situated between 43° 10' and 43° 45' N. lat. ; and 10' W. and 34' E. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Oñ. | Pop. | Imp. | land. | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|-------------|--------|------|-------|--|-----------------------------|
| Athol | | 570 | 2651 | 18 miles WNW. of Caldwell ; SW. corner of the County. | |
| Bolton | P.T. | 1087 | 1981 | 14 m. N. of Caldwell ; NW. Bay ; Narrows ; Tongue Mount. | |
| CALDWELL | P.T. | 723 | 2552 | <i>Caldwell V.</i> , 62 m. N. of Albany ; Lake George ; Old Forts. | |
| Chester | P.T. | 1013 | * | 21 m. NW. of C. ; Stone Bridge ; Canada & Oak Mountains. | |
| Hague | P.T. | 514 | 2412 | 23 m. N. of C. ; Rogers's Rock ; Brant, and part of Scaroon L. | |
| Johnsburgh | P.T. | 727 | 3834 | 30 miles NW. of Caldwell ; NW. corner of the County. | |
| Luzerne | P.T. | 1430 | * | 12 m. SW. of Caldwell ; Hadley Falls ; Luzerne Mountain. | |
| Queensbury | P.O.1 | 2433 | 10960 | Glen's Falls V. & P.O. ; Ridge V. ; Oneida V. ; Canal Feeder. | |
| Warrenburgh | P.O.1 | 956 | 7642 | Thurman P. O. ; 7 miles NW. of Caldwell. | |

8 9453 32032

The *County of Warren*, is in an elevated region, near the sources of the Hudson, much of it broken by hills and mountains, clothed with forests of enormous growth of pine, spruce, fir, cedar, oak, maple, beech, elm, ash, &c., having but small tracts of land barely arable. Yet Queensbury and Luzerne, are pretty good farming townships, though with large proportions of poor, or waste land. It embraces more than the half of Lake George, a part of Scaroon Lake, the whole of Brant, Friends', and some other small Lakes, and has the Hudson and Scaroon rivers. The mountains of Lake George are of granite, and rise boldly to elevations of 500 to near 1200 feet. They are connected with the mountains of Essex and Clinton Counties, and probably, like them, abound with ores of iron. Limestone is plenty in the southern towns, and the time may come, when this County will yield immense supplies of iron. The Champlain Canal will give new life to iron manufactures, and this County has a navigable Feeder, noticed under Queensbury, from which it will derive much benefit. This County has a Society for the promotion of Agriculture and domestic manufactures, which receives 65 dollars a year from the treasury, and its farming and manufactures are respectable and improving.—For some historic notices, see CALDWELL, where are the ruins of Fort Wm. Henry, and Fort George, names associated with events of great interest and importance, in the history of North America. The geological structure of this County is very interesting ;—and it is one of the best fields I know of, for confounding the wisdom of our book-geology, of the present day. See WASHINGTON COUNTY. The Kayaderosseras mountain extends across this County, in a direction nearly N. and South. Excepting a small tract in the SE. of Queensbury, the whole of this County may be called a primitive region, belonging to the great one, of that character, in the northern Counties of this State, but having occasional patches of transition and secondary rocks, to use the distinctions of modern geology, of far less importance, however, than most people seem disposed to imagine. See RENSSELAER COUNTY. *Professor Eaton*, in a Work now in the press, proposes to call the mountain ranges of this region,

* No returns, under the Census of 1821, from Chester, or Luzerne.

the *Macomb Mountains*, as a general name, instead of the *Peru Mountains*, as in the 1st edition of this Work, embracing those of Clinton, Essex, Warren, Hamilton, Franklin, Herkimer, Lewis, and parts of Washington, Saratoga and Montgomery Counties, the great primitive region of the northern part of this State. *Caldwell*, the capital of this County, situated at the S. end of Lake George, is a pleasant little Village, 62 miles N. of Albany, and is becoming a place of fashionable resort, in connexion with the Watering Places of Saratoga. See CALDWELL.

Statistics.—Warren elects 1 Member of Assembly; and, in connexion with Essex, Clinton and Franklin Counties, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 19th district: Townships, 9; Post-Offices, 8: Population, 9453: ratio of increase per annum, 4 per cent: white persons, 9346; free blacks, 10; slaves, 7; foreigners not naturalized, 19;—farmers, 2360; mechanics, 198; traders, and persons engaged in commerce, 59: school districts, 64; schools kept 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$890.23; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 2376; number taught in the schools that year, 2175: taxable property, \$1,098,767: electors, 1722; acres improved land, 32032; cattle, 5626; horses, 947; sheep, 10419: yards of cloth made in the household way, 44679: grist mills, 16; saw mills, 57; fulling mills, 4; carding machines, 5; cotton and woollen factory, 1; trip hammer, 1; distilleries, 2; asheries, 2.

WARREN V., see HAVERSTRAW.

WARREN V., Pa., see ALLEGHANY RIVER.

WARSAW, a Post-Township of Genesee County, 22 miles S. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Middlebury, E. by Covington and Perry, S. by Gainsville, W. by Orangeville. It is 6 miles square, Township 9, range 1, of the Holland Purchase. Allan's Creek, rises in Gainsville and runs N. through the centre of Warsaw, supplying mill-seats. The land lies handsomely, free enough from stone, and, for this country, is pretty well watered. It is heavily timbered with beech and maple, linden or basswood, elm, ash, having a sprinkling of hemlock, and fringes of this wood along the water-courses. Sugar enough is made, in good seasons, for the home consumption, and some to spare, equal in quantity, perhaps, to the consumption of foreign sugars. A Correspondent writes me there are Iron-ores, but does not say of what kind or quality, probably the argillaceous oxyde, or bog ore, which generally works easily, and yields good iron. Warsaw Village, near the centre, on Allan's creek, has a small collection of houses, stores, shops, and does considerable business:

3 miles S. of this, on the S. line, and a branch of the same creek, there is another hamlet, on the N. line of Gainsville. Middlebury and Gainsville, have been erected from *Warsaw*, of the first edition of this Work, since 1813. The present town of Warsaw, lies about 11 miles NW. from the Genesee river, at Castile. Population, 1658: 409 farmers, 77 mechanics: taxable property, \$195051: 13 schools, 8 months in 12; \$136.19; 539; 676: 421 electors, 5303 acres improved land, 1749 cattle, 261 horses, 5223 sheep: 11754 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, 3 carding machines, 3 distilleries, 2 asheries. J. T., C. L., R. S., R. P.

WARWICK, a Post-Township of Orange County, 10 miles S. of *Goshen*, 120 miles S. of Albany, and about 54 N. of New-York; its form is triangular, with the hypotenuse on New-Jersey, being bounded N. by Minisink and Goshen, E. by Munroe, and SW. by the State of New-Jersey. Its area may be 100 square miles.—The S. is broken, by the ranges of hills, or mountains of the Highlands, where are several large ponds that discharge S. in several streams to the Passaic of New-Jersey. The N. is less broken,

and is watered by the Walkkill, and other streams that run N. to the Hudson, in Orange and Ulster Counties. This part has a good soil, and is an excellent farming tract, though considerably diversified in surface and soil. There are large tracts of hemp lands, in the W., being a part of the drowned lands of Orange County; and the limestone, which is very abundant, is of an excellent quality, and quarries well for building. Few towns in the State have a greater abundance of fruit, and the apple-orchards are very fine. There are 5 houses of worship, 25 school houses, and 26 distilleries.—The distilleries consume 300 barrels a day, and yet in bearing years, they cannot receive all the surplus cider, which is offered from the orchards of this town. *Sterling Iron Works*, in the S. part, are among the most extensive of this region, which abounds in iron-ore, and in manufactories of iron in various ways. These works have been in operation about 70 years, and are the oldest in this vicinity.—Here are a furnace, several forges or bloomeries, an anchor-shop, the oldest in America, excepting one in Rhode-Island, and a steel furnace. The Village of *Warwick*, where is the Post-Office of that name, is 11 miles S. of *Goshen*, and 28 from *Newburgh*, on the Hudson. It has 2 houses of worship, and about 40 dwellings. *Florida Village*, has a Post-Office of the same name, and is situated about 5 miles N. of Warwick. Here is also a church, an academy, and about 35 dwellings; and *Amity*, in the W., has a church also, and a Post-Office, of the same name, making 3 in this town. *Bellevalle*, is the name of a small neighborhood, and handsome valley of land, under good cultivation, 3 miles E. of Warwick V., has a grist mill, fulling mill, carding machine, store, and school-house. *Sugar Loaf*, a local name for a small hamlet, in the NE. corner, partly in Warwick, about 6 miles NE. of Warwick V., has some 12 to 15 houses, a church and school-house;—and there are 2

hills, *Adam and Eve*, on the border of the Drowned Lands, on the last of which the money diggers have been making great efforts in their way, and something has been found of the *color of gold*, but unluckily it had none of the *substance*. Population, in 1810, 3978; in 1820, 4506: 801 farmers, 236 mechanics, 17 traders; 11 foreigners; 76 free blacks; 105 *slaves*; taxable property, \$934093: 25 schools, 10 months in 12; \$654.05; 1232; 857; 804 electors; 27678 acres of improved land; 6103 cattle, 1051 horses, 7259 sheep: 32655 yards cloth: 10 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 5 fulling mills, 10 carding machines, 1 iron works, and 26 *distilleries*. c., J. B., P. S.

WASHINGTON, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, 15 miles ENE. from *Poughkeepsie*, and 80 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Stanford, E. by Amenia, S by Beekman, W. by Pleasant-Valley. It is about 7 miles square, and is watered by Wappinger's creek, which runs across the NW. corner, and some small branches that supply mill-seats. It is moderately uneven in general, and in the E. and SE. are Tower-hill and Chesnut ridge; but the soil is good for farming, and excels for wheat, being under good cultivation. The inhabitants are principally farmers, from Long-Island, and from the Eastern States. Near the centre of this town, and 15½ miles from Poughkeepsie, is the handsome *Village of Mechanic*, containing about 25 buildings, a Friends' meeting-house, and the *Friends' Boarding School*. The school-house is 3 stories high, and accommodates about 100 scholars.—It is an excellent institution, first opened for instruction in 1797, a sort of Friends' 'College,' in effect, though the appellation may sound rather discordant in the ears of some persons. About 2 miles NW. from Mechanic, there is another Village, of about 25 buildings, and some mills, on the E. branch of Wappinger's C., *Hartsville*, 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, on the Hartford turnpike. Population, 2882: 580 farmers, 154 mechanics, 6 traders;

13 foreigners; 62 free blacks, 10 *slaves*: taxable property, \$828993: 14 schools, 9 months in 12; \$229.28: 638; 537: 552 electors; 24323 acres improved land; 3295 cattle, 788 horses, 13174 sheep: 23816 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 3 carding machines, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 2 trip hammers, 3 distilleries. *Washington Hollow P. O.*, is in the W. part, 12 miles from Poughkeepsie.

J.R., H.M.D., W.L., C.R.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, received its present name in 1784, having before been called Charlotte County, when it claimed to include a part of the present State of Vermont. It is situated on the E. side of the Hudson, 52 miles NNE. of Albany, and extends northerly in a narrow strip, between the Lakes Champlain and George, and is bounded N. by Essex County, E. by the State of Vermont, S. by Rensselaer County, W. by Saratoga and Warren Counties. Its form is inconvenient, being in extent near 59 miles N. and S., greatest width, 19 miles; area, 785 square miles, or 502400 acres: Situated between 42° 55' and 43° 48' N. lat.; and 25' and 45' E. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Villages, Post-Offices, &c. |
|-------------|------------------|-------|-------------------------|---|
| Argyle | P.T.1 | 2311 | 17077 | Argyle V. & Clerks' Office, 46 m.f. Albany; Ft. Miller V. & P.O. |
| Cambridge | P.T. | 2491 | 15054 | 35 miles f. Albany; Buskirk's Bridge P.O., or Cambridge. |
| Dresden | erected in 1822. | | 20 m. N. of Sandy-Hill, | 72 from Albany; Pulpit Point. |
| Easton | P.T. | 3051 | 28932 | 27 miles NE. of Albany; Bald Mountain; Water-lime. |
| Fort Anne | P.T. | 2911 | 15039 | Fort Anne V., 10 m. N. of Sandy-Hill; Champlain Canal. |
| Fort Edward | P.T. | 1631 | 5826 | Fort Edward V., 2 miles S. of Sandy-Hill; Great Dam. |
| Granville | P.T.1 | 3727 | 19095 | N. Granville V. & P.O.; Granville V., 63 m. f. A.: 17 f. Salem. |
| Greenwich | P.T. | 3197 | 14423 | Union V., 34 miles from Albany; Cotton Factories. |
| Hampton | | 963 | 5569 | 6 miles SE. of White-Hall, 70 NNE. of Albany. |
| Hartford | P.T. | 2493 | | 8 miles E. of Sandy-Hill; P. O. 12; Provincial Patent. |
| Hebron | P.T.1 | 2754 | 17473 | W. Hebron P. O.; 8 miles N. of Salem, 52 from Albany. |
| Jackson | P.T. | 2004 | 13989 | 6 miles S. of Salem, 40 NNE. of Albany; Turnpike. |
| KINGSBURY | P.T.1 | 2203 | 14452 | <i>Sandy-Hill V. & P.O.</i> , 52 m. f. Albany; Falls, & C. Canal. |
| Putnam | | 892 | 2066 | 30 miles N. of Sandy-Hill, 82 from Albany. |
| SALEM | P.T. | 2985 | 18846 | <i>Salem V.</i> , 46 m. f. A., 21 SE. of Sandy-Hill; 'Sodom' V. |
| White-Creek | P.T. | 2377 | 15918 | White-Creek V.; Walloomscoic; St. Coic. |
| White-Hall | P.T. | 2341 | 22376 | White-Hall V., 73 m. from Albany, 21 from Sandy-Hill; [Champlain Canal. |
| 18 | | 38831 | 226138 | |

The *County of Washington*, underwent a legislative amputation in March, 1813, when the NW. part was erected into a new County, Warren, leaving yet an ample area and population to this County. It now extends 23 miles along the Hudson, 20 along Lake Champlain, and embraces near half of Lake George. *Hoosac river*, which comes from Vermont, holds a short course in the southern part of this County; and *Batten-kill*, a fine stream from the same State, runs westward across Washington, to the Hudson, 10 miles farther north. *Pawlet creek*, also from Vermont, runs NWestward into *Wood creek*, which rises near the great bend of the Hudson in this County, and empties into the head of Lake Champlain, at White-Hall; and *Poultney creek*, or river, emptying at the same place, forms 13 or more miles of the boundary between New-York and Vermont. These are all sufficient streams for mills, and the advantages for navigation of the largest ones, are detailed under their respective names. Any general character, of soil and surface, would be necessarily liable to many objections, such is the extent of territory, and so diversified.—The country around Lake George, is generally rugged and mountainous, presenting summits of 6, 8, 900 to 1100 feet altitude, and indeed all the northern part is broken and hilly, if not amply entitled to a mountain character,—a

tract of primitive rocks, granite, and gniess. But the southern part, though considerably uneven, contains a very large proportion of arable land, agreeably undulated, with a warm, easy soil, well adapted for the various products of field agriculture. Tracts of clay, and of light sand occur, but their pleasantness compensates for their lessened fertility, when compared with the clayey loam of the adjacent tracts. The towns of Kingsbury, Queensbury, Hartford and Granville, with those immediately on the N., present singular contrarities of geological structure. See FORT ANNE. The country around Lake George, exhibits a most singular geological confusion, where an almost infinite variety of stones and earths are found, on a small space, as if promiscuously collected by some mighty effort. And the geology of all the northern part of Washington County is highly interesting; presenting an ample field for scientific research, and philosophical enquiry. The agriculture of the southern part, is very respectable and productive. In the northern part, which is comparatively new, the pine forests supply large quantities of lumber, in logs, square timber, boards, shingles, &c. The roads are numerous; and the northern turnpike, from Lansingburgh to Wells, in Vermont, leading through the populous and well cultivated towns in the eastern part of Washington County, deserves eminent notice, as one of the best roads of the same extent in the State of New-York. *Salem*, where the courts are held half the time, is a pleasant, compact, incorporated Village, of 70 houses and stores, a court-house and jail, an academy, and 2 churches. The situation is very pleasant, in an opulent farming country, on the northern turnpike, 46 miles NE. of Albany. *Sandy-Hill*, the other half-shire of this County, is finely seated on a high sandy plain, on the E. bank of the Hudson, in the town of Kingsbury, 52 miles N. of Albany. It is an incorporated Village, contains 70 houses, some public buildings, and has a brisk trade. See those Towns. Among the evidences of the bad policy of County half-shires, may be noticed the location of the *Clerk's Office*, and County records, of this County, in the *Village of Argyle*, and in neither of the half-shires. It is about 8 miles SE. of *Sandy-Hill*, 13 NW. of *Salem*, and 46 NNE. of Albany. Here are also the rebords of the old County of Charlotte. *Half-shires*, always remind me of arbitration business, half-way justice;—but Washington is so long, and narrow, that this evil seems necessarily imposed upon it, at least until this County shall be again subdivided. The mineralogy of this County, has been but little examined.—Slate, of a superior quality for the roofing of houses, is found, and limestone is very abundant. Marble, of a superior quality is found in Granville, beautifully variegated, and of a fine firm texture. Bog iron ore is found at Fort Edward, and wrought pretty extensively. Some samples of lead ore, in the form of galena, and several other metallic samples, of minor importance, are sent me by Correspondents. There are some mineral springs also; and the mountains about Lake George, afford samples of mica, and other magnesian stones.—Marle is found in Easton and Greenwich, and water-lime in one or more of those towns. The northern, or Champlain Canal, extends through part of this County, from Whitehall to Argyle. The summit level of Fort Anne, noticed under that town, presents a very striking fact, fine food for speculation. The Great Dam, at Fort Edward, is a stupendous work, and its water-power ought to produce mills, and factories, clustering on the shore of the Hudson, below it, the 'manufacturer planted by the side of the farmer,' the prosperity of each enjoyed by the other. Washington has an Agricultural Society, which receives \$80 a year from the treasury, and its agriculture and manufactures are in a rapid state of improvement. This County once had a Bank, and paid dearly for the *benefit*, as all country places will have to, sooner or later. It is becoming a very respectable County in manufactures, and might take

profitable lessons from *Fishkill*, and the *Matteawan Factory*. This very intelligent County ought to have a School of Agriculture, on the plan suggested under OTSEGO COUNTY, STEPHENTOWN, WESTFORD, &c.

Statistics.—Washington elects 4 Members of Assembly, and 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 18th district: Townships, 17; Post-Offices, 18; Population, 38831: ratio of increase per annum, 1 per cent: whites, 38427; free blacks, 254; slaves, 150; foreigners not naturalized, 233; persons employed in agriculture, 6174; in manufactures and trades, 1368; in commerce and trade, 177; school districts, 231; public monies received in 1821, \$5684.47; schools kept on an average, 7 months in 12; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 11599; number that received instruction that year, 12711: taxable property, \$4,473,160: area, 502400 acres: acres of improved land, 226138; No. of cattle, 43682; horses, 9076; sheep, 79741: yards of cloth made in families, 331258: grist mills, 41; saw mills, 130; fulling mills, 33; carding machines, 37; cotton and woollen factories, 10; iron works, 2; trip hammers, 7; distilleries, 13; asheries, 13. There are also 2 breweries. Would it not be wise, for the government to impose very heavy duties on foreign spirits, an excise on those of domestic manufacture, and grant a premium to the best ale, porter, cider, and domestic wines?

WASHINGTON HOLLOW P. O., see WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON V., see WATERVLIET.

WASHINGTONVILLE, see BLOOMING-GROVE.

WASSAIC CREEK, see AMENIA.

WATERFORD, a Post-Township at the SE. extremity of Saratoga County, 11 miles N. of Albany; bounded N. by Halfmoon, E. by the Hudson, or the County of Rensselaer, S. by Mohawk river or the County of Albany, W. by Halfmoon. It is a small township, hardly 3 miles square, embracing the Village of Waterford, the Cahoes Falls, the Locks on the Champlain Canal, letting down that navigation to the Mohawk, a Basin, and the N. part of the Dam and Pond, on the latter river. The soil is principally a light sandy loam, on the uplands, with clay and gravelly alluvion along the rivers, presenting little for local detail. There are 2 small streams, and the Canal is expected to afford water for hydraulic works, within the Village, an expectation that seems very likely to disappoint those who rely on it. The Champlain Canal, traverses this town, N. and S., and just W. of the Village has several Locks and a Basin. There is a Toll Bridge across the Hudson, between this town and Lansingburgh; and, at the 'Point,' a long Dock, or

Pier, designed for facilitating the trade by the Hudson. The Dam, erecting on the Hudson, in the upper part of Troy, is intended to throw back water to this place, so as to give it the advantage of a sloop navigation, and if it answer this purpose, Waterford will have gained it at an enormous expense to the public. See HUDSON R., LANSINGBURGH, and TROY. The *Cohoes*, or *Cahoos Falls*,* of the Mohawk, in the SW. part of this town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the Village, deserve notice as a work of nature, in this line, on a pretty large scale. The water falls 70 feet, and at high water forms an unbroken sheet, of very ample dimensions. About three quarters of a mile below these falls, there is a covered toll-bridge across the river, from which the falls may be seen to great advantage. There are 6 Canal Locks in this town, 3 in the Village, and 3 about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N., the 3 lower ones having each 11 feet lift, and the upper 9. The incorporated Post-Village of *Waterford*, in this town, is situated at the 'Point' of junction of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, 10 miles N. of Alba-

* Or Cohoes, as sometimes written. This name is of Indigenal origin, and like the most such, has an appropriate allusion.—Cah-hoos, or Ca-hoos, a Canoe falling, as explained by the late Indian Sachem, *Brandt*.

ny, 20 SSE. of *Ballston Spa*, 26 from *Saratoga Springs*, on the road from *Albany* to those places. It stands on alluvial flats, on the margin of those rivers, the soil a gravelly loam, is handsomely laid out, and has about 900 inhabitants, with 2 churches, a brick school-house, Female Academy, and a Mechanic Hall. The houses may be estimated at about 200. It is a place of very considerable business, and great expectations are founded upon the benefit it is to derive from the *Champlain Canal*, and the improvement of the navigation of the *Hudson*. A short ride from this place, carries the Tourist to the *Cahoos Falls*, the lower aqueduct of the *Erie Canal* across the *Mohawk*, to the junction of the *Erie* and *Champlain Canals*, the *Locks* at that place and in the *Village*, besides showing him the *Cahoos bridge*, and the bridge over the *Hudson*, the *Dam*, and *Sloop Lock*, and the *Village of Lansingburgh*. In a single day he may view all those places, with *Troy* and *Albany*; and so he may, on a day's ride, from either of those places. The *Cahoos Falls* supply the best of fresh fish, and *Dema-rest*, at *Waterford*, presents them in the very best style to his guests. The *Female Academy* is incorporated, and though *Mrs. Willard* has removed hers to *Troy*, the *Waterford* people are endeavoring to supply the loss.—The *Point*, on which the *Village* stands, was formerly called *Halfmoon Point*, when *Lansingburgh* was the *New City*. Population, 1184: persons employed in agriculture, 40; in commerce, 16; in manufactures, 93; 4 foreigners not naturalized; 62 free blacks, 14 slaves: taxable property, \$302971: 2 schools, 12 months in 12; public moneys received in 1821, \$204.86; 310 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 168 taught that year: 260 electors, 2719 acres improved land, 363 cattle, 178 horses, 726 sheep: 2458 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine.

C.A.L.

WATERFORD, PA., formerly *Le Boeuf*, on *Le Boeuf Lake* and creek,

is at the head of navigation of the waters of *French creek*, of the *Alleghany river*, 15 miles SSE. of *Erie*, town and harbor, and on this portage, all in *Pennsylvania*, as are both these towns, there is a good turnpike. It leads over a deep, wet, and heavy soil, and an elevated ridge of arable land, which I should suppose to be 600 or more feet above the *Lake*. See **LAKE ERIE**, **FRENCH CREEK**, and **ALEEGHANY RIVER**: and, in describing *New-York*, 'in all its connexions and bearings with other States,' the occasion will, I hope, justify this short trip into the *Pennsylvania Triangle*.

WATERLOO V. and **P. O.**, of *Seneca County*, see **JUNIU.S.**

WATERLOO VILLAGE, of *Upper Canada*, is on the *W.* bank of *Niagara river*, opposite *Black Rock Village*, between which places is the ferry across *Niagara river*. In the rear of *Waterloo*, about 1 mile from the ferry, is *Fort Erie*, of *Canada*, the scene of so much hard fighting, and the various strife of war, during the late contest about rights on the *Ocean*.

WATERTOWN, a *Post-Township*, the capital of *Jefferson County*, on the *S.* side of *Black river*, 8 miles from its mouth; bounded *N.* by *Black river*, or the towns of *Brownville* and *Pamelia*, *E.* by *Rutland*, *S.* by *Rodman*, *W.* by *Hounsfield*. The area of this township is 22000 acres, a little short of 6 miles square. The surface is moderately uneven, a waving *champaign*, and the soil a dark brown loam, intermixed with rounded pebbles, evidently water worn, underlaid by *limestone*. The timber was an enormous growth of *maple*, *beech*, *hickory*, *oak*, *ash*, *linden*, *elm*, &c. First settled in 1798, by some industrious farmers from the eastern States. In 1805, the site for the court house and jail, of *Jefferson County*, was fixed in this town, and in 1808 they were erected, of wood: burnt down in 1821, and rebuilt, of stone, the same year. The *State road*, from *Utica* to *Cape Vincent*, opened at a pretty early period, lies through this town, and it pretty

soon became a central place for the business of the settlements on the S. side of the river. The falls and rapids of Black river, opposite this town, make an abundant supply of mill seats, which have been turned to good account. The river is here about 60 yards in width: a rapid to Brownville. The inhabitants are a very sober, industrious people, and have made their improvements by slow advances,—from the profits of regular industry, rather than by the aid of great capitals, acquired somewhere else, a remark that applies to all the towns on the S. side of the river. It is now a very prosperous and opulent township, having good roads, and all the conveniences of social life. Population, 2766: of which number 604 are employed in agriculture, and 314 in manufactures: 56 foreigners not naturalized; 9 free blacks, *no slaves*: taxable property, \$270428: 614 electors; 1301½ acres improved land, being 21 acres to each male inhabitant over 21 years of age; 3554 head of neat cattle, 758 horses, 5880 sheep: 27901 yards of cloth made in the household way, in 1821: 4 saw mills, 10 grist mills, 3 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 2 cotton and woollen factories, 2 paper mills, 1 furnace, 1 iron works, 3 trip hammers, 4 distilleries, and 3 asheries. *Watertown Village*, stands on the S. bank of the Black river, where are Falls of 20 to 24 feet, 4 miles above Brownville, and the same distance from navigable waters of that river and the bay, communicating with L. Ontario. It is an incorporated Post-Village, or rather is a Post-Borough, the capital of the County of Jefferson, and contains 110 dwellings, a stone Court-House, and Jail, 2 stone churches, and a great number of mills, stores and mechanics' shops: among these are 1 printing-office, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 2 paper mills, 1 wool and 1 cotton factory, 2 sets of carding machines, 2 clothiers' shops and fulling mills, 1 weaving shop, with 16 looms, 1 furnace, 1 trip hammer, 5 blacksmiths' shops, 2 saddlers' shops,

4 shoe-makers, 1 tannery, 1 hatter, 1 distillery, and 6 shops or stores of goods. The exports of this Borough,* in 1821, were, pot and pearl ashes, 1622 barrels, worth \$39000; pork and beef, \$10200; flour and meal, \$2600; beef cattle and horses, \$7500; cloth from the factory, sold in New-York, \$12500; whiskey, \$1000; total, \$72800. The Cotton Factory in this Village, during the past year, made and sold 156000 yards of cloth, and 5200 pounds of yarn. About 60000 yards of the cloth were exported to New-York and sold for cash, \$12500; 96000 yards have been sold here, principally bartered for produce, for \$21000, the amount of the '*domestic sales*' account;—whole amount of sales, \$33500. The river opposite the Borough, [or Village, if the term must be applied alike to every collection of houses, great or small, incorporated or not,] is about 60 yards in width, with a channel of 40 to 45 feet in depth, made by the action of the water, in a blue schistose limestone.—This Borough is 81 miles NNW. of Utica, 12 E. of Sacket's Harbor, and 174 NW. of Albany. The original proprietor of this township, was Nicholas Low, an opulent merchant, of New-York, who also owned Adams, in this County, and Lowville in the County of Lewis. And it is worthy of remark, that the purchasers of these lands, all actual settlers, have made payments for them to the amount of \$250,000, pretty good evidence of the productiveness of the lands, and a fact highly creditable to the inhabitants, very few of whom were able to pay any thing at the time of making their contracts.

W.S., P.H., H.M., J.S.

WATERVILLE, see SANGERFIELD.

WATERVILLE P. O. and V., see HARPERSFIELD, and STAMFOTD.

WATERVLIET, a very large Post-Township in the NE. corner of Albany County, 6 miles N. of Albany,

*It is an *Incorporated Village*, and we want some term to designate the fact, in the shortest manner.

[that is, to its centre,] bounded N. by Schenectady and Saratoga Counties, or by the N. line of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, and the Mohawk river, E. by Waterford, Lansingburgh, Troy, and a part of Greenbush, or by the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, southerly by the city of Albany, and includes also the islands in the Hudson. It extends 10 miles along the Mohawk and lower sprout of that river, and 6 and a half along the Hudson, and has an area of about 53 square miles, exclusive of several islands in the Hudson. Much of the land is poor and barrea, and the population is very unequally distributed. Along the Hudson are some fine flats, and in many places the river hills are of a moderate steepness, and present good farming lands. The interior has much of sandy ridges, and some marshes and wet land, wooded with pine, and a variety of dwarf shrubbery of little value. The road to Troy, and the N. country, lies along the valley of the Hudson, on which there are two small Villages, in this town; *Washington*, 5 miles N. of Albany, and *Gibbonsville*, opposite Troy, 6 miles. About 3 miles N. of Gibbonsville, there is a bridge across the Mohawk, a short distance below the Cahoos Falls. The roads are numerous in the interior, but they are rather paths than highways. A turnpike has lately been opened, from Gibbonsville to Schenectady; which extends W. through this town, and promises to be of considerable importance. The Cahoos, being the principal falls of the Mohawk, are between Watervliet and Waterford, of Saratoga County. The whole waters of the Mohawk descend in one sheet, at high water, about 70 feet; and present a view as grand and majestic as it is wild and picturesque, when connected with the surrounding scenery. The islands, formed by the spreading branches below the falls, are also attached to this town. The Mohawk enters the Hudson in 4 branches or *sprouts*, as they are commonly called, the upper at Waterford, and the lower

one opposite Troy, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, in a right line, below. *Haver Island*, is about a half mile broad, and a little more than that in length E. and W., lying between the 1st and 2d branches, immediately below Waterford. *Van Schaick's Island*, next below, is between the 2d and 3d branches, opposite Lansingburgh, and extends $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, being a half mile broad. This is also called *Cahoos Island*. The American army was stationed on this Island, immediately before it advanced under General Gates, in 1777, to meet Burgoyne.— And Haver Island had a number of breast-works, thrown up at that time, which are still to be seen. It was intended to attempt a stand here, as a last resort, against the British army, in the event of its getting by Gates, and the northern army of Republicans, at Saratoga and Stillwater. These 2 islands are owned by a branch of the ancient family of Van Schaick. *Green Island*, or *Tibbits's Island*, lies between the 3d and 4th branches, opposite Troy, and is near two miles long, and a half mile wide. In the vicinity of the Cahoos, is a Dutch church and farming neighborhood, commonly called the *Boght*, from a little cove, or bay, Boght in Dutch. Watervliet, is *flood land*, made or flowed by the water. The lands are principally held by lease from the proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaer. Considerable efforts have been made to discover coal, where supposed indications of that mineral are found, on the flats, back of the Village of Washington. But unfortunately these efforts are not yet attended with better success than those at GREENBUSH, which see. The settlement of the people called *Shakers*, is in the NW. part of this town, 8 miles NW. of Albany, 6 W. of Troy, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ SE. of Schenectady. Their little community is gradually increasing in numbers and wealth, and they are, in truth, a very interesting and singular people. Moralists, philosophers and philanthropists, might here study human nature, and observe the

influence of social and religious institutions, to great advantage. Statesmen might learn something, and even religious fanatics, by a visit to this brotherhood and sisterhood of 'Believers,' who have all things in common. They have just published a sort of expose of their faith and doctrines, 12mo, 320 pages, to which the curious in such matters may turn for information. Their numbers at this place, are about 200: and at NEW-LEBANON, which see, 5 to 600, their only establishments in this State.—The publication above alluded to, makes their whole number about 4000, in the States of New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Maine, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, collected in 16 societies. They are ingenious mechanics and artisans, good farmers and gardeners, very industrious, sober, moral, honest, peaceable members of society, and for aught I can discover, pious and sincere Christians. In alms giving, they are distinguished for liberality.

Such, with some trifling alterations, and the addition of this rather long article about the 'United Society of Believers,' or the Shakers, before inaccurate, was my description of Watervliet, in 1813, in the 1st edition of this Work. Since that time, there have been great changes in this town, now to be noticed. The little town of *Colonie*, described in the 1st edition, has been abolished by act of the Legislature, of Feb. 25, 1815, the S. and principal part annexed to Albany, forming the 5th ward of that city, and the remainder to Watervliet. The *ERIE CANAL*, for which see that article, enters this town from Saratoga County, on crossing the Mohawk at the lower aqueduct, winds along the margin of that river, by the Cahoon Falls, thence turns southerly, and receives the Champlain Canal at *Juncta*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles above Gibbonsville, whence their commingled waters flow in one Canal, across this town, to Albany. Its course is along the river flats, through Gibbonsville, Washington, and by the

mansion of Gen. Van Rensselaer, 13 miles in this town, having 19 locks, and 165 feet descent; the Side Cut, opposite Troy, has 2 locks, and 22 feet descent; and the Champlain Canal is also in this town, from its crossing the Mohawk to its junction, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, making in all a greater aggregate of works than in any other town in the State. The *Aqueduct* over the Mohawk is 1188 feet in length, resting on 26 piers. There are several Basins, as at *Juncta*, and 2 at Gibbonsville. The *Village of Gibbonsville*, is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson, opposite Troy, 6 miles N. of Albany, and has the Watervliet Post-Office. It is incorporated as a Village, has 52 houses, shops and stores, *Hanks's* Bell and cannon Foundry, and manufactory of town clocks and surveyor's instruments, a manufactory of paper moulds, the United States' Arsenal and Depot, at Watervliet, and 2 basins on the Canal. It is a busy little place, and having the Canal, good docking ground on the Hudson, the Side Cut and Locks to Troy, with important advantages for a large basin on the margin of the river, bids fair to grow pretty rapidly. It has a Dutch Reformed church, and a school house, and a turnpike to Schenectady, little used, a heavy road across the sand plains. Gibbonsville is connected with Troy by 2 horse ferry boats, on Langdon's improved construction, which ought to be every where known to the public. See *Troy. Washington Village*, a half mile below Gibbonsville, has about 40 houses, the Albany road and Canal.

The *U. States' Arsenal*, at *Watervliet*, is in this town, on the Hudson, the Canal, and the road to Troy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Albany, in the S. part of Gibbonsville, a half mile below opposite Troy. It is designed to be the principal *Depot* for military stores, arms and equipments, in the northern States, and is now one of the largest in the United States. The buildings present a long front on the river, and consist of a brick *Arsenal*, 35 by 120 feet,

3½ stories in height; 2 brick houses for *Officers' Quarters*; 1 brick building 25 by 98 feet, 3 stories, for *Quarters* for mechanics and soldiers; 2 brick buildings, each 22 by 136 feet, for mechanics' *Shops*; 2 do. each 1½ story, 45 by 183 feet, for military carriages and equipments; a brick *Magazine* for powder and ammunition, 60 by 19 feet, surrounded by a brick wall 14 feet high, 264 feet perimeter; a stone *Magazine*, 87 by 21 feet, surrounded by a wall 330 feet perimeter, 14 feet high; a wooden building, 40 by 22 feet, 2 stories, for a *Laboratory*; and a stable and forage house. It has, also, a Dock in front, on the Hudson, and sundry small offices and out-houses, the whole in a handsome style of architecture, neatly painted, and in very fine order. The Depot has some handsome gravel walks, shaded by rows of the American elm tree, and extensive gardens. The shops are all well supplied with every necessary article in their line, and the stores of every kind appear to be in the very best state of preservation and order. The public property is probably little short of a million of dollars in value. This Depot enjoys such commanding advantages of geographical position, that it will probably be one of the principal ones in this line, and be extended to a scale of magnitude proportioned to the national resources, and the supposed wants of warlike preparation. The Erie Canal, runs through the Depot, between the front and rear buildings, over which is a bridge. This establishment was located in 1813, and commenced in 1814, under the direction of Col. Bomford, of the ordnance department; but it has been, for some years, under the direction of Maj. Dalliba, an officer of the same department, who has matured its details into an excellent system of economy and police. The U. S. Arsenal at Rome, is considered a branch of the ordnance department, subordinate to this. See Rome.—There is a small stream in the SE. corner of this town, *Mill Creek*, which

puts into the Hudson just above the present N. bounds of Albany, on which are *Caldwell's Factory*, and the Patroon's mills; and there are a few other very small mill streams.—There are some very excellent farms, on the flats, to which belong some very rich islands in the Hudson, below Gibbonsville, as *Schuyler's* and *Hill-house's*; and this road has its *Half-way House*, a noted Inn, 4 miles from Albany, and 2 from Troy, where every body stops, in passing, if but to stop. The Mansion of Major-General Stephen Van Rensselaer, proprietor of Rensselaerwyck, is in the SE. part of this town, on the Albany and Troy road and the Erie Canal, 1 mile from the Capitol. It stands on the alluvial flats of the Hudson, here very broad, near the foot of the river-hill, on the N. side of Mill creek, at the head of the broad avenue from the city, called North Market or Colonie-street, a quarter of a mile N. of the place where the Erie Canal unites with the Hudson. The situation is rather low, to be elegant, or commanding, the land having but a very gentle slope toward the river, but the mansion is showy enough for the taste of its proprietor, a good substantial brick edifice, 2 stories and a basement, amply shaded by trees and shrubbery in its capacious courtyard, bordered on the E. by a very extensive and excellent garden, replete with every convenience and every luxury. Attached to it, on the S., is a good old fashioned brick *Office*, where his thousands of tenants transact their business, pay their annual rents and fealties, and meet with as much favor and kindness as the weak ever experience from the strong, the poor from the rich, the tenant from the landlord. He is a man of most ample resources,—rich enough,—of singular beneficence and kindness, humane and charitable to the poor, liberal in liberal schemes for the public good, a Patron indeed, whom, in compliment to his merits, and according to the Dutch idiom, every body calls 'The Patroon.' In this passing note it may not be amiss

to say, that the successful progress of the Canal policy of this State,—the grand system of internal, artificial navigation, so triumphantly honorable to the councils and the people of New-York, is, in no small degree, ascribable to the foresight, the personal influence and application, of Stephen Van Rensselaer, who, from the first, has been one of the Canal Commissioners. See STEPHENTOWN.

The *Dam*, across the Hudson, from the upper end of Troy, a part of the works and the plan connected with the Champlain Canal, has its W. end resting on Green Island, which is, of course, in this town, as is the S. end of the *Dam*, across the Mohawk from Waterford, through the pond raised by which, the Champlain canal crosses that stream. When the whole of these works shall be completed, and the navigation of both Canals shall be in full activity, more of their importance may be conceived, and a more enlarged idea of their stupendous magnitude and grandeur of conception and design, may be gained in this town and its immediate vicinity, than any where else on the whole line. Strangers, visiting our Canals, wishing to see the most in the smallest space of time and distance, may well direct their attention to Watervliet. I have, perhaps rather whimsically, named the new town, which the proprietors mean to have, at the place where the Erie Canal receives the Champlain Canal, *Juncta*: but if they make a town, or Village there, I may at least make a name for it, until they give it one. It is a pretty spot; and if they give it water-power, and hydraulic works, there will soon collect about it, people enough to make a handsome little Village. *Covell Rock*, on the W. shore of the Hudson, at Gibbonsville, once an island, is a mass of siliceous slate stone, such as the bluff, at Hudson.

Population, 2806: 453 farmers, 22 traders, &c., 188 mechanics; 29 foreigners; 49 free blacks, 96 slaves: taxable property, \$711900: 11 schools,

8 months in 12; \$397.04; 751; 496! 666 electors, 17530 acres improved land, 2649 cattle, 813 horses, 3846 sheep: 15272 yards cloth: 7 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, and 1 cotton factory, the latter on the Mohawk, near the Cahoos bridge; to which may be added, 1 tobacco factory, formerly owned by *James Caldwell*, of Albany, 2 plaster mills, and a paper mill. The cotton factory is in a stone building, near the Cahoos bridge and the ruins of the screw factory, noticed in the first edition of this Work. It is owned principally in Lansingburgh, and stands on the E. bank of the lower sprout of the Mohawk, between that and the Champlain Canal, *Prescott's Factory*. A.W.,C.W.,B.W.,D.,O.,V.S.,W.

WATKINS and FLINTS' PURCHASE, see CATHARINESTOWN.

WATSON, a very large Township of Lewis County, erected March 30, 1821, subsequent to the Census of inhabitants, but prior to that of electors, &c., by this State. It was erected from Leyden, and the law enacts that, 'from and after the 1st of April, 1821, all that part of the town of Leyden, lying E. of the Black river, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate town by the name of Watson.' In order to discover the extent and boundaries of this new town, I have examined my former descriptions of the several towns in Lewis County, with the original communications, from which they were written, one or more from some officer and resident Correspondent in every town;—and all the laws, accessible to me here, some 20 or 30 volumes, and yet I can find nothing so satisfactory as I could wish. So far as I can discover, Leyden formerly included all that part of Lewis County lying E. of Black river, and such I must consider the extent and boundaries of Watson. Persons residing there, to whom I wrote for information, have not replied, probably thinking the inquiries of very little importance, and so they really were,—and yet I like to be minutely accurate.

Watson is bounded northerly by Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, E. by Herkimer County, S. by Oneida County, and W. by Black river, or the towns of Leyden, Turin, Martinsburgh, Lowville, and Denmark, of the County of Lewis, comprising about half of that County. Its extent N. and S., is 45 miles, and with a medial width of about 16. Several branches of Indian river spread over the N. part, Beaver creek runs westward across the centre to Black river, and Independence, and other creeks, farther S., with Moose river at the S. end, just at the High Falls of Black river, between this town and Turin. These streams are of good size for mills, abundantly supplied with falls and rapids, natural sites for mills, and the land is much of it too good to lie waste in forest. Opposite Lowville, it is called the French Grant, and I was told, some years since, that the proprietors refused to sell any part of it. See LOWVILLE. There are fine tracts of alluvion, along the E. shore of Black river, between Lowville and Wilna or Champion, where I found a few French families, living like hermits, some 10 or 12 years since, while exploring that country and gleaning information for the first edition of this Work. The timber on the uplands is maple, beech, basswood, elm, butternut, ash, some oak and walnut, hemlock and pine, spruce and fir. Electors, 58; 481 acres improved land; 125 cattle, 18 horses, 107 sheep; 789 yards of cloth made in 1821; 1 grist mill and 3 saw mills: taxable property, \$319,463, all real estate, land: 69 children between 5 and 15 years of age. By the ratio of inhabitants and electors in Leyden, and of electors in Watson, the population of Watson, in 1821, would be 334. The High Falls are 63 feet in height. A grant for a road was passed by law in 1814, from Turin, across the wild wastes, now the northern part of this town, to 'Emilyville,' at the S. end of Pierrepont, and an amendatory act in April 1816. The latter provides, that all

moneys coming into the State treasury, for 3 years, arising from taxes on unsettled lands lying in Leyden, [now Watson,] E. of Black river, shall be appropriated to the making of such road. The *Brantingham Tract*, of land, is in the S. part of this town. N.T?

WATSON'S IRON WORKS, see PERU.

WAWARSING, a large Post-Township in the SW. angle of Ulster County, 25 miles SW. of Kingston: bounded northerly by Rochester, easterly by Shawangunk, southerly by Sullivan County, and W. by Sullivan County. This Town was erected in 1806, from the SW. part of Rochester, and lies on the W. of the Shawangunk mountain, the line toward Shawangunk township being at the E. part of that mountain. Rondout kill, a fine branch of the Wallkill, runs NEasterly along the W. foot of the mountain, and receives several branches. Goodbeer kill, one of the largest, is so called from the dark brown color of its water, and there are several others. Plumbago, of a good quality, is found here, and there are many indications of iron ore.— There are several small settlements, as at Wawarsing, Napenagh, and Lurenkill, but much of the land is comparatively wild. There is one ancient Dutch Reformed Church of stone, and there are 8 or 10 school-houses. The Honk falls, of Rondout kill, have a descent of 30 feet, almost perpendicular, and there are abundance of mill-seats. There is a lead mine, which has been worked to a great depth, but is at present abandoned. Population, 1811: taxable property, \$118,393; electors, 337; acres of improved land, 5679; 1319 cattle, 296 horses, 1799 sheep; 8213 yards of cloth made in families; 6 grist mills, 19 saw mills, 1 felling mill, 2 carding machines, and 1 cotton and woollen factory. c.T.

WAYNE, a Post-Township of Steuben County, 14 miles NE. of Bath, bounded N. by Barrington, E. by Tyrone, S. by Jersey, W. by Crooked Lake and Urbana. This town was erected, with its present limits, April 16, 1822, on a division of the former

town of this name into 3 towns, Barrington from the N. part, Tyrone from the SE., and Wayne from the SW. part. Its length, N. and S., is 6 miles, and it will average about 3 in width, comprising the E. half of township No. 5, range 2, and a small part of No. 5, range 1. The soil is pretty good, the surface level, or but moderately uneven, except along the border of the Crooked Lake; timber, chiefly oak, hickory, and chesnut, with some pine. A resident Correspondent, says, the inhabitants are good citizens, that there are societies of Baptists, and Presbyterians, who have jointly erected a house of worship, which is occupied alternately by each order. There are 16 district school-houses, and too many distilleries.—The turnpike, mentioned as granted by law, in my former description of Wayne, 'from Bath to Geneva, is not made, and probably never will be.'—The town of Jersey was erected from the S. part of the old town of Wayne, as described in the 1st edition of this Work, in February, 1813, its territory now constituting 4 towns. Bluff Point, the peninsula putting into the Crooked Lake from the N., is now attached to the town of Jerusalem, Ontario County. *Wayne Post-Office*, formerly *Roscommon P. O.*, is near the centre of this town, 14 miles NE. of Bath, 36 southerly of Geneva.—The numbers below are inclusive of Wayne, Tyrone, and Barrington, about one third of which are supposed now to belong to each town. For *Little and Mud Lakes*, see TYRONE. Population, in 1820, 3607: 405 farmers, 1 trader, 123 mechanics; 6 foreigners; 19 free blacks: taxable property, \$153557: 20 schools, 7 months in 12; \$283.47; 1154; 980: 19709 acres improved land, 4044 cattle, 595 horses, 7476 sheep: 30704 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 5 distilleries, 4 asheries. J.A., E.B., B.W., D.C.

WAYNE COUNTY, see the APPENDIX.

WEEBOTUCK CREEK, a branch of the Housatonic river of Connecticut,

arises in the Oblong, a part of Northeast town, of Dutchess County, and runs S. through Amenia, and across the NE. corner of Dover, into Connecticut, where it enters the Housatonic, just at the line of the State. It receives several branches, and its whole course may be about 33 miles.

WEEDSPORT P. O. and V., and WEED'S BASIN, see BRUTUS.

WEIHKAKEN, N. J., or WEEHAWK, as commonly spoken, a tract of country of the State of New-Jersey, on the W. side of the Hudson, opposite the 9th Ward of the City of New-York. It lies along the Palisado Rock, and is remarkable for a small monument, erected on the spot where the late Alexander Hamilton perished.

WEISER'S DORF, see GERMANTOWN.

WELLS, a Township of Hamilton County, 30 to 70 miles NNE. of *Johnstown*, bounded N. by Franklin County, E. by Essex and Warren Counties, S. by Hope, W. by Lake Pleasant. It is about 8 miles wide, E. and W., and 45 miles in length, a wild waste of mountain and swamp lands, abounding with small lakes, from which issue sources alike of some of the head branches of the Saranac, of Lake Champlain, of the Sacandaga, and the Hudson. The Sacandaga becomes a considerable stream in the S. part, through which it runs southerly into Hope. The population is very inconsiderable, and there is nothing to demand detail. See HAMILTON COUNTY. Population, 331: 58 farmers, 5 mechanics: taxable property, \$86807: 3 schools, 5 months in 12; \$58.42; 100; 89: 57 electors: 1259 acres of improved land; 276 cattle, 61 horses, 447 sheep: 2285 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 ashery. *Pezeeko Lake*, bears the name of a singular and venerable old Indian, who lived alone, for a long time, on its shores, a sort of hermit, from the ranks of savage life, for some cause unknown to the few white people who knew him. In 1818, since the publication of the 1st edition of this Work, the town of Hope was

erected from the S. end of Wells, taking off the principal part of its very scanty population. The settlements are confined to the valley of the Sacandaga river. P. R., L. C., W. W., J. W.

WENSCOAT, see E. HAMPTON.

W. AQUEBOGUE, see RIVERHEAD.

W. BAY, see CROWN-POINT.

W. BLOOMFIELD P. O., see BLOOMFIELD, and the P. O. TABLE.

W. BRUNSWICK, see the APPENDIX.

WESTBURY, see N. HEMPSTEAD.

W. CAMP, see SAUGERTIES, and CATSKILL.

WEST CANADA CREEK, the largest northern branch of the Mohawk, which enters that river at the German Flats, 6 miles above the Little Falls, and about three quarters of a mile below the Village of Herkimer. It is a rapid stream, and its sources, among the high lands and extensive evergreen swamps of the northern continuation of the Kaatsbergs, are interlocked with those of the Black river, which runs northward into Lake Ontario.—From its source it runs westward for about 25 miles, within the Counties of Hamilton and Herkimer, till it reach the County of Oneida, and forms its eastern boundary, curving S., then SE., and leaves that boundary after about 12 miles, and runs across Herkimer County, to the Mohawk. Its whole course is about 60 miles. Rising in the wild tracts of evergreen swamps, that abound in this quarter, its course is little known, till it arrive near the confines of Oneida County; here it meets a range of hills, through which it has worn a devious course, passes several falls, and emerges into a better country, timbered with deciduous forest trees. The road from the Little Falls to Lewis County, passes this stream at a beautiful *Fall*, of great height, immediately below which is a bridge of 90 feet span. This *Fall* is a mass of *cascaides*, of unequal height, and all combined forms one of the most picturesque views I ever beheld. About 2 miles below is another *Fall*, of about 100 feet, within a few rods.—This is said to surpass the upper one,

in height, and in sublimity. See TRENTON. From this *Fall* to the Mohawk, are many rapids and falls, its whole course being through the hilly country, described as a continuation of the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill hills. A large wooden bridge has been erected across this creek, near its mouth, and a *Dam*, for mills, on a plan that merits the notice of mill owners and builders. It is near the Village of Herkimer. See TRENTON, for the *Falls of West Canada Creek*.

W. CAYUGA V., or BRIDGEFORD, see JUNIUS.

WESTCHESTER, a Post-Township at the SW. extremity of Westchester County, on East river, 12 miles from New-York, and 140 S. of Albany; bounded N. by Yonkers and E. Chester, E. by E. Chester Bay, or Long-Island Sound, S. by the same, narrowing to East river, W. by Harlem river, or the County of New-York. Its form is defined by water on 3 sides, and of course irregular, but its medial extent N. and S. may be 4 miles, and E. and W. about 5; with an area of about 26 square miles,—a large township for Westchester County. It is a valuable tract of land, stony in general, with a large proportion of clayey loam, a soil that, with good husbandry, is rendered very productive.—*Throg's Neck*, at the SE. extremity, is connected with the main by a long causeway, through a marshy tract of considerable extent. There are 2 good mill-streams, Bronx, and Westchester creeks. West-Farms Post-Office, is in the *Village of West Farms*, pleasantly situated at the head of navigation, on Bronx creek, 3 miles from its mouth in the Sound. This Village is 12 miles from New-York, on the main eastern post-road, and consists of about 50 houses, besides a school-house and several manufactories. Among these a snuff mill, paper mill, a grist, merchant, and barley mill, a pottery of Delft ware, an extensive set of paint works, and an oil mill, are noticed by my Correspondents; and all these works are said

to employ about 200 persons. The Village contains between 3 and 400 inhabitants. *Westchester Village*, is situated at the head of navigation, on Westchester creek, where is a bridge, and contains about 25 dwellings, an Episcopal church, and a Quaker meeting-house, besides a school-house, a grist mill, and near 200 inhabitants. A bed of marble has lately been opened; and an extensive common, which had been of little use, is recently appropriated to the support of common schools. There are several manufactories in this town—a snuff mill, paper mill, linseed oil mill, a press for making castor-oil from the bean, and a paint manufactory.—There are 3 houses of worship; one for Quakers, one for Episcopalians, and one for Dutch Lutherans. In 1788, the whole State of New-York was divided into Counties and Towns, when a part of the present town of Westchester was erected into a town, called *Morrissania*, which division continued to 1791, when the latter was incorporated with Westchester. Kingsbridge, across Haerlem river, near the N. end of New-York Island, is just on the line, at the NW. corner of this town. The earliest settlers, were some Welch, then English, and German families. *Morrisiana*, or *Morrissania*, as more commonly written, the seat of the late Gouverneur Morris, is in the SW. corner of this town, 8 miles from New-York, on the margin of the East river, fronting the river and Queens County, of Nassau Island, not far from Hurl-Gate, Horll-Gatt, or Hell-Gate. His lofty stone mansion, overlooked this spot of so many names, and while enjoying the extensive view, with him, from the top of his house, and seeing a number of vessels pass through it, he traced for me its etymology.—‘*Horll Gatt*, the original Dutch or German name of that spot, signifies Whirlpool, which it is, and a most tremendous one. The English name is erroneous, and originated in the sound of these foreign words,—somewhat

like Hell Gate;—and such is the obstinacy of error, that I am sorry to say it can never be changed.’ But why not? Horll Gatt is as easily spoken as Hell Gate, or Hurl Gate, the latter now in common use. The extensive establishment of the Messrs. Lorillards, of New-York, in this town, consisting of a *plantation of roses*, for scenting their snuff;—mills, and other works connected with their tobacco and snuff manufactory, merits particular notice. It stands on Bronx creek, about 1 mile above W. Farms, 13 from the city. Before the Revolution, Westchester was governed by a Mayor, a form of government for which some of its inhabitants have been suspected of still cherishing a fond partiality.—Regal governments, confirming distinctions of inheritance by birth, besides the toys and play-things they produce, for the gratification of the nobility, and other privileged children of the larger growth, are naturally admired by men conscious of superior endowments, those who fancy that they are ‘*born sovereigns*,’ in a land of plain Republican equality! Give such men birth in a monarchy, but without the distinctions and honors of birth, and they become Whigs, Republicans, leaders of opposition to the crown: in a Monarchy, Republicans, in a Republic, Monarchists. The Crown may be made to tremble before such men; but in a Commonwealth they are only splendid beacons,—bug-bears, for political gossips and old children to talk about:—and as to their being dangerous to the Ship of State, or its Crew, compared with the sly Demagogue, your vox Populi vox Dei men, they are only comparable as a buoy to a shark, a Pharos to a sunken rock. It is in contemplation to carry Bronx creek into the City of New-York, by an aqueduct, and surveys have been made by which the plan appears feasible. See BRONX CREEK. Population, 2162: 298 persons employed in agriculture, 59 in manufactures, and 9 in commerce; 77 foreigners not naturalized; 187 free blacks, 26 slaves:

taxable property, \$752085; 4 school districts; schools kept 12 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$207.66; 540 children between 5 and 15; 273 attended school: electors, 331; 8697 acres of improved land; 1715 cattle, 387 horses, 1447 sheep: 1861 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woolen factory, 2 iron works, and 3 trip hammers. S.M., G.M., J.B.G., J.W., S.D.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, is of ancient date. It was represented in the first Legislative Assembly of this State, then Colony, which met at New-York in 1691: And it has constituted one County to this time, having been organized as such by the General Acts of 1788, and 1801. It is situated on the E. side of the Hudson, immediately N. of New-York County; bounded N. by Putnam County, E. by the State of Connecticut, Southerly by Long-Island Sound and East river, W. by Haerlem river and the Hudson, or by New-York County, the State of New-Jersey, and the County of Rockland, in this State. The area may be. 480 square miles, or 307200 acres: Situated between 40° 47' and 41° 22' N. lat.; 03' E. and 32' E. longitude from New-York.

| Towns. | P.O. 卩. | Pop. | Imp. land | Villages, Post Offices, &c. |
|---------------|---------|------|-----------|--|
| BEDFORD | P.T. | 2432 | 22380 | <i>Bedford V.</i> , 130 miles from Albany, 44 from New-York. |
| Cortlandt | P.T. 1 | 3421 | 6897 | Peekskill V., P. O. & Landing, 113 m. f. A.; Verplanck's |
| East-Chester | P.T. 1 | 1021 | 4612 | Bronx P. O.; E. Chester V. [Point; Tellar's Point. |
| Greensburgh | P.T. | 2064 | 16981 | Tarry-Town V. & Landing, on the Hudson, 123 m. f. A. |
| Harrison | | 994 | 8692 | 30 miles NE. of New-York, 3 E. of White-Plains. |
| Mamaroneck | P.T. | 878 | 3571 | Mamaroneck V; Sutton's Point; 24 m. NE. of N.York. |
| MountPleasant | P.T. | 3684 | 22022 | Singsing V. & Landing, on the Hudson, 116 m. f. Albany. |
| New-Castle | | 1368 | 13870 | 6 miles E. of Singing, 35 miles from New-York. |
| New-Rochelle | P.T. | 1135 | 3834 | New-Rochelle V., on E. river, 22 miles from New-York. |
| North-Castle | P.T. | 1480 | 14055 | 33 miles from N. Y., 134 f. A.; Head of Byram Creek. |
| North-Salem | P.T. | 1165 | 16553 | NE. corner of County; 53 miles f. N. Y., 124 f. Albany. |
| Pelham | | 283 | 2947 | On East river; Pell's Point; Hart and High Islands. |
| Poundridge | | 1357 | 6665 | 5 miles from Bedford, 15 E. of Singing. |
| Rye | P.T. 1 | 1342 | 5892 | On E. river, 23 miles from N. Y.; Sawpit P.O.; Byram. |
| Scarsdale | | 329 | 4087 | 24 miles from New-York, 3 S. of White-Plains. |
| Somers | P.T. | 1841 | 20587 | Somers V.; Croton Falls; 50 m. f. N. Y., 120 f. Albany. |
| South-Salem | P.T. 1 | 1429 | 14261 | Cross Rivers P. O., 22 m. f. White-Plains. [Neck. |
| Westchester | P.O. 1 | 2162 | 8697 | W. Farnas P.O., 12 miles f. N. Y.; Morrisiana; Throg's |
| WHITE PLAINS | P.T. | 675 | 5330 | <i>White-Plains V.</i> , 30 miles from N. Y.; Battle Ground. |
| Yonkers | P.T. | 1586 | 12313 | Yonkers V., 140 m. f. A., 21 f. N. Y.; Ft. Independence. |
| Yorktown | P.T. | 1992 | 21948 | 21 m. f. A., 8 from Peekskill; Croton & Peekskill creeks. |

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The *County of Westchester*, is situated on the E. bank of the Hudson, immediately above the City and County of New-York, and enjoys a great extent of navigable waters on its W. and southern borders. Besides the Hudson, Haerlem and East rivers, on its boundaries, there are several small streams that afford many mill-seats. Peekskill and Croton creeks, which rise in Putnam and Dutchess Counties, run SWestward across the NWestern part of Westchester County, to the Hudson. Saw-mill creek, runs from Mount-Pleasant to the Hudson, in Yonkers; and Bronx creek, the largest, Hutchins or E. Chester, and Mamaroneck creeks, run S. into E. river. Byram creek, runs from Westchester, principally in Connecticut, and forms some of the State boundary from its mouth in East river, which receives some other small streams from the SE. angle of Westchester County, direct across the SW. angle of Connecticut. The NW. corner is considerably broken by the SEastern border of the Highlands. of a mountain character; and a range of hills of

moderate height, extends from York Island toward the NE. extremity, on which are situated the Heights, and Hills, much known in the Revolutionary war. This County is all in the southern primitive region. Westchester has adopted a bad policy in establishing two places for holding its courts of justice; and what is very remarkable, with such an extent of navigable waters, both its half-shires are inland towns. *Bedford*, the northern one, is about 10 miles from the Hudson, and *White-Plains*, about 6. They are pleasant little Villages, but too inconsiderable in population and business, for a County of so much wealth and population. There are several pleasant little Villages on the Hudson, as Peekskill, Croton, Sing-sing and Tarry-town, the 2 latter on Tappan Bay, where the Hudson is merely spread out to about 4 miles in width, and where crowds of shipping are constantly seen passing in opposite directions, exhibiting a most elegant display of commercial activity. The towns in this County are many of them very small, as PELHAM, SCARSDALE, and EAST-CHESTER, which see. If the whole were consolidated and re-organized, making a smaller number of towns, the County would be far more respectable. Fractions do very well, attached to integers, but stand awkwardly as whole numbers. The soil partakes of a diversity too broad for general description, except that it affords ample crops of grain, grass, fruit, &c.—Marble is found in Mount-Pleasant, and extensively quarried for the Canal Locks, near Albany. It is said to exist in the towns below, along the Hudson; and for the Copper and Silver mines of this County, see MOUNT-PLEASANT.—*Chappequa Spring*, lays claim to the character of a valuable medicinal water:—and it is worthy of remark, that a Canal is in contemplation, between the Hudson, in this County, and Sharon, in the State of Connecticut. See MOUNT-PLEASANT. The venerable *John Jay*, a distinguished Father of the Republic, is an inhabitant of this County, residing at Bedford, and though far advanced in life, yet seems to enjoy the full vigor of his mental faculties, judging by his late invaluable legacy to American youth. His address to the Bible Society, in May, 1822, is a treasure that should be preserved in every family of the Republic. The late *Gouverneur Morris*, a man of the most splendid talents, a genius of an order not excelled by the great men of any age, was also an inhabitant of this County. As an orator, perhaps no country ever produced his superior. This County suffered severely through the whole of the long contest for Independence, and has much ground consecrated to fame. For some historic notices, see the 1st edition of this Work. It appears to me, that the inhabitants along the eastern part of this County, are wanting in enterprize, if not in ingenuity, compared with their neighbors, of Connecticut, a remark particularly applicable to the use of water-power, in manufactures and mill-work. While they make all sorts of ‘notions,’ and turn all their labor, and water-power, and surplus agricultural products into those goods, and money, the Westchester men follow the plough, content, if the surplus of their farms enable them to become their purchasers. Westchester has a Society for the promotion of Agriculture and domestic manufactures, which receives annually 250 dollars from the State, and it is said, by several of my Correspondents, to have been productive of very perceptible benefits. The border Counties, particularly along the E. line of the State, are much burdened with charges for the support of paupers. They should adopt the Rumford plan, erect a House of Industry, connected with a Farm, and in a short time there would be no vagrant paupers. There will always be poor people,—Authors, for instance;—but the first object of charity should ever be to enable the poor to support themselves. The records of this County extend back to 1684, and contain many writings of a curious nature: stipulations between husbands and wives, perpetuating their penitent confessions; Deeds, and Wills, in the so-

lenn pomp style of our olden time, and Patents, from Provincial Governors, bestowing manorial rights and feudal dignities.

Statistics.—Westchester elects 3 Members of the House of Assembly; and, with Putnam, 1 Representative to Congress, forming the 4th district: Townships, 21; Post-Offices, 20; Population, 32638: ratio of increase per annum, 4 per cent: white population, 30795; free blacks, 1638; *slaves*, 205; foreigners not naturalized, 270: persons employed in agriculture, 4993; in manufactures, 1614; in commerce, 251: amount paid its Agricultural Society yearly, 250 dollars; amount of public monies for the support of schools, \$3673.64; number of school districts, 143; schools kept 8 months in 12; number of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 7624; number taught in the schools, 5482; taxable property, personal, \$1,347,586; total, \$8,105,942: electors, 5966; acres of improved land, 226699; cattle, 27275; horses, 5706; sheep, 29788: yards of cloth made in families, in 1821, 178614: grist mills, 75; saw mills, 81; oil mills, 6; fulling mills, 21; carding machines, 31; cotton and woollen factories, 12; iron works, 4; trip hammers, 4; distilleries, 24; asheries, 6.

WESTCHESTER CREEK, is a stream-let of some 10 to 12 miles in length, of the town and county of the same name, which puts into E. River, navigable to Westchester Village.

WESTERLO, a Post-Township of Albany County, 21 miles SW. of *Albany*, bounded N. by Berne and Bethlehem, E. by Coeymans, S. by Greene County, W. by Rensselaerville. It is nearly 8 miles square, and was erected March 16, 1815, from the E. part of Rensselaerville, and the W. of Coeymans. The W. part of this Town, taken from Rensselaerville, is in the manor of Rensselaerwyck, the lands held by durable leases, paying an annual rent, as noticed under Berne, Knox, &c., towns of the same estate; the E. part is in the Coeymans Patent. It is a tolerably good farming township, in part traversed by moderate ridges, N. and S., a half to three quarters of a mile asunder, having vales of good arable, meadow, and pasture lands intervening, with some tracts of flat, low lands, very natural to grass: timber, beech, maple, hemlock, with a mixture of basswood, white ash, and elm, the latter on the flats, and the sides and slopes of the hills. The settlements on these lands commenced about 1759, around the low lands, named by the Indians *Basic, low wet lands*, but did not increase very rapidly until the Yankees poured in, about

1794. The present inhabitants are of a mixed origin, Yankees, Dutch, German, &c., an industrious, hard working people. The soil of the vallies is rather mucky, a dark mold, resting on hard pan, but the country is well supplied with springs and brooks, pretty well elevated, and is considered very healthy. There are plenty of stone, for field wall, the use of which is every where a good criterion by which to appreciate the state of husbandry and agriculture. There are 4 turnpikes, and several other roads.—Its streams are small, the heads of Hockatock, Basic, and Lamoureux creeks, branches of the Kaatskill, yet such as to supply mills. There are 4 houses for public worship, 1 for Friends, 1 for Baptists, and 2 for Presbyterians; and 16 school-houses.—Population, 3458: 708 farmers, 7 traders, 125 mechanics; 3 foreigners; 9 free blacks, 8 *slaves*: taxable property, \$307334: 19 schools, 10 months in 12; \$462.36; 989; 968: 662 electors, 25167 acres improved land, 4633 cattle, 812 horses, 8622 sheep: 37523 yards of cloth: 4 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery, 3 asheries.

J. P., A. C. L.

WESTERN, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 20 miles N. of Utica, and 8 NE. of Rome; bounded N. by Boonville, E. by Stenben, S. by Floyd

and Rome, W. by Lee, which was erected from the W. part in 1811. It is watered by small head branches of Mohawk river, and has plenty of mill-seats. The soil, surface, and products, similar to Steuben, and the adjoining towns. The lands are productive, and well cultivated. The inhabitants are principally clad in dress of household manufactures. There are no great leading roads, but the common town roads are sufficiently numerous. *Newbernville P. O.*, is in a small village of this name, 8 miles from Rome, and has about 20 houses, some stores, &c. Population, 2237: 602 farmers, 3 traders, 49 mechanics; 2 foreigners; 19 free blacks, 6 *slaves*: taxable property, \$181883: 17 schools, 8 months in 12; \$215.18; 600; 734: 384 electors, 10434 acres improved land, 2378 cattle, 648 horses, 4436 sheep: 22368 yards cloth: 4 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 carding machines, 1 distillery, 2 asheries.

J. H., N. C. T.

W. FARMS V. and P. O., see WESTCHESTER.

WESTFIELD, a Township of Richmond County, at the SWestern extremity of Staten-Island, 3½ miles SW. of *Richmond Village*; bounded N. by Northfield, E. by Southfield, S. by Rariton Bay of the Atlantic, W. by Staten-Island Sound, or the State of New-Jersey. In the SW. is a ferry of 3 quarters of a mile, to Amboy, in New-Jersey. *Prince's Bay*, in the S., so noted for oysters, is not enough known to mariners. Vessels bound for New-York, and headed by a NE. storm, may put in here with perfect ease, and ride out the storm in safety. The roads are numerous, and at the head of Fresh kills in the N., is Gifford's lane. There is one church near the centre, and the land is under pretty good cultivation. Along the Fresh kills are meadows of considerable extent. The whole population of this town in 1810, was 1444; in 1820, 1616, of which number 137 were employed in agriculture, 52 in commerce, and 78 in manufactures; 3 foreigners

not naturalized; 11 free blacks; 153 *slaves*: taxable property, \$185886: 4 schools, kept 12 months in 12; public monies, \$222; 508 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 133 taught in the schools! electors, 289; 6377 acres improved land; 945 cattle, 223 horses, 201 sheep: 4099 yards of cloth made in families in 1821; 3 grist mills. There are some *Points* of land, named on Maps, of no importance, only to name, as Smoaking Point, Monee Point and Ward's Point, but I have no inclination to multiply useless enumerations or details.—*This town embraces the extreme southern limit of the State.* A. C., J. P.

WESTFIELD V. and P. O., see PORTLAND.

WESTFORD, a Post-Township of Otsego County, 9 miles ESE. of *Cooperstown*, 11 S. of Cherry-Valley, and 56 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Cherry-Valley, E. by Decatur, southerly by Worcester and Maryland, westerly by Milford and Middlefield. The surface is uneven or hilly, but there are fine vales of a rich, deep and warm mold, and the uplands are of the best quality for grazing. With good husbandry, the land is well distributed into portions of arable, meadow and pasture lands, and yields good crops of grain, grass, and the fruits common to this climate; and it has no waste lands. The timber consists of maple, beech, ash, elm, basswood, and pine, and the whole is abundantly irrigated by springs and brooks. Like the adjoining towns, originating the sources of the Susquehanna, a river of the Chesapeake Bay, it is pretty well elevated in the atmosphere, its surface is broken, and its streams run briskly. The air is pure and invigorating,—there are no stagnant waters about here:—it is the region of health, where the blood runs briskly, like the clouds and the waters. Such, in general terms, so far as my observation extends, are correctly the outlines of physical facts. Compare these remarks with those under MONROE COUNTY, and with the fruits of observation and the records of

memory in every mind, acknowledging their general importance and applicability, and my whole object will be attained. The principal vale is watered by *Elk Creek*, a fine stream that rises in Cherry-Valley, affords good mill seats, and runs into Shenavas creek, in Maryland, 7 miles S. of Westford meeting house. There is a well finished church, for Congregationalists, and the Methodists are about to erect a chapel for their order. The farmers are making considerable use of gypsum, every where indicative of an improving agriculture, and they are entitled to particular commendation, for their spirited advances in every department of husbandry. They make from 100 to 400lbs each of maple sugar, some of them 700 to 800 a year; and a resident Correspondent, intelligent, with good means of information, says, 'there is not a single hogshead of imported sugar consumed in this town in a year, nor 25 yards of imported woollen cloths.' These facts merit a record, and in no County of this State are there better farmers, nor more honorable examples of this kind of independence. Such men as these are the real back-bone of vital republicanism; their habits, the nerves and sinews; and the surplus, produced by their labors and spared by their frugality and economy from family consumption, forms and fills the arteries and the veins of the community and the Republic. If any apology is deemed necessary for these remarks, turn to Canandaigua, Henrietta, Gates, Gravesend, Royal Grants, Stephentown, Chenango County, &c., and consider my reasons for talking freely as I go along, sometimes about things that the present *generation is making too much haste to forget*. The life of republicanism is committed to the owners and cultivators of the soil. If they indulge expensive habits, involve their interests, eat and wear out their farms, they are not the Farmers to whom the Genius of Liberty looks for the perpetuity of our civil institutions; her trust is in those who live

like farmers, increase in substance, perpetuate in their families their own habits, and keep above, and independent of, the men of the learned professions. By-and-by we shall have professorships of agriculture in our chief literary institutions, making farming a science in fact, as it now is only in name, and then, and not till then, will husbandry be duly honored as a business, honored by all men, ministering to the wants of all. That man, whoever he may be, who first unites the energies of art and science, practical with scientific agriculture, field farming with book farming, and founds a school of scientific agriculture and experimental farming, for the education of the youth of this republic, will perform a service of more importance to his country, to pure religion, and to his God, than the founder of a hundred schools of theology. Opinions change: I have lived to see this. Have patience with me, reader, and let posterity judge between thee and me. Population, 1526: persons engaged in agriculture, 392; in commerce or trade, 2; in manufactures 49; 5 foreigners not naturalized; 3 free blacks: taxable property, personal, \$10612; total, \$155380: 10 school districts, schools kept 7 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$205.90; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 485; No. taught in the schools that year, 580: 272 electors; 9255 acres improved land; 1600 cattle, 467 horses, 4090 sheep: 16598 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 4 carding machines, 1 distillery and 2 asheries.

A. C., E. W., B. G., E. P.

W. GALWAY CHURCH P. O., see GALWAY.

W. HAMPTON P. O., see SOUTHAMPTON.

W. HEBRON P. O., see HEBRON.

W. MIDDLEBURGH P. O., see MIDDLEBURGH.

WESTMORELAND, a Post-Township of Oneida County, 9 miles W. of Utica, 8 S. of Rome, and 105 miles from Albany; bounded N. by Rome, E. by

Whitestown, S. by Paris, W. by Ver- non and Verona. Its waters are small; and it only extends to Oriskany creek for a few miles on the E., having also Deane's and Sucker brooks, very small mill streams. The surface is very level, rather deficient of water, but the soil is very rich and fertile. This town was first settled by James Deane, Esq., an interpreter among the Onei- da Indians, who gave him a tract of land in this town, of two miles square. It has the Seneca turnpike across the S. part, and some other roads. The northern part is comparatively unim- proved, but the S. has much of farm- ing opulence. The land is held by right of soil. There is a church for Congregationalists, with a settled preacher, and a competent number of common schools. Hampton Post-Of- fice, formerly in this town, has been some years discontinued. The Erie Canal is about 6 miles N. of the cen- tre of Westmoreland. Iron ore is said to be plenty in some parts of this town, *bog ore*, of a good quality. There is a small Village on Deane's creek. Po- pulation, 2791 : 510 farmers, 4 trad- ers, 135 mechanics; 162 foreigners : 14 free blacks, 1 *slave* : taxable pro- perty, \$391338 : 12 schools, 9 months in 12 ; \$380.77 ; 758 ; 1127 : 463 electors, 10906 acres improved land, 3068 cattle, 591 horses, 5721 sheep : 25203 yards cloth : 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 5 fulling mills, 3 carding ma- chines, 1 iron works, 1 ashery.

J.H.,B.W.,N.C.T.

WEST MOUNTAIN, a ridge of the Fishkill, or *Matteawan Mountains*, extending from the town of Fishkill, across Beekman, Pawlings, Dover, Amenia, and Northeast, of Dutchess County, noticed under those towns.

W. NECK, see OYSTER BAY.

WEST-POINT, a Post-Village and milita- ry post, on the W. bank of the Hudson, in its passage through the Highlands, in the township of CORNWALL, Orange County, which see. During the Revolutionary war, this Point was strongly fortified, and deemed one of the most important fortresses in Ame- rica. The plain, that forms the bank of the river, is elevated 133 feet, and Fort Putnam,

a short distance in its rear, 593 feet. Milita- ry men have pronounced this a most im- portant post, but its works are now little more than heaps of ruins, and it is much to be wished there may not soon be occasion to rebuild them. The treachery of Arnold, had in view the surrender of this place to the British, in the miscarriage of whose horrid schemes, Andre perished as a spy, and Arnold fled to live on British gold, the scorn of an indignant world. When our History, as a nation, becomes old and legendary, this spot will soar high in the visions of imagination, and all-creative fancy and romance : the events of the Revolutionary war, have thrown, already, a sort of charm about its memora- bilia, soul-inspiring, to use the language of poetry and genius. Its historical associa- tions are precisely such as men of mind would wish for, in the location of a National School, devoted to the education of American youth, in the art of War : and its scenery, and physical geography, singularly conspire with his- toric associations, in indicating a school for the precise sciences, which, at the present day, form that of War. The *Military Aca- demy*, at this place, is a National School of Science, established and supported by the United States ; and though I know little about its present numbers, its expense to the Federal Government, or the details of its system, yet it may safely be pronounced the best in America, for a liberal, scientific edu- cation. In the rigid severity of truth, this is extorted praise,—for the West-Point Aca- demy is designed to be, and with vast ability, a nursery of the principles and the know- ledge of War. The number of *Cadets*, is about 250 to 300, and the course of studies and instructions, pursued by them, may be briefly indicated as below :—Arithmetic, logarithms, algebra, geometry, plane and spherical trigonometry, theoretical and prac- tical, planometry, stereometry, conic sections, with their application to military and other projectiles, the elements of fluxions, the French language, natural and experimental philosophy, including astronomy, permanent and field fortification, castrametation, geo- graphy, history, ethics, military drawings, embracing plans and profiles of fortifica- tions, and all kinds of redoubts and field works, and also military plans generally.— In addition to the foregoing, the Cadets go through a regular course of military instruc- tion, embracing every part of the soldier's drill for the infantry and artillery, and also the duties of non-commissioned officers, and officers ; they are encamped, from 6 to 8 weeks in each year, when they are taught the manner of pitching and striking tents, mounting guard, and all the other duties of a camp. They also pay particular atten- tion to practical artillery and infantry duty,

and are frequently exercised in firing at a target, both with artillery and small arms, and also in throwing shells. They are farther taught the exercise of the broad sword, cut and thrust, and small sword. There is a plentiful *Roll of Academic Officers*, 10 or 12 in number, for which I have not room, and the government is a strict, vigilant, and rigid system of military police. The place is naturally formed for seclusion, having few inhabitants, yet near enough to Newburgh, some 10 miles, and to Poughkeepsie, and other pleasant and populous towns, for occasional society and intercourse. It is about 53 miles, by water, above the City of New-York, and 100 below Albany, between which places there are daily Steam-Packets, in summer, and crowds of shipping passing and repassing, from which the view embraces all this scene of activity on the Hudson, for several miles above and below West-Point.

It may not be amiss to add, that, by the very well-timed courtesy of the President of the United States, some young men, from S. America, the Sons of a distinguished Father of Liberty in that region, have been admitted, for education, in this Institution.

WESTPORT, a Post-Township of Essex County, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, 5 miles E. of *Elizabethtown*, 123 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Essex, E. on Lake Champlain, or by the State of Vermont, S. by Moriah, W. by Elizabethtown. It embraces *NW. Bay*, and is a pretty good township of land, the soil in some parts clay, and in some loam, timbered with white and yellow pine, oak, beech, maple, ash, &c. Iron ore is also found here, and it will soon be fashionable, and profitable, to spread Iron Works over all this country. The navigation of Lake Champlain, and its connexion with the Champlain and Erie Canals, will soon quicken into action the energies and resources of this Iron region. *Westport Village*, stands at the head of *NW. Bay*, 8 miles E. of Elizabethtown V., has some 20 houses, 2 stores and 2 inns. The Lake has here, including the Bay, a broad and ample expanse, on the opposite side of which are Ferrisburgh, and Vergennes, and a little to the N., the mouth of Otter Creek. Westport was erected March 24, 1815, from the E. part of Elizabethtown.—The extensive Iron Works at Ver-

gennes, Vt., get their ore from this quarter. Population, 1095: 279 farmers, 57 mechanics, 3 traders; 20 foreigners not naturalized: taxable property, \$75124: 11 schools, 7 months in 12; \$190.69; 350; 379: 214 electors, 4978 acres improved land, 959 cattle, 147 horses, 1950 sheep: 5692 yards cloth: 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 1 ashery. There is a spring in this town, supposed to possess medicinal qualities, but I know of no analysis, or proofs of its good properties in this way. The place called the Narrows, is in the N. part of this town, but the lake is wider than at Split Rock. G.S.

W. PULTENEY, see RIGA.

WEST RIDING of 'Yorkshire,' see KINGS COUNTY.

W. TOWN P. O., see MINISINK.

WESTVILLE, see the APPENDIX.

WETHERSFIELD, see the APPENDIX.

The WHALE ISLAND, in the Hudson River, opposite the upper part of the City of Troy, has of late lost this name;—but I will here preserve the origin of it. In March, 1647, during a great freshet, 2 Whales, of a pretty respectable size, ascended the Hudson, 'near to the Cahoon Island, and Falls,' one of which stranded on this Island, where it perished, supplying a good deal of oil to the inhabitants of Rensselaerwyck. The old Dutch Colonial records, and traditions, have duly preserved the facts, in this case, in writing, and in traditional legends, duly handed down from one generation to another, by which it appears that 4 other whales perished in this river, on Islands lower down, during the same season.

WHARTON CREEK, rises in Exeter, Otsego County, and runs southerly about 20 miles to the Unadilla, a good little mill stream.

WHARTON PATENT, 30,000 acres, granted in 1770, is in Delhi, Meredith, and Davenport.

WHARTON'S MANOR, 47,000 acres, granted Dec. 23, 1769, to 47 associates. It is in the towns of Butter-nuts, Burlington and Pittsfield, divided into several tracts, called Wharton's Manor, Wharton Creek Tract, Gratzburgh, or Jews' Tract, and Hillington.

WHEATLAND, a Township in the SW. corner of Monroe County, 15 miles SSW. of *Rochester*, bounded N. by Riga and Chili, E. by the Genesee river, or the towns of Henrietta and Rush, S. by Caledonia of Livingston County, W. by Le Roy of the County of Genesee. This township was erected in 1821, on the erection of the new County of Monroe, the south line of which separated the former town of Caledonia, into 2 parts, the northern of which constitutes Wheatland, and the southern Caledonia, of the County of Livingston. In the 1st edition of this Work, Caledonia, then in Genesee County, comprised the whole of the present towns of Wheatland, Caledonia, and Le Roy, now in three Counties. Such are the changes I have to record, an arduous task, and which has hitherto produced me nothing but vexation, though coupled with a great many very handsome compliments! This town was first called *Inverness*, from some Scotch whim, but the name was changed to Wheatland, during the same session. It is a very excellent township, though it has some ridges of moderate elevation: Its area may be about 37 square miles. Allan's creek, a fine stream, from the SE. of Genesee County, runs eastward across it to the Genesee river. Population, not ascertained, being included with that of Caledonia, in the late Census, but computed at 1322, being the half of the whole: Valuation of taxable property, of Wheatland, alone, in 1821, \$186733: No. of electors, 255; 7777 acres improved land, 1388 cattle, 327 horses, 3082 sheep: 4 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 4 distilleries, and 2 asheries: 11955 yards cloth made in families: 8 school districts; schools kept 6 months in 12; public monies received that year, \$193.18; 371 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 343 received instruction in the schools.—*Scottsville Post-Office*, is in this town, for which see the Table. It is in a small Village of the same name, from

which place it is in contemplation to cut a Canal to the Genesee river, and extending some distance farther up the creek. The Village is on Allan's creek, hardly a mile from the Genesee R., 12 miles above Rochester. *Big Spring Creek*, from the Big Spring of Caledonia, runs N. across about 1 mile, in the SW. corner of this town, to Allan's creek, having mills near its mouth.—

The Farmers of this town, have formed an association for procuring the best breeds of farm-stock, and are entering, with spirit, into exertions and measures that well merit public attention and this passing notice. See **STEPHENTOWN**, and **OTSEGO COUNTY**.

A.S.,P.C.,A.R.,R.S.

WHEELER, a Post-Township of Steuben County, 10 miles N. of *Bath*, bounded N. by Prattsburgh, E. by Urbana, S. by Bath, W. by Bath and Conhocton. Its area may be about equal to 6 miles square, made piecemeal, by select lots of 4 townships, in the 3d and 4th ranges of Phelps and Gorham's purchase. It was erected Feb. 25, 1820, from Bath and Prattsburgh, and the description of its boundaries occupies almost a page in the printed laws! It is watered by Five-mile creek, and by some smaller branches of the Conhocton, a rough, but tolerably good township for this County, and has a road of considerable travel, extending N. and S., between Ontario County and Bath.—For its timber, soil, surface, &c., see **BATH**. Population 798: 150 farmers, 16 mechanics; 3 foreigners; 9 free blacks, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$52139: 8 schools, 4 months in 12; \$93.15; 246; 225; 111 electors, 2700 acres improved land, 836 cattle, 84 horses, 1374 sheep: 4400 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

L.C.,R.J.M.,J.D.

WHIPPLE CITY, see **GREENWICH**.

WHIRLPOOL, a tremendous eddy, on the Canada side, at a short turn in the Niagara river, about 1 mile below the Falls. This whirl, is the general depository of whatever is floating be-

low the Falls. Some few years since, hundreds of waggon loads might have been seen floating here, at one time, of wild fowl, supposed to have been forced over the Falls in a tremendous storm. A gentleman, who visited this place shortly after some of the hard-fighting, and dear bought 'victories' of the late war, on this frontier, told me the water, and the shores, were literally covered with dead fish. See HORLL GATT.

WHITE-CREEK, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Washington County, 36 miles NE. of Albany, 15 S. of *Salem*; bounded N. by Salem, E. by Shaftsbury, of Vermont, S. by Rensselaer County, W. by Cambridge.—Its surface is diversified, hilly in some parts, with fine rich vales between, and there are tracts of gently waving surface, with a good soil, and on the whole it is a good township of farming land. In the SW., it extends to Hoosac river, or creek, and it has *Little White Creek* in the SE., uniting with Walloomscoic creek, just on the S. line, which then runs W. to Hoosac creek. The northern turnpike forms its western boundary, a very excellent road, leading from Lansingburgh, to Wells, in Vermont. The eastern part of this town, skirts the western border of the ferruginous hills of Vermont, and may in time be found to contain iron-ore; some indications are shown of marble, also, and slate is found, of a pretty good quality. St. Coic, and Walloomscoic, in the SE. extremity, are local names, for early settlements there by some Dutch families. Arlington and Shaftsbury, in Vermont, adjoin this town on the east; its latitude 43°. Little White Creek Village, is on L. White Creek, 1 mile E. of the Vermont line, 36 miles NE. of Albany, a pleasant little place, in the SE. corner of this town. It has 25 to 30 houses and stores, a meeting-house, academy, and school-house.—The Friends have a meeting-house in this town. Since the above was written, I hear that a lead mine has been discovered in this town, but of what

quality of ore I know not. Population, 2377: 402 farmers, 131 mechanics, 12 traders; 10 foreigners: 28 *slaves*; 8 free blacks: taxable property, \$446093: 15 schools, 9 months in 12; \$371.77; 706; 702: 384 electors, 15918 acres improved land, 3199 cattle, 589 horses, 3831 sheep: 17919 yards cloth: 5 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 4 fulling mills, 5 carding machines, 4 cotton and woollen factories, and 1 distillery.

N.T., A.C., S.T., H.J.

WHITEFACE MOUNTAIN, see WILMINGTON.

WHITEHALL, a large Post-Township of Washington County, at the head of Lake Champlain and the Champlain Canal, 21 miles N. of *Sandy-Hill*, 71 from Albany; bounded northerly by Dresden, and the State of Vermont, E. by Fairhaven of Vt., and by Hampton, S. by Granville and Fort Anne, W. by Dresden and Lake George. It includes, or extends to, on the N., *S. Bay*, and *E. Bay*, of L. Champlain, and is bounded by Poultney river, on the line between New-York and Vermont. It is a large township, the NW. part in the great primitive region of the north, and the E. in the transition, presenting a great diversity of rocks and surface. The soil is principally a stiff clay, and most natural to grass. Wood creek, and Pawlet river, unite in this town, and afford some good mill-seats, and considerable facilities of trade and boat navigation. The under stratum of rocks seem principally argillite, though marble is found, and limestone. Iron ore has been found, but no mine of it is yet wrought; and some few grains of silver ore have been found. A small mineral spring, not unusual in slate-stone countries, has been lately found, and is probably a weak chalybeate, with sulphuretted hydrogen. Whitehall has one Congregational meeting-house, one Presbyterian, one Baptist, and a congregation of Methodists, with a competent number of common schools. *Whitehall*, an incorporated Post-Village, at the N. end, has consi-

derable trade, and is situated principally on the W. bank of Wood creek, at its entrance into Lake Champlain, 73 miles NNE. of Albany. It contains about 70 houses and stores, 2 or 3 mills, and 5 store-houses for the accommodation of the Canal and Lake trade. The situation is low, and on almost solid rock, with a very thin covering of earth. This Village was formerly called *Skenesborough*. Situated at the head of the navigation of Lake Champlain, whence sloops of 40 to 80 tons descend to St. Johns, a distance of 150 miles, this Landing naturally concentrates the trade of a considerable extent of surrounding country.— In February, 1812, I found 7 sloops lying at this place, 5 of which were owned here, and of 39 to 80 tons burthen. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the Village, a handsome Presbyterian church has been erected, from the donation of the late John Williams, Esq., of Salem, who gave also an adjoining Parsonage, of 60 acres of land. The usual time of a trip, by sloops, to and from St. Johns, is 10 days. From Whitehall to Ticonderoga is 24 miles; Crown-Point, 15; Basin Harbor, 12; Essex, 10; Burlington, Vermont, 14; Plattsburgh, 24; Chazy, 15; St. Johns, L. C., 36, = 150 miles: thence by land, to La Prairie, 18; thence to Montreal, 9, = 27. See ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, and CHAMPLAIN LAKE. Steam navigation on Lake Champlain, and the opening of the Northern Canal, have given this place a rapid increase of business. Many good buildings are erected, and it seems likely to become a trading place of no mean importance. The Canal enters the Lake at the Village, for which see the article CHAMPLAIN CANAL. The vessels taken from the British, on this Lake, during the late war, as well as those that gained the victory, now repose in the *mud*, near Whitehall Village, objects of inquiry and attention with every *patriotic* tourist and traveller. The Northern Indians named this place *Kah-cho-quah-na*, 'the-place-where-dip-fish,' at the foot of the falls,

near the Village. Population in 1820, 2341: 377 persons employed in agriculture, 46 in manufactures, and 11 in commerce, the latter much increased since that time; 15 foreigners not naturalized: 5 free blacks, 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$244475: 13 schools, 6 months in 12; \$311.36; 586; 661: 704 electors, 22376 acres improved land, 5068 cattle, 922 horses, 9199 sheep: 26863 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 2 distilleries, and 1 ashery. S.T., N.C.

WHITEHALL, see BETHLEHEM.

WHITE-LAKE V. and P. O., see BETHEL.

WHITE-PLAINS, a Post-Township and half-shire town of Westchester County, 30 miles from New-York, 140 S. of Albany, 6 E. of the Hudson, and 14 S. of *Bedford*, the other half-shire town; bounded northerly by North-Castle, easterly by Harrison, southerly by Scarsdale, W. by Greensburgh. Bronx creek runs S. along the W. line, and Mamaroneck creek along the E., forming the boundary toward Harrison. These streams supply mill-seats, and the land is of a good quality for farming, and well cultivated. The whole area of this town may be $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, a large town for this County. The surface is broken by a range of hills from the S., but they only diversify, with a pleasing variety of soil and position, and the lands are duly distributed into portions for meadow, pasture and tillage. The *Village of White-Plains*, is pleasantly situated on a fine plain, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile E. of Bronx creek, and contains a court-house, prison, 2 churches, and a small collection of houses. It is 7 miles E. of the Hudson, and 7 from Sawpit, on the East river; 28 N. of New-York. The historic events connected with the name of White-Plains, will long live in the pages of American history; and the autumn of 1776, was made memorable by a bloody battle on these plains, October 28, as well as by a series of disasters of the most portentous import. Population, 675: 113 farmers, 46 mechanics, 8

traders; 63 free blacks; 8 slaves: taxable property, \$237668: no returns as to schools, &c.: electors, 134; 5330 acres improved land; 653 cattle, 150 horses, 426 sheep: 4236 yards of cloth: 3 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 3 fulling mills, and 1 carding machine. Rye pond, the head of Bronx creek, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE. of the Village of White-Plains. A.M.,N.T.,S.M.,S.D.

WHITE-POND, see KENT.

WHITESBOROUGH PATENT, 38000 acres, granted March 10, 1770, to Henry White, and 38 others, is in Delhi and Franklin, Delaware Co.

WHITESBOROUGH V., see WHITESTOWN.

WHITESTONE NECK, see FLUSHING.

WHITESTOWN, a Post and half-shire Township of Oneida County, 98 miles WNW. of Albany, 5 W. of Utica, and 16 SE. of Rome, the other half-shire; bounded NEasterly by the Mohawk river and Utica, E. by Utica, and Frankfort of Herkimer Co., S. by Paris, westerly by Westmoreland. Its form is irregular, embracing 2 sides of the town and Village of Utica, erected from this town, April 7, 1817, and its area is stated by a resident Correspondent at 23040 acres, equal to 6 miles square? It is an excellent township of land, the soil rich and fertile, and the surface elegantly diversified by gentle swells, of good arable land, extensive vales and rich recent river alluvion.— Along the Mohawk, and the Sadaquada and Oriskany creeks, the lands are unexcelled in fertility, and those creeks are literally covered with long lines of hydraulic works. The inhabitants possess much wealth, intelligence and enterprize, and at an early period distinguished themselves by vigorous efforts in improved husbandry, domestic stock, and various manufactures. The great thoroughfare between Albany and Buffalo, by roads, led through this town, and roads centered here, from all directions and quarters of the country. Utica, formerly in this town, and the important Villages of Whitesborough and New Hartford, the 2 latter still in Whitestown, formed a sort of

business-centre for the trade of a vast extent of country at the W., rapidly settling and increasing in numbers and wealth. Not content with roads, however, the genius of America has taught its sons to plan and nearly execute that wonder of the age, the Erie Canal, which passes along the Mohawk river, on the NE. border of this town, through Utica, and in Frankfort, the adjoining town to the latter, terminates its long level of $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles! See ERIE CANAL. Whitestown has 3 Post-Offices, *Whitestown P. O.*, at Whitesborough Village, and *New-Hartford P. O.*, and *Oriskany P. O.*, at Villages of those names, noticed below. There are many extensive factories, but I have only room for enumeration, though they might well merit extended description. The *Village of Whitesborough*, a half-shire of the County, situated on the Sadaquada creek and the Erie Canal, has a court house and jail, 2 churches, and about 100 houses and stores. It is 4 miles NW. of Utica, 100 from Albany, 12 SE. of Rome, and is incorporated as a Village, a very handsome, opulent place. The buildings are on a street of near 2 miles in length. The *Post-Village of New-Hartford*, 4 miles WSW. of Utica, at the junction of the Genesee turnpike with the road to Oxford, has a large amount of manufacturing business. Within what are considered its limits, there are 70 houses, 3 churches, a grammar school, school house, 13 buildings erected for stores, 7 of which are now used as such, the rest as mechanics' shops, in one of which ingrain and damask carpeting are made, with much other weaving in various other branches: there are also an extensive cotton factory, grist mill, 2 clotheries, a nail factory, an oil mill, paper mill, a tin and a hat manufactory, and sundry other works. This Village stands on the Sanquait, [see SADAQUADA CREEK,] a stream unrivalled for mill seats, noticed under Oneida County. The *Post-Village of Oriskany*, 7 miles NW. of Utica, 3 above Whitesbo-

rough, on the road to Rome, is rapidly rising into notice, and now contains about 50 houses, stores, &c. It is situated on the Oriskany creek and Erie Canal, to which business is all tending, and has the great woollen factory, well meriting a detailed notice. These Villages are embellished by several very elegant mansions, in a good style of architecture, with extensive and highly cultivated gardens, and handsome shrubberies and courts, the seats of opulence and taste. For some historic notices, see the 1st edition of this Work. Mr. White, the first Yankee who had the courage to overleap the German settlements on the Mohawk, commenced the settlement of this town in Jan. 1784, at Sadaquada, now Whitesborough. He lived to see much of its prosperity, and died here in 1812, 80 years of age, a man universally beloved, respected for his great integrity and usefulness, and has left a name and a character that will be venerated through ages yet to come. It is worthy of remark that Canvass White, a Canal engineer, the young man, who, assisted by his colleague, Benjamin Wright, laid the line of the long level of the Canal, noticed above, is a grandson of this venerable patriarch of the west. I am no eulogist,—but I love to pay a passing tribute to worth and modest merit, and to note the incidents that mark the progress, and connect the trains of events. Benjamin Wright, of Rome, a land surveyor, succeeded Weston, that haughty British Engineer, in the use of the level and other implements, and having a native genius for Engineering, has been the Founder and Father of this branch of business in our country, now brought to a degree of perfection unrivalled in any country or in any age. In 1802-3, under the direction of the late Gen. Schuyler, of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, he completed a survey of the Mohawk river, and from the Hudson to the Oneida Lake, accurately levelled and mapped, the field notes and maps of which are now before me. Can-

vass White, was one of his pupils, a lad to whom he loved to impart all he had learned, and all he aspired to know. The service rendered the State, by these gentlemen, both modest men and unassuming, cannot be too highly appreciated. Whitestown has investments of capital, in cotton and woollen factories, to the amount of 600000 dollars, and the owners would probably not exchange theirs for bank stock, so long the rage of speculation. These people, like those of Fishkill, begin to discover that a charter for a bank does not create money, and that by-and-by the bank bubble must burst. Population, 5219: persons employed in agriculture, 773, 467 in manufactures, and 32 in commerce and trade; 90 foreigners not naturalized; 77 free blacks, 2 slaves: taxable property, \$850256: 20 common school districts, and schools 9 months in 12; public moneys received in 1821, \$433.76; 1344 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 1414 taught that year: 1033 electors, 19183 acres improved land, 5019 cattle, 1063 horses, 11852 sheep: 31540 yards of cloth made in the household way in 1821: 6 grist mills, 15 saw mills, 3 oil mills, 12 fulling mills, 12 carding machines, 8 cotton and woollen factories, 1 trip hammer, 2 distilleries.

J. D., J. H., T. R. G., C. S., E. M., M. H., T. A. S.

WHITE WOMAN'S LAND, or GARDEAU RESERVATION, see MOUNT MORRIS.

WILLETT, a Township in the SE. corner of Cortlandt County, about 19 miles SE. of Cortlandt V., 139 from Albany; bounded N. by Cincinnatus, E. by Chenango County, S. by Broome County, W. by Harrison, being the SE. quarter of the military township of Cincinnatus, and is 5 miles square. The Otselic creek runs SWesterly across, near the centre of this town, and there is rather a scanty supply of mill seats. For the quality of the land, the whole being remarkably of the same character, see the COUNTY. It is a very small township, and has hardly more acres of improved land

than a single Kentucky, or Tennessee plantation: *but it has no slaves*. Population, 437; taxable property, \$63360; electors, 80; 1657 acres of improved land, 549 cattle, 79 horses, 745 sheep: 5033 yards of cloth made in families; 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, and 2 carding machines: school districts, 6; schools kept 6 months in 12; public monies received, \$51.19; No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 123; No. persons taught in the schools last year, 185. J.O.

WM. HENRY, a Town of Lower Canada, at the entrance of the Richelieu R., or Sorel, from Lake Champlain, see ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. It stands on the S. side, 45 miles above the head of the tides at Three Rivers, 45 below Montreal, 135 above Quebec, 535 above the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 135 below Cape Vincent.

WILLIAMSBURGH V. and P. O., see GROVELAND.

WILLIAMSBURGH V., see BUSHWICK.

WILLIAMSBURGH, U. C., lies opposite Louisville.

WILLIAMSON, a Township of Ontario* County, 20 miles N. a little E. of *Canandaigua*, and 200 miles from Albany; bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by Sodus and Lyons, S. by Palmyra, W. by Ontario. It comprises townships No. 13 and 14, in the 2d range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase; being 10 miles N. and S., by 6 E. and W. The land is of good quality, and it has some small mill-streams that run N. to Lake Ontario, toward which the land has a general descent. This town has its name from Col. William-son, the former agent of the Pulteney estate, as has one of the Post-Offices from that family, who own a large share of the wild lands of this County. There is a road from *Canandaigua* to Sodus bay, that leads through the SE. part of this town. A red oxyd of iron is found in this town, which is a good pigment for a paint, perfectly resembling the Spanish brown, of com-

merce. It is in the form of fine dust, with small nucleous pebbles, that seem an ore of iron, for which it is usually gathered. There are three Post-Offices, as below, but neither of them of the same name as the town, or I should call it a Post-Town. See BLOOMFIELD. *Pulteneyville*, pleasantly situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, has *Pulteneyville P. O.*, and is a handsome little Village, having a number of vessels in the Lake trade, and is a place of considerable business. *Rogers's Cross Roads P. O.*, is on the Ridge Road, and there is another, called *S. Williamson P. O.* The roads are numerous and pretty good, and the most of the lands are occupied in farms, and under pretty good cultivation. The Ridge Road extends across it, about 4 miles from the Lake shore, and it is a very pleasant township.— There are some Iron Works at *Pulteneyville*, said to be extensive and flourishing. Population, 2521: 647 engaged in agriculture, 65 in manufactures, and 2 in commerce; 7 foreigners, not naturalized; 4 free blacks; no slaves: taxable property, \$194122; 13 schools, kept 8 months in 12; \$252.08 public monies; 724 children; 831 taught in 1821: electors, 437; 7386 acres of improved land; 2059 cattle, 400 horses, 4490 sheep: 20660 yards of cloth made in 1821; 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 iron works, 2 distilleries, and 1 ashery. It is about 11 miles NW. of Lyons Village.

N.T., O.H., D.T. J.C.S., C.

WILLIAM'S SETTLEMENT, see MIDDLESEX.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a Post-Township of Oswego County, 31 miles E. of *Oswego*, bounded N. by Orwell and Redfield, E. by Florence and Camden, of Oneida Co., S. by Constantia, W. by Richland and Mexico. It comprises townships 5 and 6 of Scriba's Patent, each 6 miles square, and is 12 miles long, N. and S., and 6 wide, Williams-town in the 1st edition of this Work, then in Oneida County. The land is good for grass, and tolerably good for grain, a strong loam. The streams

* See the APPENDIX.

are small, though it furnish the sources of the W. branch of Fish creek, which becomes a good mill-stream, and has many fine sites for mills. Among the roads may be noticed the main one from Oswego to Rome, and there are several others also. There are some small natural ponds. The lands are rather wet and pretty level: timber, beech, maple, bass wood, elm, hemlock, &c., a lofty growth. This town is about 26 miles WNW. of Rome, of Oneida County. Population, 652: 117 farmers, 17 mechanics, 6 traders; 11 foreigners: taxable property, \$79700: 4 schools, 7 months in 12; \$134.47; 194; 233: 120 electors; 2113 acres improved land; 578 cattle, 113 horses, 1249 sheep: 5070 yards cloth: 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, and 1 ashery.

J.G.,G.G.C.,T.C.

WILLIAMSVILLE, see PAMELIA.

WILLIAMSVILLE P. O. and V., see AMHERST.

WILLINK P. O., and former Town, see AURORA.

WILLIEMOCK CREEK, see ROCKLAND.

WILLSBOROUGH, a Post-Township of Essex County, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, 13 miles NE. of *Elizabethtown*, 138 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Chesterfield, E. by the Lake, or the State of Vermont, S. by Essex, W. by Lewis. The land is level along the Lake, and pretty productive, a clayey loam, and this is one of the few towns of this region that does not afford iron-ore. It was once very extensive, but has been reduced in size, by subdivisions. The courts were formerly held in the old Block house, in this town. It has the Bouquet, and Gillilands' creek, and at the Falls are fine mill-seats. The head of *Peru Bay*, extends southward from the Lake, some 5 or 6 miles, from Chesterfield into this town, where is what is called the *Peru Bay Tract* of land, lately owned by the State. Population, 888: 244 farmers, 33 mechanics, 1 trader; 10 foreigners; 4 free blacks, 1 *slave*: taxable property,

\$83824: 6 schools, 7 months in 12; \$92.36; 238; 254; 207 electors, 4816 acres improved land, 883 cattle, 172 horses, 2153 sheep: 8060 yards cloth; 1 grist mill, 5 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 1 iron works, 1 trip hammer, 1 distillery, 1 ashery.

G.S.,B.D.P.,S.F.

WILMINGTON, a Post-Township in the NW. extremity of Essex County, 17 miles NW. of *Elizabethtown*, bounded N. by Franklin and Clinton Counties, E. by Jay, S. by Keene, W. by Franklin County. It was erected March 27, 1821, from the W. part of Jay, by the name of Danville, changed to Wilmington, March 22, 1822. A mail route, was established by Congress in 1822, from Keeseville to this town, but I believe is not yet in operation, nor had it a Post-Office, so late as September of that year. Iron-ore, of a good quality, is very abundant, and there are pretty plenty of sites for mills. The W. branch of the Sable, or Au Sable river, runs through this town, and it has some other mill-streams.—*Sable Mountain*, and *Whiteface*, a noted summit, noticed in the 1st edition of this Work, under Jay, is now in this town, as are parts of *Palmer*, and *Hamlin mountains*. The *Whiteface mountain*, or summit, is one of the most elevated of this region, estimated at 2600 feet altitude. It commands a view of Montreal, 80 miles distant, and of a vast extent of country all round the horizon, some say 100 to 150 miles. There is a good deal of very tolerable farming land in this town. Population, unknown, having been erected since the Census of 1820. Acres of improved land, by the Censuses of 1821, 2402; electors, 100; 467 cattle, 64 horses, 986 sheep: 3838 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, 2 iron works, 4 *distilleries*, 2 *asheries*: taxable property, \$25182: 4 schools, 6 months in 12; \$133.74; 175 children, between 5 and 15 years of age.

G.S.

WILNA, a Post-Township of Jefferson County, erected in 1813, from Le

Ray, bounded N. by Antwerp, SEasterly by Lewis County, SWesterly by the Black river, or Champion, W. by Le Ray and Philadelphia. Its form very irregular; area about equal to 9 miles square: timber, maple, beech, basswood, oak, hickory, hemlock, and some groves of pine: soil, a light loam, producing all the crops of the country, and is well supplied with mill-streams, and springs and rivulets of soft water. It has, on the NE. some miles of Indian river, and several branches, on which are 4 mills: On the SW. it is bounded about 6 miles by the Black River, including the Rapids, called the *Long Falls*, where for several miles mills might be erected, every few rods, on which are now a furnace, 2 forges, 2 saw mills, and a grist mill. From the head of these Falls, the river is untruffled even by a rapid, and for 45 miles has a very easy navigation: that is, from Wilna bridge, at the head of the Long Falls, to the High Falls, in Turin. The *Wilna Rapids*, are bordered by inexhaustible supplies of wood, and *iron ore*, many beds of which have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of the works: It abounds, also, in all the country, and is delivered at the works, from mines 20 to 30 miles distant, at 1 dollar a ton, such is the facility of transportation. Few places in the interior of this state, enjoy advantages for hydraulic works superior to this, unquestionably the principal Iron region of the Counties bordering on Lake Ontario, distant 24 miles, and from St. Lawrence River 30. The country is very favorable for the construction of good roads. The St. Lawrence turnpike, leading from Wilna Bridge, at the head of the Rapids, is a very superior road, as is the Ogdensburgh turnpike, which intersects it 4 miles from this bridge, where is a hamlet, or small Village, and the Wilna Post-Office, 57 miles SSW. of Ogdensburgh. The *Post-Village of Carthage*, is on the E. bank of Black river, at the head of the Long Falls, at the E. end of the bridge, 16 miles E. of *Watertown*,

160 from Albany. Here are the Carthage Iron Works, owned by Mr. Le Ray, a blast furnace, 2 bloomeries for making refined iron, a grist mill, 2 saw mills, and about 40 dwellings, a church and school-house, 2 stores, and a tavern. The iron has a good reputation. The hamlet called the *Natural Bridge*, on the E. border of this town, was laid out in 1819, is pleasantly situated on the Indian River, which here runs under ground in two different places, and comes out again a few rods below, making the bridge almost an island, a curiosity well worthy of notice: it has a grist mill and saw mill, a store, and some half a dozen houses. Excepting the settlement about Carthage, the inhabitants are principally Yankees, of all others the best in America for subduing our native forests. They purchase the soil, a trait, and no mean one, of the Yankee character. Population, 648; 63 foreigners not naturalized: taxable property, \$66778; electors, 173; 1268 acres improved land, 383 cattle, 79 horses, 386 sheep: 2202 yards cloth made in families, 3 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 1 blast furnace, and 2 forges. No returns as to schools, but I know it has some school-houses. The *LONG FALLS*, or *Wilna Rapids*, principally in, or on the boundary of this Town, are said to extend 14 miles, but no one has described them to me, nor could I find any person, when at the Wilna Bridge, who could tell me any thing more, than that every body said the falls and rapids, continued about that distance. s.c.k.,s.q.

WILSON, a Township of Niagara County, 18 miles NE. of Lewiston, 9 NW. of *Lockport*, erected in 1818, from Porter; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by the W. meridian line dividing the 6th and 7th ranges of townships, or the town of Hartland, S. by Cambria, W. by Porter. Its extent E. and W. is 9 miles, and from 5 to 9 N. and S.—It is watered by Tuscarora, and Eighteen-mile creeks, at the mouth of the latter of which is *Kempsville*, a hamlet of about 20 buildings, and *Kempsville Post-Office*,

in the NW. corner of the town, 12 miles from *Lockport*, 23 from *Lewiston*. Boats, and at times small schooners, can enter the mouth of this creek, and for several years past considerable business has been done here, principally in the lumber trade to Canada. The mouth of this creek is 18 miles E. of *Niagara river*, and *boatmen* might well enough call it *Eighteen-Mile-Creek*, but the *landmen* ought to give it some shorter name. *What shall I call it?* Population, 688 : taxable property, \$145353 : electors, 175 ; 1957 acres improved land, 509 cattle, 56 horses, 728 sheep : yards of cloth made in families, 2725 : 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 distillery, and 5 asheries. No returns from this town, of school districts, &c. A Correspondent writes me, that *Eighteen-mile creek* comes from near *Lockport*, and that it affords a fine route for a *side-cut*, from the *Erie Canal* to *Lake Ontario*.

G.H.B., A.B., B.C.

WILTON, a Township of *Saratoga County*, erected from the W. part of *Northumberland*, 14 miles NE. of *Ballston Spa* ; bounded N. by *Hadley*, E. by *Northumberland*, S. by *Saratoga Springs*, W. by *Greenfield*, being near 6 miles square. It has a Post-Office, called *Palmertown*, but which ought to take the name of the township. A large proportion of this town is occupied by a sandy alluvion, a kind of sandy loam, originally pine plain land, but it has *Palmertown Mountain*, along the W. border and across the NW. corner, occupying near one-eighth of the whole area.—In the N. and NW. part, are some tracts of what is called hard land, a heavy compact argillaceous grit loam, stony, like hard-pan, but pretty productive. On the whole, it is a good township of land. *Wolf Swamp*, on the Plains in the E. part, discharges 2 small mill-streams, in opposite directions : *Cold Brook* northerly to *Snook Kill*, and *Bog Meadow Brook* southerly to *Saratoga Lake*. *Snook Kill*, runs across the northern part, to *Northumberland*, and these streams,

with some very small branches, supply a competent number of mill-seats. The *Palmertown Post-Office* is in the northern part, on the main road from the *Springs* to *Glen's Falls* and *Lake George*, 7 miles NE. of *Saratoga Springs*. There is 1 meeting-house, built by a general contribution of the inhabitants, open to all sects of christians : 6 school districts ; schools kept 9 months in 12 ; public money received in 1821, \$139.10 ; 418 children between 5 and 15 years of age ; 402 were taught in the schools ; taxable property, \$151492 : population, 1293 : electors, 266 ; acres improved land, 7493 ; 1033 cattle, 221 horses, 1891 sheep : 8302 yards cloth made in the household way in 1821 : 2 grist mills, 15 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 1 carding machine, and 1 cotton and woollen factory.—In common with the other parts of this County, particularly on the pine plains, this town has been strangely impoverished by too close skinning, in the lumber trade, a business on which I might remark here, as I have under *Plattsburgh*, *Milton*, and *Ellicott*.

N.N.

WINDHAM, a Post-Township of *Greene County*, 26 miles W. of *Catskill* ; bounded N. by *Durham*, or the summit of the *Kaatsbergs*, E. by *Hunter* and *Lexington*, S. by *Lexington* W. by *Delaware Co*. It is a broken, hilly, and mountainous tract, the NW. part of the former town of this name, described in the 1st edition of this Work, now divided into 3 towns, *Windham*, *Lexington* and *Hunter*, all W. and S. of the *Kaatsbergs*, or *Catskill mountains*. *Schoharie kill*, runs along the S. part and to the NW., where it receives *Batavia creek*, on which is the *Batavia neighborhood*, and a small Village, 39 miles from *Albany*. It is heavily timbered with beech, maple, hemlock, bass-wood, birch, ash, and abundantly supplied with mill seats. The land is held in fee-simple, in part, but principally by leases from the proprietors of the great *Hardenburgh Patent*, it being the northern part of great lots 20, 21, and

22. There are some tracts of flat land along the creeks, and the uplands afford tolerable farms for grazing, and excellent apples. If the ground rent is as high as in Lexington, stated by a resident Correspondent, they can hardly be full blooded Yankees who pay it. The Little Delaware turnpike lies along the Schoharie kill, and there are some other roads. The population has increased 1394, in these 3 towns, in 10 years. *Schoharie kill P. O.*, is in the W. part of this town, in a small Village of the same name, on the Schoharie kill, or creek, 35 miles from Catskill, and 55 from Albany. It is about one mile from the County line, on what is called the Windham turnpike, and has a church, school-house, store, and some mechanics. Population, 2536 : 659 farmers, 82 mechanics, 7 traders ; 5 foreigners ; 12 free blacks, 4 slaves : taxable property, \$207185 : 14 schools, 9 months in 12 ; \$209.85 ; 659 ; 705 : 490 electors, 16618 acres improved land, 3080 cattle, 563 horses, 5123 sheep : 17710 yards of cloth : 3 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 distillery, 4 asheries.

B.H.,E.C.,J.P.,J.H.,C.L.

WINDSOR, a Post-Township of Broome County, 15 miles E. of *Chenango Point*, bounded N. by Colesville, E. by Sandford, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Chenango.—It is watered by the Susquehanna river, and by some small streams, along which are tracts of alluvion. The uplands are stony, but good for grazing, yielding sweet pasture, and very excellent dairy, beef and mutton. The *Randolph hills*, around Oquago, afford fine locust, in this town and Sandford, great quantities of which go to *Deposit*, on the Delaware, 14 miles E., and descend that river to Philadelphia, besides what goes down the Susquehanna river to Baltimore. This timber, so valuable in ship building, may be found in all the sea ports, and as it shoots out abundance of sprouts, in a genial soil, may be kept in thrifty growth, in perpetuity, by a little attention and care. In most other parts of

this state it is destroyed by worms, and so far as I know, it is no where indigenous, except hereabouts. Windsor, as described in the 1st edition of this Work, was divided, in April 1821, into 3 towns, Windsor, described above, Sandford, and Colesville, which see. The Village of *Oquago*, which had formerly a Post-Office of the same name, is situated on the Susquehanna, 16 miles E. of Chenango Point, 14 W. of Deposit, and has about 40 houses, on a street of about 2 miles in length. Population, [inclusive, in all the numbers below, of Windsor, Colesville, and Sandford,] 3354 : 781 farmers, 87 mechanics, 9 traders ; 12 free blacks, 4 slaves : taxable property, \$341935 : 31 schools, 7 months in 12 ; \$552.56 ; 949 : 1124 : 720 electors, 13628 acres improved land, 2838 cattle, 392 horses, 5109 sheep : 28291 yards cloth : 9 grist mills, 29 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 carding machines, 3 distilleries.

A.C.,W.R.,C.P.,E.C.

WINFIELD, a Post-Township in the SW. corner of Herkimer County, 15 miles, SW. of *Herkimer*, and 75 W. NW. of Albany ; bounded N. by Litchfield, E. by Columbia, and Otsego County, S. by Otsego County, W. by Oneida County. Its area is equal to 5 miles square, and it has the great western turnpike from Albany. It was erected in 1816, from the towns of Richfield and Plainfield, of Otsego County, and Litchfield, of Herkimer County. The public buildings are 3 meeting-houses ;—1 for Presbyterians, and 2 for Baptists ; and 10 school-houses. The principal stream is the *Unadilla*, flowing southerly through the centre, but there are other streams also, on which are valuable mills, one of which issues from a durable spring in the N. part, and drives the machinery of 6 mills, within 100 rods from where it rises from the ground. Near the centre is a valuable *Medicinal Spring*, which contains sulphate of Soda. The general face of the lands is level, the soil a coarse sand, or gravel, very productive, and the

geological character and position require a passing notice, this town being near the SE. extremity, in a long and narrow projection from the great secondary region of the west. See *Geology*, and the Map. The lands are owned by the cultivators. Staple productions, clover seed, beef, pork, butter and cheese, and most kinds of grain. The inhabitants are Yankees or immigrants from New-England, of good morals, and very industrious.—Population, 1752 : taxable property, \$240752 : 328 electors, 6131 acres improved land, 1585 cattle, 434 horses, 4267 sheep : 18209 yards cloth : 4 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 5 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 5 distilleries, and 7 asheries.—The farmers, including buildings, fences and husbandry, in this town, are entitled to particular notice and commendation. Such farmers are the proper persons to furnish clean clover seed, quite a business in this and some of the adjoining townships in the S. of this County.

A.L., D.H.

WINNE'S BAR, in the Hudson, 8 miles below Albany, see ALBANY CITY and BETHLEHEM.

WISKOY CREEK, see NUNSKOY C.

WITCHCRAFT, trial for, said to be the only one on record, as having occurred in this State, see BROOKHAVEN.

WOLCOTT, a large Post-Township at the N. end of Seneca* County, 22 miles N. of *Waterloo*, 9 N. of the Erie Canal, in Galen ; bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by Sterling of Cayuga County, S. by Galen, W. by Lyons and Sodus. This town embraces the head, and the principal part of *Sodus*, or Great Sodus Bay, with its Islands, all of *East Bay* and *Port Bay*, and on the E. extends to *Little Sodus Bay*. Including these bays its extent is 12 miles E. and W., and about 11 N. and S. The soil is generally a deep, warm, and mellow sandy loam, composed of sand, gravel, and clay, in various proportions ; timbered with beech, maple, bass, elm, but-

tonwood, and hemlock, all of luxuriant growth, and yielding large crops of all kinds of grain, grass, and the fruits of this climate. It is well supplied with durable springs and brooks. The surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, formed by gentle, parallel ridges, lying nearly N. and S. The inlets of Sodus, East, and Port Bays, supply good mill seats, and mills in plenty. A road, in continuation of the Alluvial Way, or Ridge Road, runs through this town, in a direction from Rochester, on which a bridge of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, has lately been erected, across Sodus bay, at Port Glasgow. This bay forms a commodious and safe harbor, and has 6 to 8 feet of water on the bar at the entrance. It has 3 islands, of considerable size, under cultivation, and the whole circumference of the bay, with its coves and points, is about 15 miles. Its waters are deep and clear, abound with fish and fowl, and its shores have a great many elegant sites for buildings, commanding extensive and highly picturesque views. *Port Glasgow*, at the head of navigation on the bay, has a pleasant situation, and a good harbor ; and from this place to the village of Clyde, in Galen, on the Erie Canal, there is a good road, over a portage of $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles. A road is also now opening from *Adams's Mills*, on the inlet of Port Bay, to the Canal at Bucksville, in Mentz. There are numerous roads, communicating with the villages of Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Waterloo, Auburn, Oswego, Utica, &c.—Iron ore abounds, for the working of which there are now in operation a Furnace and Forge, owned by the Messrs. Chapin, from Salisbury, in Connecticut, men of experience in business. Several Salt Springs have been discovered, but are not yet worked. The inhabitants are principally Yankees, immigrants from the New-England States, whose large improvements, buildings, and fine orchards, indicate a high degree of prosperity. About 20000 acres of new lands are yet for sale in this town, to actual set-

* See the APPENDIX.

tlers only, on a long credit, at the Pul-teney Land Office, in Geneva. The title is perfectly good, and I would advise the sons of industry, from Vermont, Maine, and New-Hampshire, looking for a freehold, to visit Wolcott, a flourishing town, finely situated, already accommodated with good roads, mills, &c. *East Wolcott Post-Office*, is in the E. part, 11 miles, by the Post-Office books, from Port Glasgow, where the Wolcott P. O. is kept. Sodus bay, is 30 miles E. of Port Genesee, 30 W. of Oswego, and 12 N. of Lyons V.,* on the Canal. Population, in 1810, 480; in 1820, 2867: 747 farmers, 114 mechanics, 7 traders; 4 foreigners not naturalized; 2 free blacks; 1 *slave*: taxable property, \$517954: 27 school districts; schools kept 6 months in 12; public monies received in 1821, \$298.94; 654 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 708 received instruction that year: 562 electors: 5534 acres of improved land; 2054 cattle, 214 horses, 3719 sheep: 17282 yards of cloth made in families in 1821: 4 grist mills, 12 saw mills, a carding machine and clothier's works, 3 distilleries, and 4 asheries.

A.M.N., C., J.C., D.T.

WOLFE ISLAND, U.C., see LYME, and GRAND ISLE.

WOLF RIFT, see GERMAN FLATS.

WOOD CREEK, of Lake Champlain, rises in Kingsbury, and runs N. by Fort Anne Village, to the head of L. Champlain, at Whitehall Landing, formerly Skenesborough. Its whole course may be 23 miles, and it receives several branches, one of which is *Pawlet River*, from Vermont, across the NE. of Granville, uniting with Wood Creek near the centre of the town of Whitehall. This stream, formerly of no small importance in the Indian Canoe, and French and British Batteau navigation, in the various wars of our olden times, is now very intimately connected with the CHAMPLAIN CANAL, for which see that article. It is again, though without the

aid or agency of war, literally covered with passing boats, bearing on its little wave, the treasures and the commerce of a great and rapidly expanding scene of enterprize and industry.

WOOD CREEK, of Oneida Lake, is connected with the Mohawk, by the canal at Rome, through which the navigation is extended to the Oneida Lake. This stream receives several branches; and *Fish Creek*, which enters it from the N. near its mouth, is longer and larger than itself.

WOOD CREEK LANDING, see VERONA.

WOODSTOCK, a Post-Township of Ulster County, 14 miles NW. of Kingston, bounded N. by Greene County, S. by Hurley, W. by Shandakan. This town is mountainous or hilly, and much of the land is yet in a state of nature. The Ulster and Delaware turnpike leads W. into Delaware County, and there is also a short turnpike from the glass factories in this town, to Saugerties on the Hudson.—There are 2 churches; a Lutheran, and Dutch Reformed. The land is held by lease for three lives. There are two glass factories in this town, a bloomery, and some mills. The Kaatsbergs of Greene County, are here assuming their mountain character, and soon mount to a lofty altitude on the north, as if indignant that the inconsiderable streams of Ulster County should have worn their way to the Hudson, through these ancient ridges of the Apalachian mountains. The inhabitants are reserving coal mines, in all their transfers of land, and a highly respectable correspondent writes me, 'they are now boring for coal, and have obtained about 20 bushels, of the anthracite species, which has been used by smiths in the vicinity, and tried in New-York, and found to be of superior quality.' I may here remark, that, as Woodstock lies W. of a main ridge of the long chain of mountains that pervade the United States, that valley may afford the true coal, of bitumenous origin, likely to exist in large fields. I would

* See the APPENDIX.

sooner expect it there, than in any part of this state, apart from the gypsum and salt spring region of the western district, where it probably exists in immense fields, but far below the surface. There is a large pond in this town, that affords abundance of very fine pickerel. The Bristol and Woodstock glass manufactories, are said to produce good profits, and good glass. Population, 1312; taxable property, \$42326; electors, 238; school districts, 7; acres improved land, 4633; 962 cattle, 199 horses, 1329 sheep: 5564 yards of cloth made in families: 2 grist mills, and 12 saw mills. See MOUNT PLEASANT.

C.T.

WORCESTER, a Post-Township in the SE. corner of Otsego County, 16 miles SE. of Cooperstown, 56 W. of Albany; bounded N. by Decatur, E. by Cobuskill, and SE. by Summit of Schoharie County, S. by Davenport of Delaware County, and W. by Maryland. Charlotte creek forms its southern boundary, and the Shenevas creek, a fine stream, runs nearly central SWestward, on which are fine flats. The soil is luxuriant for grass, and tolerably good for grain. There are two churches, one for Congregationalists, and one for Baptists. It is a good township of land, well supplied with mill-seats, and has some hills, and fine flats and vallies, with but little waste land. Worcester was first erected into a town from Cherry-Valley, in 1797; and on the organization of this County in 1801, embraced the whole tract now divided into Worcester, Maryland, Westford and Decatur. Population, in 1810, 1140; in 1820, 1938: 478 farmers, 58 mechanics, and 6 traders: 56 foreigners not naturalized; 21 free blacks: taxable property, \$147287: 9 schools, kept 6 months in 12; \$199.74; 550; 520: 396 electors; 6880 acres of improved land; 1415 cattle, 412 horses, 3332 sheep: 11937 yards of cloth: 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 3 carding machines, 1 trip hammer, 3 distilleries, and 3 asheries. E.W., B.G.

WYNANTS KILL, a small stream of Rensselaer County, that enters the Hudson in the township of Troy, about 2 miles S. of the Poesten-Kill. Its whole course may be 15 miles, and it has excellent mill-seats near the Hudson, on which are erected extensive and valuable water works, for which see TROY. See also SAND-LAKE, and GREENBUSH.

WYNANTS KILL V., see GREENBUSH.

WYNKOOP'S CREEK, see TIOGA COUNTY.

Y.

YANKEE STREET, see FLORIDA.

YATES T., see the APPENDIX.

YATES COUNTY, see the APPENDIX.

YATES'S MILLS, see SULLIVAN.

YELLOW HOOK, see BROOKLYN.

YONKERS, a Post-Township of Westchester County, on the E. bank of the Hudson, immediately above New-York Island, 18 miles N. of New-York, 131 S. of Albany, and 10 SW. of *White-Plains*; bounded N. by Greensburgh, E. by East-Chester, and a small angle of Westchester, or by Bronx creek, S. by Westchester and New-York City and County, W. by the Hudson. It extends near 8 miles along the Hudson, and has a medial width of near three miles. Saw-mill creek, enters the Hudson near the centre of the W. line, at the little village of Yonkers; and Bronx creek has also a branch across the NE. corner that affords mill seats, of which there are abundance. The surface is considerably broken, but the lands are well cultivated, and pretty productive. The heights of Fordham, with Tetard's hill, Boar hill, and the N. part of Valentine's hill, names well known in the Revolutionary war, are in this town, as are the ruins of Fort Independence. The road to Albany lies along the bank of the Hudson, where are many fine views, and handsome sites for country seats. *Yonkers Village*, at the mouth of Saw-mill creek, was formerly called Phillipsburgh. Population, 1586:

231 farmers, 83 mechanics, and 6 traders; 2 foreigners not naturalized; 125 free blacks; 36 slaves: taxable property, \$530015: 5 school districts, schools kept 11 months in 12; \$110.20 public monies; 381 children between 5 and 15 years of age; 197 attended the schools in 1821: electors, 305; 12318 acres improved land; 997 cattle, 328 horses, 1506 sheep: 3638 yards cloth: 6 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, and 1 distillery. S.M.,S.D.,J.W.

YORK, a Post-Township in the NW. part of Livingston County, 7 miles NNW. of Genesee; bounded N. by Le Roy of Genesee County, and by Caledonia, E. by Avon, or the Genesee river, S. by Leicester, W. by Genesee County. It has the Genesee river along its E. boundary, and there are some very small streams that run into it, which afford a scanty supply of mill-seats. The land is good, much like that of Avon, the adjoining town on the east. The *Cattaraugus Reservation*, in the NE. part, on the river, is a fine body of land, such as Indians like to 'Reserve,' rich, easy to cultivate, good for corn and potatoes. See NUNDA. York was erected, 'from parts of Caledonia and Leicester,' March 26, 1819. Population, 1729: 528 farmers, 35 mechanics; 36 foreigners; 1 free black, 2 slaves: taxable property, \$181253: 14 schools, 7 months in 12; no report of public monies in 1821; 458; 531: 392 electors, 7609 acres improved land, 2111 cattle, 345 horses, 4512 sheep: 13006 yards of cloth: 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 distilleries, 3 asheries. A.L.C.,N.C.T.

YORK ISLAND, Y. BAY, HARBOR, &c., see NEW-YORK.

YORKSHIRE, a Township of Cattaraugus County, 14 miles NNE. of *Ellicottville*; bounded N. by Cattaraugus creek, or the County of Erie, E. by Freedom, S. by Ischua, W. by *Ellicottville*. It was erected in 1821, from Ischua, and for the rule by which I compute its population, see ELLI-

COTTVILLE. The surface of this township is gently undulated, its timber beech, maple, butternut, hickory and iron-wood. Its extent N. and S. 12 miles, E. and W. 6. *Limestone Lake*, [every thing is a lake, in the lake region of the W.,] a small pond of near 2 miles in length, about 1 mile broad, in the E. part of this township, discharges Limestone creek northward to the Cattaraugus. This pond takes its name from a whitish substance at the bottom, resembling lime. It also receives a small inlet, called Limestone brook: and this town sends a streamlet S. to Olean creek, across Ischua. The settlements are few and small, but increasing. The land is owned by the Holland Company, as are all those of this County, except such, but a very small part of the whole, as have been sold to settlers.— Population, 313: taxable property, \$93622: 76 electors; 520 acres improved land; 224 cattle, 140 horses, 345 sheep: yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 2471: 1 grist mill, and 1 saw mill: no returns as to schools. H.S.,J.A.B.,W.J.W.

YORKSHIRE, and Ridings of, see KINGS COUNTY.

YORKTOWN, a Post-Township of Westchester County, 45 miles N. of New-York, 116 S. of Albany, and 8 NW. of *Bedford*; bounded N. by Putnam County, E. by Somers and New-Castle, S. by New-Castle, W. by Cortlandt. Its length N. and S. 10 miles, and it is nearly 4 miles wide.— The N. is broken by the hills of the southern border of the Highlands, and the general surface is hilly, though its hills are of a moderate height in the south. A branch of Peekskill creek in the N., of Croton creek in the W., together with Croton creek that crosses the S. end, supply abundance of mill-seats. The soil is generally productive, and well distributed into arable, pasture and meadow lands. Much of it is stony; and previous to the late introduction of gypsum as a manure, many farms were nearly exhausted by bad tillage. A resident Corres-

pendent writes me, July 24, 1822, 'The only alteration required in your former description of this town, which is very accurate, is that it has *now* a Post-Office, or in other words has become a Post-Town, having a P. O. of its own name, kept at a "Village" called *Crompond*. By a Village, I mean it has the Post-Office, a tavern, and a blacksmith's shop. We have plenty of such villages, or settlements, in this County, which have their local names, not all of which were mentioned in the first edition of your Gazet-

ter, nor is it at all necessary they should be.' Population, 1992 : 389 farmers, 80 mechanics, 4 traders, or 'persons engaged in commerce;' 5 *slaves*; 74 free blacks : taxable property, \$487039 : 10 schools, kept 6 months; \$181.50; 374; 339 : 403 electors, 21948 acres improved land, 1963 cattle, 474 horses, 3284 sheep : 14817 yards cloth : 7 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, and 2 carding machines. N.C.T., S.M., S.D.

YOUNGSTOWN V. and P. O., see PORTER.



APPENDIX.



THE absolute necessity of fixing on some point of time for the era of such a Work as this, to which period all its *Civil Divisions* may be made conformable, will be best illustrated by exhibiting, in this Appendix, the changes produced by a single Session of our Legislature. This exhibition will serve to explain my reasons for fixing on January 1, 1823, as the era of this Work, previous to which the most of it was written;—while it will also shew, that, to have changed that era to Jan. 1, 1824, would have required more time than the period between two Sessions, to say nothing of the want of data for the population, &c., of the new Towns.

The erection of new Towns, undetermines, also, the population and statistical numbers of all those subdivided, leaving to conjecture, what can only be satisfactorily known by actual enumeration. Though the 2 late Censuses were taken in 1820 and 1821, we have already about 200 Towns and Counties, the population of which has been changed, by the hasty strides of legislation, and can now only be known by a new Census. Besides the erection of new Towns and Counties, a great many transfers of territory have been made, affecting the boundaries, and aggregate numbers. Livingston and Monroe Counties, were erected from Ontario and Genesee, in 1821; Erie, from Niagara, in 1821; Yates, from Ontario, in 1823; and Wayne, from Ontario and Seneca, in 1823. Besides these great changes, 3 Towns have been taken from Tioga, and annexed to Tompkins County; 2 have been detached from Broome, and annexed to Tioga County; with multitudes of other annexations, transfers, and changes, generally noticed in passing. I have endeavored to apportion, pretty accurately, to the new Towns and Counties, their share of the population, agreeably to the Census of 1820, always explaining the rule by which such apportionment was made:—and in all my estimates, have said on what authorities they are founded.

Towns, erected in 1823;—Alden, Ailen, Annsville, Auburn, Busti, Catlin, Coldspring, Connewongo, Crawford, Eagle, Erie, Fenner, Fleming, Glen, Ledyard, Lincklaen, Macedon, Norfolk, Olive, Otto, Pine Plains, Root, Scio, Somerset, Springport, Stuyvesant, Venice, Vestal, Veteran, Villenova, Wethersfield, West-Brunswick, Westville, Yates: *Counties*, erected in 1823; Wayne and Yates. Towns, 33,—[Yates, T., being only a new name, for which see NORTHTON, and Yates;] Counties, 2, briefly described below. See GEOGRAPHY.

Alden, a Post-Township on the E. line of Erie County, 22 miles E. of Buffalo, erected March 27, 1823, from the SE. of Clarence, township 9, range 5, of the Holland Purchase: see also *Erie*, another Town, erected at the same time, from Clarence, 3 Towns from one. It embraces part of the Buffalo Creek Indian Reservation, has Buffalo creek across the S. part, Ellicott's creek in the N., and is bounded N. by Erie, E. by Genesee County, S. by Wales, W. by Clarence.—Nothing is known of its population; and for the general character of the lands, see CLARENCE. ¶ *In these sketches, having no data for stating numbers, my notices will be very brief, for the explanation of which let this suffice, as a general remark. The P. O. was established late in the year 1823, as were most of those that follow, or in 1824.*

Allen, a Township of Allegany County, 6 miles N. of Angelica, from which it was erected Jan. 31, 1823; bounded N. by Nunda, E. by Almond, S. by Angelica, W. by Caneadea. It is in ranges 1 and 2 of Mor-

ris's Reserve, and the quality of the lands may be seen by consulting Angelica.

Annsville, a Township of Oneida County, 10 miles NW. of Rome, erected April 12, 1823, from parts of Lee, Florence, Camden, and Vienna. It is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 5 mean width, embracing the E. branch of Fish creek, abundance of mill-seats, and near the centre, the *Post-Village of Tuberg*, the iron works, &c., already described under Camden. It is a good township of land, the surface moderately uneven, or level enough, well watered with springs and brooks, a good country for grain and grass. Inhabitants estimated, by a resident Correspondent, at 1200, and the electors at 200; but I have long since found out that these estimates are always too high.*

Auburn, a Post-Township, cap. of Cayuga County, formerly a Post-Village of this name, described under AURELIUS, was erected into a town, March 28, 1823, when Aurelius underwent an ample legislative amputation, as Scipio had recently done. [See Laws,

Sess. 46, Chap. 92, p. 105, and Chap. 22, p. 16.] It is bounded N. by Brutus, E. by Owasco, S. by Fleming, W. by Aurelius.—By the act dividing Aurelius, above noticed, that town was subdivided into 3 towns, *Aurelius*, from the NW. part, *Auburn*, from the NE., and *Fleming* from the SE., besides which a piece from the SW. had been taken, in forming the town of *Springport*, while cutting up *Scipio*, noticed under *Ledyard*.

☞ The present town of Aurelius, has the Aurelius and Cayuga Post-Offices, the Cayuga Bridge, and the Indian Castle.

Busti, a Post-Township on the S. line of Chautauqua County, 27 miles SE. of *Mayville*, bounded N. by the Chautauqua Lake and outlet, or the towns of Ellery and Ellicott, E. by Ellicott, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Harmony. It was erected April 16, 1823, from parts of Harmony and Ellicott, under which the description of its lands, timber, &c., may be seen, and embraces parts of ranges 11 and 12, of the Holland Purchase.

Catlin, a Post-Township in the NW. corner of Tioga County, 18 miles NNW. of *Elmira*, erected April 16, 1823, from the W. part of Catharines, when that town was divided into three, Catlin, Catharines, and Veteran. The P. O. was established late in 1823, after the most of this Work was in print. Catlin comprises the W. half of Catharines, and is bounded N. by Reading, E. by Catharines and Veteran, S. by Big Flatt, W. by Painted Post and Jersey. For its description, see those towns.

Coldspring, a Township of Cattaraugus County, 14 miles SW. of *Ellicottville*, townships 1, 2 and 3, range 8, of the Holland Purchase. It was erected January 20, 1823, from Little Valley, when the former town of that name was subdivided into three towns, Little-Valley, Coldspring, and Connewongo, rendering their population, and all the numbers, under the two late Censuses, undetermined, except in the aggregate, for which consult Little-Valley. This town has the Alleghany river across the SE. corner, running SWest.

Connewongo, or Connewango, a Post-Township in the SW. of Cattaraugus County, 13 to 30 miles W. and SW. of *Ellicottville*, bounded N. by Perrysburgh, E. by Ellicottville and Coldspring, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by Ellicott and Gerry of Chautauqua County. It was erected Jan. 20, 1823, from the W. of Little-Valley, and comprises townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, range 9. The Connewongo creek waters this town, and its Post-Office, lately established, is 24 miles SW. of Ellicottville.

Crawford, a Township of Orange County, 10 miles N. of *Goshen*, erected from the W. part of Montgomery, March 4, 1823, bound-

ed by roads, survey lines, bridges, et cetera, traversed, in the law erecting it, in about half an octavo page.

Eagle, a Township in the NW. corner of Allegany County, 22 miles NW. of *Angelica*, bounded N. by Wethersfield of Genesee Co., E. by Pike, S. by Centerville, W. by Freedom and China, of Cattaraugus and Genesee Counties. It was erected January 21, 1823, from the W. half of Pike, and is watered by small head waters of Cattaraugus creek.

Erie, a Post-Township in the NE. corner of Erie County, 23 miles ENE. of *Buffalo*, bounded N. by Royalton of Niagara County, or by Tonnewanta creek, E. by Genesee County, S. by Alden, W. by Clarence. It was erected March 27, 1823, from the NE. of Clarence, and comprises township 12, range 5, and so much of 13, same range, as lies S. of Tonnewanta creek, Clarence being, at the same time, subdivided into 3 towns, Clarence, Alden, and Erie. The land is good, and well described, where the numbers are given, under CLARENCE.

Fenner, a Post-Township of Madison County, 12 miles NW. of *Morrisville*, erected April 22, 1823, from the NE. part of Cazenovia and the W. of Smithfield, bounded N. by Sullivan and Lenox, E. by Smithfield, S. by Nelson, W. by Cazenovia. Its extent is about 6 miles square, all from Smithfield, except a narrow strip along part of the E. line of Cazenovia, lying E. of the Chittenango creek, now in part the new boundary, between Cazenovia and Fenner. A Baptist meeting-house near the centre, where a Post-Office was established, in March, 1824.

Fleming, a Township of Cayuga County, 4 miles S. of *Auburn*, bounded N. by Aurelius and Auburn, E. by the Owasco Lake, S. by Scipio, W. by Springport. It was erected March 28, 1823, from a part of Aurelius, when that town was pretty liberally cut up, as well as Scipio, for which see the laws of the Session of 1823, with *Auburn*, *Aurelius*, *Fleming*, and *Springport*, in this Appendix, and the old towns of AURELIUS and SCIPIO.

Glen, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, on the S. side of the Mohawk, 9 miles S. of *Johnstown*, bounded N. by Johnstown, or the Mohawk river, E. by Florida, S. by Charleston, W. by Root. It was erected April 10, 1823, from the N. part of Charleston, and has the *Voorhiesville Post-Office*, name changed to Glen, making this a Post-Town. The Erie Canal runs along the Mohawk, on its N. border, where are extensive flats, of rich river alluvion. Charleston is now reduced to a much smaller area; but, instead of describing both towns, again, see Charleston and Canajoharie, for the description of Glen, Charleston, Root, and Canajoharie. Glen has, perhaps, in its NW. cor-

ner, a small portion of the primitive tract, along the Canal, noticed under Root. *Auriersville*, or *Ariessville P. O.*, established in 1824, is in this town, 10 miles from Johnstown.

Ledyard, a Township of Cayuga County, 19 miles SW. of *Auburn*, bounded N. by Springport, E. by Venice and Scipio, S. by Genoa, W. by Cayuga Lake, or Seneca County. It was erected Jan. 30, 1823, from the SW. part of Scipio, and comprises the *Post Village of Aurora*, nearly central on its W. line. By this act, [Sess. 46, Chap. 22, page 16,] Scipio was pretty amply cut up, subdivided into *Ledyard*, *Venice*, and *Scipio*, besides forming a part of *Springport*, erected at the same time, from the NW. corner of Scipio, and the SW. of *Aurelius*: *Venice* from the SE. quarter, *Scipio* from the NE., and the others as above. See those towns, and see *Scipio*, for a general description of the whole, except that part of Springport, taken from *Aurelius*, for which see that town. There are no data, for numbers, population, &c., but, fortunately, we shall soon have another census, after which, at least for a year or two, I hope the Legislature will make no new towns, until the applicants for subdivision shall have taken its Census.

Lincklaen, or *Linklaen*, a Township in the NW. corner of Chenango County, 21 miles NW. of *Norwich*, bounded N. by Madison County, E. by Otselic, S. by German, W. by Cortland County. It was erected April 12, 1823, from the N. end of German, and need not here be again described. Supposed to contain 1400 inhabitants: $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; no Post-Office, no Village.

Macedon, a Township in the SW. corner of Wayne County, 20 miles W. of *Lyons*, 16 N. of *Canandaigua*, bounded N. by Ontario, E. by Palmyra, S. by Farmington of Ontario County, W. by Perrinton of Monroe. It is township 12, range 3, of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, has Mud creek across its SE. corner, and the Erie Canal across the southern part, described as the W. township of Palmyra, in Ontario County, in the early part of this Work, and need not be again described. It was erected Jan. 20, 1823, from the W. part of Palmyra, Ontario County, and before the close of the same session became one of the townships of the new County of *Wayne*, which see.

Norfolk, a Post-Township of St. Lawrence County, 32 miles NE. of *Ogdensburgh*, bounded NW. by Louisville, NE. by Massena, SE. by Stockholm, SW. by Madrid. It was erected April 9, 1823, from the SE. part of Louisville, embracing about half the original township of that name, and is well watered by Racket River, for more of which see Louisville. The Village, is now in *Norfolk*, the present name of the Post-Office.

Olive, a Township of Ulster County, 12 miles W. of *Kingston*, erected April 15, 1823, from the westerly parts of Marbletown and Hurley, and the easterly part of Shandakan; the boundaries of which hardly fill one page in the printed laws! It is bounded N. by Woodstock, E. by Marbletown, S. by Rochester, W. by Shandakan, under which towns may be seen the character of this, as to timber, soil, &c. It has 3 churches, and embraces *Shokan* and *Tangore*: about 10 miles in extent. The land is rough, but productive, and so populous as to have about 500 electors.

Otto, a Township of Cattaraugus County, 10 miles NW. of *Ellicottville*, bounded N. by Cattaraugus creek, E. and S. by Ellicottville, W. by Perrysburgh. It was erected from the E. part of Perrysburgh, Jan. 29, 1823, comprising townships 5, ranges 7 and 8, and so much of townships 6, ranges 7 and 8, as 'lays' on the S. side of Cattaraugus creek: by another special act, of April 12, 1823, it is enacted that all that part of the town of *Otto*, 'laying' W. of the S. branch of Cattaraugus creek, in the 5th township and 8th range, be annexed unto the town of Perrysburgh, the description of which may be consulted for other particulars.

Pine Plains, a Post-Township of Dutchess County, 23 miles NE. of *Poughkeepsie*, erected March 26, 1823, from Northeast, when that town and *Amenia* were so re-organized as to change their boundaries, and form this new town. Its Post-Office, is the one formerly called *Northeast*, while the name of the *Spencer Corners P. O.*, is changed to *Northeast P. O.* See the Post-Office Table: This change of names, will explain the change of distances. It is bounded N. by Columbia County, E. by Northeast, S. by Northeast and Stanford, W. by Milan; extent, about 10 miles E. and W., and 4 N. and S. The Village of *Pine Plains*, nearly central, has 23 houses, several stores and shops, a meeting-house, and the Post-Office, 28 miles NE. of *Poughkeepsie*, 55 SE. of *Albany*, by the nearest route. ¶ In the P. O. Table, the distances from *Albany* to the Post-Offices in this quarter, are reckoned via *Poughkeepsie*.

Root, a Post-Township of Montgomery County, on the S. side of the *Mohawk R.*, 12 miles SW. of *Johnstown*, bounded N. by the *Mohawk*, E. by *Glen* and *Charleston*, S. by *Schoharie* County, W. by *Canajoharie*. It was erected Jan. 29, 1823, from the E. part of *Canajoharie*, and the W. of *Charleston*, and has the *Corrytown Post-Office*, the name changed to *Root*, making this a Post-Town, embracing the *Nose*, noticed under *Canajoharie*, and *Mitchill's Cave*, opposite *Anthony's Nose*, of *Johnstown*. The *Erie Canal* runs across the N. end, along the *Mohawk*, where geologists may find it crossing,

for a short distance, a tract of primitive rocks, one of the two instances, of the kind, in the long line of this Canal. The other is in Danube and German Flats, both spurs from the great primitive region of the north, noticed under *Geology*, and WARREN COUNTY.

Scio, a Township of Allegany County, 14 miles S. of *Angelica*, bounded N. by *Angelica*, E. by *Independence*, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by *Friendship*. It was erected Jan. 31, 1823, from the S. end of *Angelica*, when the N. end of that town was erected into another town, *Allen*, for the numbers of all, see *Angelica*, now subdivided into 3 towns. *Scio* comprises townships 1 and 2, and the S. half of 3, range 2, with the W. half of 1 and 2, and the SW. quarter of 3, range 1, of *Morris's Reserve*, having the *Genesee* river from its SE. to near its NW. corner.

Somersel, a Township in the NE. corner of *Niagara* County, 15 miles NE. of *Lockport*, bounded N. on *Lake Ontario*, E. by *Yates*, [first called *Northton*,] of *Genesee* County, S. by *Hartland*, W. by *Wilson*. It was erected Jan. 8, 1823, from the N. part of *Hartland*, and comprises townships 16, ranges 5 and 6, of the *Holland Company's* lands, watered by *Fish*, *Keg Harbor*, and *Golden Hill* creeks, small streams of *Lake Ontario*.

Springport, a Township of *Cayuga* County, 10 miles SW. of *Auburn*, bounded N. by *Aurelius*, E. by *Fleming* and *Scipio*, S. by *Ledyard*, W. by the *Cayuga Lake*, or the County of *Seneca*. It was erected January 30, 1823, from *Scipio* and *Aurelius*, for which see *Ledyard*, and embraces the *Post-Village of Union Springs*, 12 miles SW. of *Auburn*.

Stuyvesant, a Township in the NW. of *Columbia* County, 12 miles N. of *Hudson*, bounded N. by *Schodac*, E. by *Kinderhook*, S. by *Hudson*, W. by the *Hudson River*. It was erected April 21, 1823, from the W. part of *Kinderhook*, and has the *Kinderhook Landing Post-Office*, *Village*, &c., for which see *Kinderhook*. *Columbiaville*, on the S. line towards *Hudson*, is now in this town and

Hudson, instead of *Hudson* and *Kinderhook*, enough to particularize, referring, as I must, to *Kinderhook*, for the soil, &c. of this town.

Venice, a Post-Township of *Cayuga* County, 20 miles S. of *Auburn*, erected January 30, 1823, from the SE. quarter of *Scipio*, bounded N. by *Scipio*, E. by *Sempronius*, S. by *Genoa*, W. by *Ledyard*, which see.—*Venice* Post-Office was formerly *E. Scipio P. O.*, name changed late in 1823, of which I was not apprised until *CAYUGA COUNTY* was in print. N. *Scipio* Post-Office, is now *Scipio*, making the little new town, of that name, a Post-Town.

Vestal, a Township in the SW. corner of *Broome* County, 8 miles SW. of *Binghamton*, or *Chenango Point*, bounded N. by *Union*, E. by *Chenango*, S. by the State of Pennsylvania, W. by *Owego* of *Tioga* County. It was erected from the S. end of *Union*, January 22, 1823, comprising all south of the *Susquehanna* river, together with the Islands in the river, 'owned by persons residing on the S. side.' It is watered by *Choconut* creek, on which is the *Choconut* settlement.

Veteran, a Township of *Tioga* County, 12 miles N. of *Elmira*, bounded N. by *Catharines*, E. by *Erin*, S. by *Elmira*, W. by *Catlin*. It was erected April 16, 1823, from the SE. quarter of *Catharines*, the NE. being made *Catharines*, and the W. half *Catlin*, pretty well cut up, 3 towns for one, the population of each of which may be known when we have another Census.

Villenora, a Township of *Chautauqua* County, 20 miles NE. of *Mayville*, erected from the S. end of *Hanover*, Jan. 24, 1823, bounded N. by *Hanover*, E. by *Perrysburgh*, S. by *Gerry*, W. by *Pomfret*. It comprises township 5, range 10, and the E. half of 5, range 11, 9 by 6 miles, 11 miles ESE. of *Dunkirk*. Its waters are small, tributaries to *Walnut* and *Canada-way* creeks. Excepting as to the area, the cutting off of this part does not materially affect the description of *Hanover*, already in print.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Wayne County, erected April 11, 1823, from the NW. corner of *Ontario*, and the N. end of *Seneca* County, is situated on the S. shore of *Lake Ontario*, about 200 miles WNW. of *Albany*, and is bounded N. on *Lake Ontario*, E. by *Cayuga* County, S. by *Seneca* and *Ontario* Counties, W. by *Ontario* County. Area, 508 square miles, or 325120 acres.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp. land | Post Offices, Villages, &c |
|------------|---------|-------|-----------|---|
| Galen | P.T.1 | 2979 | 5994 | Clyde V. and River, and Erie Canal; Marengo P. O. |
| LYONS | P.T.1 | 3972 | 8853 | Lyons V., 205 miles from Albany; Newark P. O.; E. Canal. |
| Macedon | | | | erected in 1823, from W. half of Palmyra; 20 miles W. of Lyons. |
| Ontario | P.T.1 | 2233 | 5312 | Imnan's \times Roads P. O., on Ridge Road; Iron Works. |
| Palmyra | P.T. | 3724* | 16292* | Palmyra V., 14 miles W. of Lyons; Canal; Mud Creek. |
| Sodus | P.T.1 | 2013 | 5005 | Sodus V. & Bay; Arms's \times Roads P. O., on Ridge Road. |
| Williamson | P.O.3 | 2521 | 7386 | Pulteneyville P.O.; S. Williamson P.O.; Rogers's \times R. P.O. |
| Wolcott | P.T.1 | 2867 | 5534 | E. Wolcott P. O.; Port Glasgow; Sodus, East & Port Bays. |

The *County of Wayne*, erected at too late a period for the body of this Work, comprises a very ample area of rich and productive land, and enjoys the navigation of Lake Ontario and the Erie Canal, the latter along its southern border, almost across the whole County.—It is watered by the Canandaigua outlet, and Mud creek, which unite at the Village of Lyons, below which their united waters take the name of Clyde river, and by many other streams, noticed, amply, in the Topography. On the Lake, it has Sodus, Little Sodus, and East Bays, the former a pretty good harbor, all affording, also, some conveniences for the Lake trade. This County took 5 Towns from the County of Ontario, [6, including the new Town of Macedon,] Lyons, Macedon, Ontario, Palmyra, Sodus, and Williamson, besides a small piece from the N. part of Phelps, attached to Lyons;—and 2 from Seneca Co., Galen and Wolcott, all which are minutely described. See those Towns, and see also the Counties, and spare me the labor of three times going over the same ground. In the early period of the settlement of this country, Mud creek was used for navigation, 20 miles above Lyons, in which distance there is a descent of 40 feet, and some use was made of the Canandaigua outlet, to the Lake, though this stream has a descent now ascertained to be 275 feet, much more than was ever imagined to be the descent of those streams, now so useful for hydraulic works. The Clyde river is navigable from Lyons to the Seneca river, 24 miles, though there is a dam at Clyde V., 12 miles from Lyons, and mills, and a lock. The *Village of Lyons*, the seat of the County buildings, is situated at the junction of Mud creek with the Canandaigua outlet, (below which the stream takes the name of Clyde river,) and on the Erie Canal, 15 miles N. of Geneva, 17 W. of Montezuma, 16 S. of Sodus Point, 28 N.W. of Auburn, 23 N.E. of Canandaigua, and 34 E. of Rochester. It is a healthy place, on a dry alluvial soil, and was originally laid out by C. Williamson, agent for the Pulteney estate. The County buildings are on a handsome Public Square, and there are now 2 meeting-houses, 90 dwellings, 21 mechanics' shops, 12 stores of goods, 3 apothecaries' shops, 2 school-houses, a brewery, 2 tanneries, 2 asheries, 2 ware-houses, a dry dock, 5 bridges, and basins and wharves on the Canal. The Canal elegantly embellishes this Village, which has now a population little short of 1000 persons. A Correspondent says, 'the distance to Albany, by the N. Seneca and Montezuma turnpike, via Utica, is 190 miles,' stated by two others at 205 miles, the reason of my giving both distances.

☞ When Yates was erected from Ontario County, Yates was entitled to elect 1 Member of Assembly, and Ontario was restricted to 5: By the act erecting Wayne, that County elects 2 Members, and Ontario is farther reduced to 3, the number each of those Counties are now entitled to elect. Both Yates and Wayne constitute parts of the 26th Congressional district, and of the 7th Senatorial district. See DISTRICTS, in the Gazetteer.

Statistics.—Wayne elects 2 Members of Assembly, and forms a part of the 26th Congressional district: Townships, 8; Post-Offices, 14: Population, [exclusive of the small annexation from Phelps,] 20309: acres of improved land, 54376: ☞ For other numbers, see the several Towns. Newark Post-Office, is now in Lyons, as is the Village.

West-Brunswick, a Township of Herkimer County, 22 miles N. of *Herkimer*, erected from Norway, April 11, 1823, 'being all that part lying N. of the N. line of the Royal Grant, and the S. line of the Jerseyfield Patent,' so that Jerseyfield is now, in part, in W. Brunswick. It is a rough tract of country, but has some lands of a tolerably good quality; and on the most of it, good farmers might make a poor living.

Westville, a Township of Tioga County, 8 miles NNE. of *Owego*, erected from the S. part of Berkshire, April 12, 1823, bounded N. by Berkshire, E. by Lisle and Union, S. by Union and Owego, W. by Candor, of Tioga County, already described under Berkshire. It has Newark Post-Office, established in 1824.

Welthersfield, a Post-Township at the S. end of Genesee County, 28 miles S. of *Batavia*, bounded N. by Orangeville, E. by *Gainesville*, S. by *Eagle*, of *Allegany Co.*, W.

by *China*. It is township 8, range 2, of the Holland Purchase, and was erected April 12, 1823, from the S. end of *Orangeville*, sufficiently described under that town, which see. The Post-Office was established late in 1823.

Yates, the same as *NORTHTON*, already in print, merely a change of name. See *NORTHTON*;—and the Laws, Session 45, Chap. 265, page 303; and Session 46, Chap. 6, page 6, when the same territory was again erected into a Town, Yates, instead of Northton, to take effect from a different day of February, repealing the former act, and appointing a different place for the first Town meeting! It is 30 miles NW. of *Batavia*, in the NW. corner of Genesee County, bounded N. on Lake Ontario, E. by *Oak Orchard*, [another instance of double legislation.] S. by *Ridgeway*, W. by *Somerset*, of Niagara county, comprising townships 16, ranges 3 and 4.

YATES COUNTY.

Yates County, was erected from the SE. corner of Ontario County, Jan. 5, 1823, formed of the Towns of Benton, Italy, Jerusalem, Middlesex and Milo. It is a small County, situated on the W. side of Seneca Lake, embracing the N. end of the Crooked Lake, 17 miles SSW. of Geneva, 194 W. of Albany: bounded N. by Ontario County, E. by Seneca Lake and County, S. by Steuben County, W. by Ontario County. Extent N. and S. about 11½ miles, medial, E. and W., near 20: area, 232 square miles, or 148480 acres. The following, from Ontario County, is the exhibit of its County Table.

| Towns. | P. Off. | Pop. | Imp. land. | Post-Offices, Villages, &c. |
|-----------|---------|-------|------------|---|
| Benton | P.T.1 | 3357 | 14741 | Bellona V. ; Dresden V. ; Hopeton P. O. ; part of Penn-Yan. |
| Italy | | 728 | 1858 | Flint Creek and Hollow ; 14 miles W. of Penn-Yan. |
| Jerusalem | P.T. | 1610 | 6814 | 6 miles W. of Penn-Yan ; Bluff Point ; Crooked Lake. |
| Middlesex | P.T. | 2718 | 10476 | Williams's Settlement ; part of Rushville ; 9 m. NW. of P. Y. |
| MIL0 | P.O.1 | 2612 | 12973 | <i>Penn-Yan V. & P. O.</i> , 16 m. S. of Geneva ; Outlet Crooked [Lake. |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| | | 5 | 11025 | 46862 |

The *County of Yates*, embraces a pretty broad diversity of soil and surface, but my description shall be very brief, having once described it already, if not twice. On the E. it extends to Seneca Lake, Canandaigua L. in the NW., and embraces the N. ends of the arms of the Crooked Lake, with the Bluff Point between those arms. It is a pretty good tract of land, tolerably well supplied with mill-streams, the best of which is the outlet-of-the-Crooked Lake, [*Penn-Yan River?*] Flint Creek, and others, noticed in the Topography. The Towns are minutely described. *Penn-Yan*, the County Town, is principally in Milo, a busy place, 191 miles W. of Albany, [via Cherry-Valley,] 16 S. of Geneva, for which see MIL0. The Jerusalem P. O., has been lately established.

Statistics.—Yates elects 1 Member of Assembly, and is a part of the 26th Congressional district, which elects 2 Members of Congress;—Townships, 5; Post-offices, 5: Population, 11025: acres of improved land, occupied, in 1821, 46862: For other numbers, see the Towns; and for the changes of Members of Assembly, see *Wayne County*.

GEOGRAPHY

OF THE

State of New-York.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.*

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|--|
| | Miles. | |
| Greatest extent N. & S., 304, | Between | { 39° 45' & 45°, N. Latitude. |
| Greatest extent E. & W., 316, | | { 5° 47' W. long. & 47' E. long. from N. York; or |
| Exclusive of Long-Island. | | { 5° 47' W. long. & 2° 10' E. long., with L. Island. |

Boundaries and Area.—The State of New-York is bounded southerly on the Atlantic ocean, an extent of 128 miles, right line; E. by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; N. by Latitude 45°, or Canada line; N. W. by the British possessions in Canada, an extent of 350 miles—the line being the middle of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and the channel of the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers; W. by Pennsylvania, 28 miles; S. by Pennsylvania, 217 miles; S. W. by the Delaware river, or Pennsylvania, 58 miles; S. W. by New-Jersey, 46 miles; W. by New-Jersey, or the W. bank of Hudson river. The area, computing pretty carefully, by counties, exclusive of all the large waters, is 43,214 square miles, or 27,656,960 acres. The whole area may be stated at 46,085½ square miles, as in the first edition of this Work, and the actual area of land, at about 43,214 square miles.

Civil Divisions.—This State is divided into 54 Counties, separately organized, or 55, including Hamilton; and 662 Towns and Cities, the Cities being subdivided into 25 Wards. The Cities are five in number, New-York, Albany, Troy, Hudson, and Schenectady. Besides these, there are a great number of incorporated Villages, or Boroughs, as they ought to be denominated. Towns or townships are tracts of country, of an indefinite extent, generally of several miles; say about six miles square. See *Government*; and for some remarks, designed for this article, on the hasty strides of our legislation, see the first page of the Appendix, with the passing notices in the Gazetteer.

[EXPLANATION.]

Post-Towns, and Post-Offices.—In the Tables, towns having a Post-Office of the same name, are called Post-Towns, P. T.; when they have a Post-Office known by some other name than that of the town, P. O. I, and the name of the office is given under Villages, Post-Offices, &c. If a Post-Town have 1 other Post-Office, P. T. 1, and so of any number it may have.

Explanation, for the following Table:—In column 1, the Counties, Jan. 1, 1824; 2, their population, conformably to the Census of 1820; 3, County towns; and 4, their distances from Albany; 5, the area of each County, in square miles; 6, whole number of Towns and Cities; 7, number Members of Assembly to each County; 8, the average population, per square mile.

* It may be proper to remark, in this place, that the GAZETTEER embraces, and is constructed conformably to, the existing Civil Divisions of this State, on Jan. 1, 1823; while the changes, made by the Legislature of 1823, are embraced in the APPENDIX, [for reasons there explained;] and that this Geographical View embraces both, or exhibits the State of New-York, with all its Civil Divisions, Jan. 1, 1824. The population, in the Tables, is by the Census of 1820, apportioned among the several counties.

☞ The great length of the Topographical, 583 pages, restricts me to very narrow limits in the Geographical part of this Work.

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Pop.</i> | <i>County Towns.</i> | <i>Dist.</i> | <i>Arca.</i> | <i>T&C</i> | <i>Mem.</i> | <i>pop.p.s.m.</i> |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| ALBANY | 38,116 | ALBANY | 000 | 462 | 8 | 3 | 82.5 |
| ALLEGANY | 9,330 | Angelica | 260 | 1120 | 16 | 1 | 8.33 |
| BROOME | 11,100 | Binghamton | 148 | 700 | 7 | 1 | 15.85 |
| CATTARAUGUS | 4,090 | Ellicottville | 325 | 1292 | 13 | 1 | 3.16 |
| CAYUGA | 38,897 | Auburn | 169 | 545 | 18 | 4 | 71.37 |
| CHAUTAUGUA | 12,568 | Mayville | 364 | 1030 | 13 | 1 | 12.20 |
| CHEMUNGO | 31,215 | Norwich | 100 | 780 | 18 | 3 | 40. |
| CLINTON | 12,070 | Plattsburgh | 164 | 1064 | 6 | 1 | 11.34 |
| COLUMBIA | 38,330 | Hudson | 30 | 594 | 15 | 3 | 64.52 |
| CORTLANDT | 16,507 | Cortlandt V. | 140 | 475 | 10 | 2 | 34.75 |
| DELAWARE | 26,587 | Delhi | 70 | 1425 | 17 | 2 | 18.66 |
| DUCHESS | 46,615 | Poughkeepsie | 75 | 725 | 17 | 4 | 64.29 |
| ERIE | 15,668 | Buffalo | 296 | 950 | 15 | 1 | 16.49 |
| ESSEX | 12,811 | Elizabethtown | 126 | 1763 | 14 | 1 | 7.26 |
| FRANKLIN | 4,439 | Malone | 220 | 1506 | 6 | 1 | 2.94 |
| GENESE | 39,835 | Batavia | 256 | 1280 | 29 | 4 | 31.12 |
| GREENE | 22,996 | Catskill | 36 | 508 | 10 | 2 | 45.26 |
| HAMILTON | 1,251 | Lake-Pleasant | 70 | 1800 | 3 | *0 | .69 |
| HERKIMER | 31,017 | Herkimer | 79 | 1290 | 16 | 3 | 24. |
| JEFFERSON | 32,952 | Watertown | 174 | 937½ | 18 | 3 | 35.15 |
| KINGS | 11,187 | Flatbush | 150 | 81½ | 6 | 1 | 137.26 |
| LEWIS | 9,227 | Martinsburgh | 142 | 1008 | 8 | 1 | 9.15 |
| LIVINGSTON | 19,196 | Geneseo | 238 | 460 | 12 | 2 | 41.73 |
| MADISON | 32,208 | Morrisville | 102 | 616 | 13 | 3 | 52.28 |
| MONROE | 26,529 | Rochester | 236 | 600 | 16 | 3 | 44.21 |
| MONTGOMERY | 37,569 | Johnstown | 40 | 1000 | 14 | *4 | 37.57 |
| NEW-YORK | 123,706 | New-York | 144 | 21½ | 1 | 10 | 5687.64 |
| NIAGARA | 7,322 | Lockport | 299 | 448 | 8 | 1 | 16.34 |
| ONEIDA | 50,997 | { Rome { Whitesboro' | { 110 { 100 } | 1136 | 22 | 5 | 44.89 |
| ONONDAGA | 41,467 | Onondaga | 132 | 522 | 12 | 4 | 79.43 |
| ONTARIO | 35,312 | Canandaigua | 208 | 634 | 12 | 3 | 55.69 |
| ORANGE | 41,213 | { Newburgh { Goshen | { 95 { 110 } | 609 | 12 | 4 | 67.67 |
| OSWEGO | 12,374 | { Oswego { Richland | { 168 { 153 } | 900 | 12 | 1 | 13.75 |
| OTSEGO | 44,856 | Cooperstown | 66 | 935 | 22 | 4 | 47.97 |
| PUTNAM | 11,268 | Carmel | 107 | 252 | 5 | 1 | 44.71 |
| QUEEN | 21,519 | N. Hempstead | 165 | 355½ | 6 | 2 | 60.53 |
| RENSELAER | 40,153 | Troy | 6 | 572½ | 14 | 4 | 70.16 |
| RICHMOND | 6,135 | Richmond V. | 165 | 77 | 4 | 1 | 79.67 |
| ROCKLAND | 8,337 | Clarkstown | 132 | 161 | 4 | 1 | 54.88 |
| ST. LAWRENCE | 16,037 | Ogdensburgh | 209 | 2900 | 18 | 1 | 8. |
| SARATOGA | 36,052 | Bullston Spa | 26 | 772 | 19 | 3 | 46.69 |
| SCHENECTADY | 13,081 | Schenectady | 15½ | 180 | 6 | 1 | 72.67 |
| SCHOHARIE | 23,154 | Schoharie | 32 | 565 | 9 | 2 | 40.98 |
| SENECA | 17,773 | { Ovid { Waterloo | { 205 { 187 } | 426 | 5 | 2 | 41.72 |
| STEBEN | 21,989 | Bath | 240 | 1600 | 19 | 2 | 13.74 |
| SUFFOLK | 24,272 | Riverhead | 234 | 798 | 9 | 2 | 30.41 |
| SULLIVAN | 8,900 | Monticello | 110 | 971½ | 7 | 1 | 9.16 |
| TIOGA | 14,716 | { Elmira { Owego | { 210 { 170 } | 1000 | 14 | 2 | 14.71 |
| TOMPKINS | 26,178 | Ithaca | 170 | 468 | 10 | 2 | 55.93 |
| ULSTER | 30,934 | Kingston | 65 | 966 | 14 | 3 | 32. |
| WARREN | 9,453 | Caldwell | 62 | 827 | 9 | 1 | 11.43 |
| WASHINGTON | 38,831 | { Salem { Sandy-Hill | { 46 { 52 } | 785 | 17 | 4 | 49.46 |
| WAYNE | 20,310 | Lyons | 205 | 508 | 8 | 2 | 39.98 |
| WESTCHESTER | 32,638 | { Bedford { White-Plains | { 130 { 140 } | 480 | 21 | 3 | 67.98 |
| YATES | 11,025 | Penn-Yan | 192 | 232 | 5 | 1 | 47.52 |

Statistics.—Population, agreeably to the United States' Census of 1820, total, 1,372,812: representative numbers, 1,368,775; whole number of white persons, 1,332,744; free blacks, 29,779; slaves, 10,088: analytically, as below:—*Free white males*, under 10 years of age, 222,608; do. of 10, and under 16, 104,297; *free white males between 16 and 18*, 29,598; do. of 16, and under 26, 132,753; do. of 26, and under 45, 138,634; do. of 45 and upwards, 31,259: *Free white females*, under 10 years of age, 216,513; do. of 10, and under 16, 101,904; do. of 16, and under 26, 132,492; do. of 26, and under 45, 129,899; do. of 45 and upwards, 72,385:—*Free Blacks*, males, under 14 years of age, 5197; do. of 14, and under 26, 3011; do. of 26, and under 45, 3347; do. of 45 and upwards, 1903: females, under 14 years of age, 5342; do. of 14, and under 26, 4195; do. of 26, and under 45, 4126; do. of 45 and upwards, 2158:—*Slaves*, [*black and mixed blood*,] males, under 14 years of age, 1861; do. of 14, and under 26, 1624; do. of 26, and under 45, 932; do. of 45 and upwards, 671: females, under 14, 1544; do. of 14, and under 26, 1579; do. of 26, and under 45, 1065; do. of 45 and upwards, 812:—all other persons, except Indians not taxed, 701: foreigners not naturalized, 15,101: Of the employments, there were engaged in agriculture, 247,648; in manufactures and trade, 60,038; in commerce and trade, 9113.

Counties, 54, or 55 including Hamilton; Townships, or Towns, and Cities, 662; Cities, 5; Wards of Cities, 25; total of Towns, Cities and Wards, 687; Post-Offices, 876; Representatives in Congress, 34; Area, 43,214 square miles, or 27,656,960 acres; average population per square mile, 31.767*; Electors, under the new Constitution, by the State Census of 1821, 260,101; acres of improved land, 5,742,787; number of cattle, 1,219,305; horses, 263,485; sheep, 2,152,793; yards of fulling cloth made in families in 1822, 1,964,137; do. of flannel and other woollen cloths not fulling, 2,457,985; do. of linnen, cotton, and other thin cloths, 5,654,450 yards; total yards cloth, properly household manufacture, 10,076,572: number of grist-mills, 2140; saw-mills, 4321; oil-mills, 139; fulling-mills, 993; carding machines, 1235; cotton and woollen factories, 184; iron works, 107; trip-hammers, 173; distilleries, 1060; asheries, 1227. Valuations of taxable property in 1819, \$281,056,255; in 1820, \$256,021,494; in 1821, \$241,983,532; in 1822, \$224,595,927; in 1823, under the new act, \$275,742,636: but these valuations are always far below the real value.

Common Schools.—School-districts and schools in 1822, 6659; public monies applied that year to the support of these schools, [from the general and local school funds, and collected by district taxes,] \$157,195.04; number of children within those districts, between 5 and 15 years of age, 339,258; number taught that year, 332,979; proportion of those taught to the whole number, as 42 to 43: in 1823, districts, 7051; public monies, \$173,420.60; number of children, 357,029; proportion taught, as 44 to 45: in 1824, districts, 7382; public monies, \$182,320.25; number children, [between 5 and 15 years of age, as above,] 373,208; number persons taught in the schools, 377,034; proportion of whole number to those taught, as 94 to 93: average number of months in each year that these schools are kept, throughout the state, 8 in 12; average expense for each scholar, highest, [New-York,] \$1.64; lowest, 23 cents; in 3 Counties, exceeding 1 dollar; in 16, between 50 cents and 1 dollar; in 34, it ranges between 25 and 50 cents; and in one, [Montgomery,] it is reduced to 23 cents. The School Fund, in 1824, is \$1,674,503. See also *Statistics*, under each County. Incorporated Academies, 36; Students in 1823, 2633; public money paid Academies that year by Regents, \$5000. Students in the 5 Colleges, same year, 755. Total, in the Primary Schools, the Academies, and Colleges, 380,472. Public debt of the State, \$6,949,500: inclusive of the Canal Loans, viz: \$2,943,500 at 6 per cent, and \$2,956,000 at 5 per cent, making the total Canal Stock, \$5,899,500. Treasury receipts for the year ending Nov. 30, 1823, \$1,132,434.86; payments during same period, \$1,104,964.44: Funds belonging to the state, Jan. 1, 1824, \$4,270,806.33, exclusive of the lands, quit rents, &c. belonging to the several funds, appropriated to specific objects, such as the Canal fund, the School fund, Literature fund, &c. See *Manufactures*.

General Physiognomy.—A brief, rapid sketch of the face of the country, may precede the article Mountains, itself confined to enumeration of the principal ranges, already described in the Gazetteer. The country S. of the Highlands, or Matteawan Mountains of the Hudson, has a tolerably rugged, but useful and pleasing diversity of surface, embracing Westchester County;—and the New-York, Nassau, and Staten Islands, though embracing a broad diversity, are none too uneven in surface, while some part, particularly of Long, or Nassau Island, is a dead level,—a dull champaign. Rockland, Orange, and Ulster, on the W., and Putnam, and a small part of Dutchess, on the E. side of the Hudson, have a rugged physiognomy, made by the Shawangunk, and the Mountains above noticed, as has Greene County, by the Kaatsbergs. But the most of Dutchess has a very pleasing surface, gently uneven, a remark applicable to the ample valley of the Hudson. above the Highlands, embracing the

* See *Progressive Population*.

most of Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga, the S. of Washington, and a considerable part of Schenectady and Greene, with some portions of Ulster and Orange Counties. North of this valley, rise the mountains of the great primitive region of the N., noticed under *Geology*, having a richly diversified physiognomy, sharp peaks of primitive mountains, rich vales of transition intervening, and ample expanses of marsh, swampy plains, and belts of indifferently good farming lands. In the northern part of Clinton, Franklin, and the NW. of St. Lawrence, with nearly all of Jefferson County, and the country around the E. end of Lake Ontario, the surface is level enough, and yet diversified with many good undulations. The Mohawk country, below W. Canada Creek to Johnstown, has a character peculiar to itself,—steep and rugged river hills, generally arable, however, between which lie tracts of very rich river alluvion; and W. of Herkimer, its valley spreads over a very rich country of waving uplands, but moderately uneven: below Johnstown to the Hudson, it traverses the valley of the latter river, above noticed.

Otsego County has the extreme northern sources of the Susquehanna, and a surface pretty richly variegated, but without any very bold features of a mountain character; a remark applicable to Cortlandt, the N. of Chenango, and the S. of Madison County. Delaware, the S. of Schoharie, and all of Sullivan County, have a broad diversity of surface; hilly, or mountainous in part, yet having pretty good proportions of indifferently good farming uplands, and tracts of alluvion. Broome, Tioga, Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua,—from the Delaware river to Lake Erie, on the S. along Pennsylvania,—all have a pretty rugged surface, less broken, but more elevated westward; the whole a hilly country, particularly in the eastern counties. See *CHAUTAUGUA RIDGE*. The Lake country, about the southern part of the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, has a richly diversified surface, pretty lofty hills, but rising by smooth acclivities, always under-rated in elevation. With some few and small exceptions, all the intermediate country, to Lake Ontario,—Erie, and Niagara, Genessee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Wayne, Onondaga, Oswego, Oneida, and parts of Madison, Cayuga, and Seneca Counties, the surface is level enough, in some part too flat and unvaried, but in general pleasingly undulated with moderate swells; a vast champaign, with here and there a hillock or a hill.

Mountains.—The principal features of our physical geography are separately noticed in the *Gazetteer*, for which consult the several articles. The *Kaatsbergs*, or Catskill Mountains, are the loftiest and most commanding feature of this sort, next to which are the *Matteawan Mountains*, or the *Highlands of the Hudson*, the *Helderbergs*, the *Shawangunk Mountain*, and the *Taghkanick Mountain*, in some sort of connexion. The great primitive region of the N., embracing the mountainous ranges W. of Lake Champlain, noticed under Warren County, comprises the *Kayaderoseras Mountain*, *Palmertown Mountain*, and the *Sacadaga range* of Saratoga County; the *mountains about Lakes George and Champlain*, known, in part, by many local names, and may as well be called the *Macomb Mountains*, a name proposed by Professor Eaton, in compliment, I suppose, to Gen. Macomb. This great tract ought, in geological strictness, to have some general appellation: The outlines of it are traced by a light line on the map. It embraces also, the *Royal Grants*, the *Little Falls*, *Anthony's Nose*, of the Mohawk country; and the *Klipse*, &c., and many others, separately noticed in the northern counties. The *Chautauqua Ridge*, is a strong feature of the SW. angle of this state, in the Lake country, as is the *Grand Plateau*, or great table-land, of the SW. of New-York, and the NW. of Pennsylvania. See *ALTITUDES and ELEVATIONS*.

Geology.—The Highlands of the Hudson, or the Matteawan Mountains, are decidedly of the *primitive order*, as are the Taghkanick hills, on the E. border of this State, with all that part of the State lying S. of the Highlands, embracing Putnam, Westchester, Rockland, New-York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties. See the map. The SE. part of Orange and Dutchess, and the E. border of Columbia, Rensselaer, and Washington, are also embraced in this primitive region, if we assent to the doctrine of most modern geologists, and admit the distinction of *primitive argillite*, the basis of the hills along the E. border of those Counties. The great *primitive region* of the N., embraces the S. half of Clinton and Franklin, the SE. of St. Lawrence, the E. half of Lewis, the NE. angle of Oneida, the N. half of Herkimer, about half of Montgomery, the NW. of Saratoga, and all of Hamilton, Warren, and Essex Counties. In Saratoga, it forms two singular spurs, the Palmertown and Kayaderoseras Mountains, extending off far SSW. from the main body, as it does also in Montgomery and Herkimer, where it sends two across the Mohawk and the Erie Canal, at the Nose, and the Little Falls.

The Kaatsbergs, and the Helderbergs, are *transition*, the character of a large district, embracing Greene, Ulster, Sullivan, Delaware, Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Schoharie, Albany, and Schenectady, the S. of Saratoga, Montgomery, Herkimer, Madison, and the SE. of Cortlandt and Tioga; as also the NW. of Orange, Dutchess, and the W. and principal parts of Columbia, Rensselaer, and Washington Counties. This transition region, almost

cut in two at the German Flats, by the approximation of the primitive spur from the N., and a very singular secondary one from the great region of the W., extends up the valley of the Mohawk, embraces the central part of Oneida, the N. of Oswego, the west of Lewis, nearly all Jefferson, the NW. of St. Lawrence, and the N. of Franklin and Clinton counties, to Lake Champlain,—nearly encircling the northern primitive region. The lines, marking the limits of these geological formations, are traced faintly on the map. Yet, within the limits of the primitive regions, there are patches and tracts of transition, and perhaps of secondary rocks; but of small extent, as there may be of primitive in the secondary, and of secondary in the transition.

All W. of the W. limits of the transition above noticed, is embraced in the great secondary formation of the W., from the E. of the Oneida Lake to Lake Erie, except indeed, and this is yet a matter of doubt, some part of the hilly tracts along the N. bounds of Pennsylvania, noticed under *General Physiognomy*. The NE. limit of the secondary, stretches off SEasterly from the shore of Lake Ontario, in Richland, Oswego co., runs just N. of the NE. extremity of Oneida Lake, and, holding its course a little S. of Utica, to Columbia, or Warren, Herkimer co., curves S. about, and runs off W. on the N. border of Otsego, and the S. of Oneida county, across Madison, diagonally across Cortlandt and Tioga counties, to a little W. of Tioga Point, Pa. All the northern part of this great region is most unequivocally secondary, the region of salt, gypsum, &c. in most countries the associates of fossil coal. In the primitive region of the N., gneiss is the prevailing rock, rising in the sharp ridges of mountains, but the intervening vallies have tracts of transition limestone and sandstone. The transition rocks N. of the Mohawk are principally limestone and sandstone, with some graywacke; on the S., argillite and graywacke. The rocks of the secondary region are generally of a slaty texture, embracing limestone in beds, excepting in the northern part, along the Canal, and near Lake Ontario, where they are chiefly of a sandy, or very soft argillaceous texture. Of the whole area of the state, about equal portions are embraced in the three geological formations, primitive, transition, and secondary. From Albany to Rome, the route of the Erie Canal is over transition rocks only, excepting at two places of 2 or 3 miles each, about 5 in all, at the Noses, and Little Falls, where it crosses the spurs, noticed above; masses of gneiss, or stratified graphic grauite.

Lakes.—Lake Ontario, on the N. boundary, and Lake Champlain on the E., are each about half in this state, minutely described in the Gazetteer, as is Lake Erie, though in small part, only, within this state, on our boundary toward Upper Canada. Lake George is an arm of Lake Champlain, wholly within this state, on the W. of which are a multitude of small lakes, *Scaroon, Brant*, &c. source reservoirs of the noble and majestic Hudson river, in a region of lakes, which may be passingly noticed after a rapid glance over the *Lake country* of the west. Here are the *Seneca, Cuyuga, Oneida, Onondaga, Crooked Lake, Canandaigua, Skaneateles, Owasco, Otisco, Honeoye, Hemlock, Canesus, Cross Lake*, and some 50 smaller ones, waters of Seneca river, Oneida R. and Oswego R., and the Genesee. W. of these, near Lake Erie, there are the *Chautauqua Lake, Cosdaga*, and some others, head reservoirs of the Connewongo, of the Alleghany river. Returning eastward to Otsego co., there are *Otsego Lake, and Caniaderaga L. or Schuyler's Lake*, head reservoirs of the Susquehanna river, as is Lake *Utsayantha*, of the Delaware river, on the line of Delaware and Schoharie counties, though a very little lake.

In the counties N. of the Mohawk river, in Hamilton, and the S. of Franklin, and SE. of St. Lawrence, there are a vast many lakes, of very ample extent, but of very little importance at present, the country being little improved. The *Black Lake* of St. Lawrence co., and the *Chauteaugay L.* on the E. line of Franklin co., with *Lake Pleasant*, and a few others, already noticed, are all that need be named in this place. The *Saratoga lake*, of Saratoga county, with several others of inferior size, might be named, were my object Topography, instead of Geography.

Rivers and Creeks.—Among these, the *Hudson* claims the first notice, being almost wholly in this state, a fine navigable river, by far of the most importance in a view of our natural navigation. The *St. Lawrence* is on our NW. boundary; *Niagara* river is on the W., toward Canada; and the *Delaware*, toward Pennsylvania, all separately described, as are also the *Susquehanna, Alleghany, French Creek, &c.*, waters that discharge through other states. The *Mohawk, Black river, Seneca river, the Oswego and Oneida rivers, the Genesee, Racket, Grass, and St. Regis rivers, the Oswegatchie, and Indian rivers, the Saranae, Au Sable, Chateaugay, Chazy, Salmon rivers and creeks, Tioga, or Chemung river, Unadilla, Tioughnioga, Conhocton, Chenango, Sacandaga, Scaroon, Canandaigua outlet, and the outlets of all the Lakes of the Lake region of the west, Clyde river, Mud Creek, the Canasarae creeks, Cattaugaus creek, the Connewongo, Tonnewanta, Cowasselon, Chitteningo, Sadaquada, Butterwuts, Schoharie, Hoosac river, the Battenkill, Fish creek, Poestenkill, Wynants kill, Norman's kill, Kaatskill, Esopus kill, Wallkill, Wappinger's creek, Fishkill, Croton creek, Bronx creek,*

&c. with a vast many others, may be found in the Gazetteer, and this article is necessarily restricted to bare enumeration.

Natural Inland Navigation.—The natural inland navigation of this State, was of vast extent, and in the early periods of settlement, of immense importance. Its extent, and usefulness, though unperceived and unacknowledged, very naturally led the way, and prepared the public mind for the splendid enterprises of our day, in Canal navigation, to be noticed below. On the first settlement of this country, the *Ship navigation* of the Hudson extended, perhaps, nearly to Albany; and certainly a good *Sloop* navigation to Albany and Troy. There was, besides, the sloop navigation of Lake Champlain, of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and a part of the St. Lawrence river, the Niagara and Genesee, besides the Lakes of the west, the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, &c.—The natural *Boat navigation*, with some interruptions, extended through the upper part of the Hudson, Wood creek of Lake Champlain, the Mohawk river, Wood creek of the Oneida Lake, that Lake, the Oneida and Oswego rivers, the Seneca river, and its numerous tributaries, the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and a multitude of Lakes in the west, besides Mud creek, and the Canandaigua outlet, [now in part the Clyde river,] a long extent in the upper Genesee, the Tonnewanta, and Ellicott's creeks. There was, besides, the Boat navigation of the waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, numerous, spread over a great extent of country, and of the Alleghany of the Ohio, and its tributaries, the Chautauqua Lake, and river, or the Connewongo, extending our intercourse in all directions. To be sure there were obstructions;—trees, drift-wood, rocks, islands, rapids and falls;—difficulties to be overcome, obstacles to be removed, before even *canoes* could navigate all these waters;—and the removal of these natural impediments has been our schoolmaster, while the increased facilities of intercourse, gained by those exertions, has gradually expanded our views, with the increase of ability, and led to the results we are now very briefly to notice.

Canals.—Among the early enterprises of this State, or by citizens of it, for improving the navigation, by means of Canals, may be noticed the Canal and Locks, at the Little Falls of the Mohawk, completed in 1795; those of Rome, connecting the navigation of the Mohawk with Wood creek of the Oneida Lake, in 1797; at Wolf rift, German Flats, &c., made by the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, at the head of which was the late Gen. Schuyler. These works contemplated a batteau navigation of 3 to 15 tons, and 2 feet water in the worst places:—and they were of great service to people going in droves to the wilds of the west, now the 'young Lion of the West,' a region swarming with people, populous, rich, powerful,—full of wealth and enterprise. Subsequently to these efforts, the Seneca River had its navigation improved by Locks, at Seneca Falls, and still later at Waterloo; and many improvements have been made, or attempted to be made, in the navigation of many of the above streams, as well as in the Hudson, for sloops, above the head of ship navigation, on which large sums of public money have been expended. See HUDSON RIVER. The lowest rate of transportation, say from Albany to Oswego, by the improvements above noticed, was, per cwt., on merchandize;—Albany to Schenectady, [by land,] 16 cents; S. to Utica, 75 cents; U. to Oswego, \$1.25, including lockage, portage, &c., making \$2.16 per hundred weight.

So early as 1811, 12 and 13, the public attention was in part directed to great schemes of internal improvement; but by the intervention of the late War, little was absolutely determined on, or effected, until the broad basis was laid for the construction of the Erie and Champlain Canals, by an act of the Legislature, of April 15, 1817. During the Session of that year, a memorial, happily conceived, well calculated to express the views and concentrate the energies of enlightened patriotism, signed by more than 100000 of our most intelligent citizens, called on the Legislature to decree that the Canals should be made; and the law, above noticed, was passed, entitled, 'An act respecting navigable communications, between the great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean.' The Legislature acted nobly; and under the provisions of its sanction and authority, the great work was promptly undertaken, and is now within a little more than one year of entire completion. For other particulars, see the articles *ERIE CANAL*, and *CHAMPLAIN CANAL*, and *TOLL*, in the Gazetteer. The Erie Canal is about 360 miles in length, and the Champlain 64, making 424 miles, the whole of which, with many miles of side-cuts, feeders, &c., will probably be completed in 1824, or early in the season of 1825. Two hundred and eighty miles of the Erie Canal, [from Albany to Brockport, in Sweden, of Monroe Co.,] and the whole length of the Champlain Canal, were completed, and navigated, from early in October to the close of the season of 1823, being an extent of 344 miles, made in 7 years, a little more than a yearly average of 49 miles. From Brockport to Buffalo, about 76 miles, the work is under contract, and in a state of forwardness, the completion of which is estimated to cost \$928000. exclusive of claims for damages, superintendance, &c., and interest, on the Canal debt. This sum, added to that stated at page 163, makes the whole, \$7,962,156.87.

¶ If the above distances, 280, and 76 miles, are stated from actual admeasurement, the whole length of the Erie Canal, will be 356, instead of 360 miles. See last paragraph, of page 162.

Bays and Islands.—The Bays, properly so called, are few in number, and not of great importance, excepting only the Bay of New-York, and Chaumont Bay of Lake Ontario, with some belonging to Nassau, or Long-Island, which see. Cumberland, Peru, and NW. Bays, of Lake Champlain, and E. Bay and S. Bay, may be named, as may NW. Bay of Lake George : Sodus, and Little Sodus, and Teoronto, and Braddock's Bays, on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, are of some importance, as is Mexico Bay, at least in enumeration. The Bay of New-York, with Haverstraw and Tappan, expansions of the Hudson, are already described, as is the Wallaboght.

The principal Islands, are, Nassau, or Long-Island, Manhattan or New-York Island, Staten-Island, and many small ones in the Bay of New-York, Gouverneur's, Ellis's, &c., and the Islands in the East river, all amply noticed. The Hudson, has many Islands, very rich and fertile, though principally small, and of little geographical importance. Those situated at the delta of the Mohawk, are known to our Revolutionary history. And most people who have navigated the Hudson, are acquainted with the ducking celebrity of Pollopell's Island, at the northern entrance into the Highlands. The islands of the Mohawk, and the other rivers, though numerous, are too small and inconsiderable for general notice. But many of those are important appendages to farms, and to the interest of agriculture.—Those near Albany, furnish vast supplies of luxuriant vegetables for that market.

At the E. end, and at the outlet of Lake Ontario, are some Islands, which belong to this state. These are *Stony, Grenadier, Fox, Carleton*, and some others of less note, beside the multitudinous group called the *Thousand Islands*, situated 20 to 35 miles down the St. Lawrence, for which see that river. There are also many others in the St. Lawrence, little known, except to boatmen, though some of them are cultivated with success. And *Grand, Strawberry, and Goat Islands*, in Niagara river, lie within this state. In Lake Champlain, *Valcour and Schuyler's Islands*, are the principal of those belonging to this state. Lake George, has a multitude of small islands; but *Long-Island*, is of course the largest; and *Diamond Island*, has some celebrity, as being the resort of parties of pleasure from Caldwell, though little more than a barren rock, as are the most of those in Lake George. The group of islets at the Narrows, deserves notice only as a curiosity.

Climate, Seasons, and Prevailing Winds.—Embracing an extent of territory, equal, in the extreme points, to $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ of Latitude, and $7^{\circ} 57'$, or almost 8° of Longitude, with a great diversity of surface and situation,—an extensive sea-board, including Long-Island; a narrow maritime district around New-York, and much fluvial along the Hudson, carrying tide-water and sea-air far inland; an extensive border on large lakes; an unexampled number of small lakes, and large and small rivers;—and having ranges of lofty mountains, this state presents all those diversities of climate, temperature and seasons, which its extent and position would indicate. In the S., we have the Atlantic climate of 40° of N. Latitude; and, wafted by southerly winds, the sea-air travels fast to the N., and tempers the climate of the inland regions. On the northern borders, the temperatures of 45° , far inland from the ocean, where the southern air has little influence, and a few hours of N. wind, brings the temperatures of much higher latitudes. The north winds are usually arid and cold.

Along the Hudson to the Highlands, the climate is little variant from that of the sea-coast; and indeed, to the head of tide-water, and above, the climate is considerably modified by the prevailing winds that traverse the Hudson. At Hudson, 120 miles from New-York, the agricultural crops of grain, &c., are usually from 10 to 12, and even 15 days earlier along the river, than they are 15 to 20 miles back; though some allowance must be made for difference of altitude, this being the western border of the range of hills before noticed. And the birds of passage, as well as those that winter there, together with the usual germinations of fruit and other vegetation, conform to about the same difference of period.

The above remarks are sufficient to shew the difficulty of accommodating any general observations on our climate and seasons, to the whole state, so extensive and diversified.

In the southern climate, or all south of the Highlands, where the prevailing winds are southerly, through the warm seasons, the weather is very variable; and the changes of temperature, governed by the winds, frequent and sudden. And as these winds traverse the valley of the Hudson, the same remarks are applicable to the whole fluvial district, penetrated by tide-water. The southerly winds, too, by prevailing along the river from 18 to 25 days more in the year, than over the country 15 to 20 miles back, give a distinct character to the meteorology of the valley, worthy of remembrance. While, therefore, southerly currents of air prevail in the basin of the Hudson, it is not unusual to observe a counter-cur-

rent in the higher regions of the atmosphere. To the humidity of the sea-air, thus carried into the interior, and the electricity of its vapor, are we indebted for the frequent showers in the middle and eastern sections of this state, collected by the attractive influences of our mountain district. During summer, a few days of southerly wind, produces a great change in our temperature, and loads the atmosphere with vapor.

It can hardly be necessary to observe, that in the northern part of the state, the weather is less variable; here the winters are long and severe, with a clear and settled sky. This region, extending from the southern extremity of Lake George, and westward to near Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, may be distinguished as the region of the *northern climate*. See ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY. That of the *western climate*, comprises the great western region of this state, extending from Oneida to Lake Erie. Here SWesterly winds prevail, in a very large proportion throughout the year. Smaller showers collect more frequently, and gales of wind are much less common. A gentle current of air sets almost constantly from the SW.; and north and easterly winds are nearly unknown. In this region, the average temperatures are about three degrees higher than in similar latitudes, in the eastern climate. Such is the general character of the western climate of the United States; and the distinction terminates, or nearly so, with the region about Lake Ontario. This current may be traced from the Gulf of Mexico; and I have, myself, carefully observed and studied its progress through the western country, for a distance of more than 1000 miles. The western climate of this state is therefore warmer than the eastern, by about 3° of latitude: and the cause can only be found in the greater prevalence of winds from the SWest. Every body notices that our seasons are more variable than formerly, but a general amelioration of climate, may be expected as the country is cleared of its forests, allowing a more free circulation of winds, and the gentler currents of air.

Soil and Agriculture.—The very ample notices of the soil, products, and agriculture, in the Topography, may well excuse brevity here, the rather as, while every body consults a Gazetteer, nobody reads a Geography. With some general remarks, on soils, from the 1st edition of this Work, retained here because their correctness has been commended by our best judges of land, and practical farmers, I pass to a brief notice of the rapidly improving state of our agriculture.

A deep warm soil, rather dry than wet, affords the best rewards in general, to good husbandry: because, this constitutes the best medium soil for grain or grass, and allows a change or rotation of crops, which, if well adapted, enrich, rather than impoverish the soil.—Soil, in relation to land, or earth, constitutes the superstratum, of various depths and qualities. It is that portion of the surface usually penetrated by the roots of agricultural and other plants, and which affords to these their principal nourishment. But the roots of forest trees, though they derive their principal nourishment, also, from the soil, often and indeed pretty generally, send some portion of their roots through this to the substratum on which it rests. The soil is of a much looser texture; and has various proportions of admixture with vegetable remains: in new countries and unexhausted soils, a very large, and not unfrequently an undue proportion. When this is the case, it constitutes a thick coat of vegetable mold, with a small proportion of earth, and is called *black muck*, by the farmers in this country; and this soil, even with good husbandry, fails and becomes exhausted after from 15 to 20 or 30 years; nor can good husbandry, with manures, and all the arts of agriculture, again reclaim or restore it: The fault is not in the soil, nor in the management of the farmer; but exists in the substratum on which the soil rests, which is generally a hard, compact earth, denominated *hard-pan*, by the farmers. This stratum has no vegetable mixture; is cold, and usually stony. Its compactness and unporosity, prevent a due supply of moisture to the surface, while its coldness retards the process of evaporation, and of putrefaction of decaying substances. Hence the accumulation on its surface, in the form of semi-putrified vegetables, instead of *earth*, to which they would have been reduced in much less time, had they lain on a moist and warm surface. Such is the origin of black muck, and such the comparative value of this description of land. Its substratum is always of a cold nature, and supplies moisture only in scanty veins. A gravelly, porous substratum, generally supplies a better soil, more warm and productive. Its soil, in most countries, has an admixture of earth of vegetable origin, with sand or gravel, of a darkened hue, but not a *dark black*, like *muck*, that has deceived thousands in the choice of land. See BALLSTON.

That a large proportion of this state has a productive soil, is shown by the vast amount of the surplus of agriculture, in which, in 1820, [according to the Census.] there were employed, 247648 persons. For the live-stock on farms,—cattle, sheep, and horses, see *Statistics*, attached to the State and County Tables, as well as for the household manufactures, the Farmers' Jewels, generally produced in the families of the husbandmen.

Of the state of our Agriculture, much might be said, for it is advancing in perfection, and in the amount of its products, and profits, with a rapidity hitherto unparalleled. The busi-

ness of the husbandman, is becoming a fashionable pursuit, with men of the largest fortunes and most enlightened minds, and men of mind no longer seem to regard the learned professions as the road to distinction, and the highest honors of the State. This is exactly as it should be;—for, in sober seriousness, the cultivators of the soil are the marrow and backbone of the country. Much good has been done by the establishment of a Board of Agriculture, and County Societies, for the promotion of agriculture and household manufactures. More still may be accomplished, by a better organization of the Board, when experience shall have corrected the errors of a first essay. Public opinion has matured its judgment in favor of these efforts, and experience has shewn how to remedy their defects. A generous competition has awakened all the energies of mind in the competitors, and called into action the best theoretical and practical talents of the country, while intelligence is made common stock, by a free interchange of opinions, experiments and results. It is an attribute of real knowledge, that its lights are diffusive. The increased attention to the best breeds of live-stock, to the best implements of husbandry, the best rotation of crops, and adaptation of the various crops to the soil, to choice seeds, grain, and grass, to fruits and orchards, to fencing, drainage of lands, the dairy, farm-buildings, and every part of neat and thrifty husbandry, is every where apparent, go in whatever direction we may. The effect of all this, in a period of some 15 to 20 years, will be to double the gross amount of the products of agriculture, on the same lands, and to increase the profits 100 per cent, remarks to which I invite the serious attention of our best practical farmers:—if erroneous, they can best refute these calculations, and expose their error;—if correct, best appreciate their importance.

Board of Agriculture.—By an act of the Legislature, of April 7, 1819, entitled ‘*An act to improve the Agriculture of this State,*’ the establishment of a Board of Agriculture was provided for, and the forming of County Societies for the Promotion of Agriculture and household Manufactures, \$10000 a year being appropriated from the treasury, for 4 years, to the use of the said County Societies. The Presidents of the County Societies, or a delegate from each, constitute the Board, to which was also appropriated \$1000 a year, for the purchase of seeds for gratuitous distribution to the County Societies, and for defraying the contingent expenses thereof. All the Officers, of the Board, and County Societies, serve without emolument. It was made the duty of the Board to publish, annually, a volume of Memoirs and transactions, not exceeding 1500 copies, at the expense of the State. Conformably to this act, many County Societies were formed, and the Board was duly constituted and organized, and published its first volume in 1821, an octavo of more than 600 pages, Vol. 1, ‘*Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture.*’ These efforts were so well received by the public, that by an act of the Legislature of March 24, 1820, the first act was farther extended to another period of 4 years;—and the 2d Vol. appeared in 1822. County Societies, have been formed in most of the Counties of this State, in each of which is expended, in premiums annually, double the amount of its share of the appropriation from the treasury. Essays, on husbandry, in every part, and the results of all experiments, with information concerning improved implements in husbandry and household economy and manufactures, are required to be communicated from the County Societies to the Board, as contributions toward the general stock of information, and the materials for an annual volume of Memoirs. These publications are of a very respectable character, and have no doubt been productive of some good; and, in some counties, small Agricultural Tracts are published, in pamphlet form, while the Board issues an annual Agricultural Almanac. Annual Fairs, and in some Counties, semi-annual, are held, for the exhibition and sale of products and fabrics, for competitions in ploughing and other performances, and for social communication. In my opinion, there is rather too much boyishness in these exhibitions, a circumstance that detracts from their usefulness, and renders them less acceptable with the real farmers, and the community. The Board of Agriculture, to make it what it ought to be, should also be re-modeled, differently constituted, so that it may be more easily convened, at any time, when the public interests, or the duties of the Board, call for a meeting. It should be formed of a few individuals, near the seat of government, reserving to the Presidents of the County Societies the rights of Members, but not making it dependant on them for the transaction of business.

Mineralogy.—Under this head, I shall merely enumerate the most important of our mineralogical productions,—among which may be classed iron ores, gypsum, salt, water-lime, common limestone, the mineral waters of Saratoga, roof slate, marble, marle, peat, and a great variety of clays, with many others of inferior importance. The iron ores of Lake Champlain are excelled in richness by none in the world. They are properly mountain ores, as are those of the Highlands, often magnetic, very rich, and abundant in quantity. These are found principally in Clinton and Essex counties, at the N., but are more or less diffused over the two great primitive regions of the N. and the south. Gypsum, in most of the western country, and water limestone. The Salt springs, principally in Onon-

daga, are also diffused over a wide extent in the western counties. Limestone is found in almost every part of the state. Roof-slate, in Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, and some other counties; and marble is amply and widely diffused. Marble, sought for by our agriculturists, is beginning to be found in plenty in many parts of the state, and peat in a good many places. The anthracite coal has been found in small specimens, in many places, but localities for mineralogical specimens do not come within the scope of my plan. Bituminous coal has been *almost* discovered, as in Woodstock, Bristol, &c. Lead ores are found in many places, but really of very little importance, as are the ores of copper, zinc, and many others, *supposed* to have been found, or said to have been. Plumbago, of inferior quality, is found in the iron region of the N., and in the Highlands, with mica, and a great many other things, that do very well in cabinets of minerals; little things with great names, for which see the publications devoted to such matters.

Besides the mountain ores of iron, noticed above, the transition, and the great secondary region of the W. have abundance of the argillaceous oxide of iron ore, termed bog-ore, found in almost all the counties of those regions, particularly in the counties S. of Lake Ontario, where they are used in making iron. Ochres are also abundant, amply noticed in the Topography, as are the Clifton sulphur springs, for which consult the Gazetteer. We have a great variety of grit-stones, in Schoharie, and the SWestern counties, used as grind-stones, little inferior to those of Nova-Scotia; and pretty good substitutes, also, for the French Buhr, in mill-stones. Alum, iron pyrites, and some other minerals that might be used in manufactures, could we not purchase much cheaper than to make the articles ourselves, are also found, and some of the ochres are used in making the paint called Spanish brown. It is said that a manufactory of porcelain, or China ware, in the City of New-York, finds the materials for that article in the soil of that Island; and the sulphate of barytes, of Schoharie County, promises to become of use in the arts.

We have, on the whole, an opulent, and pretty amply diversified Mineralogy, capable of being made the means of greatly multiplying our occupations, increasing the resources and the population of the State, and of doing very much toward making us less dependant on foreign countries. Iron, [and why not steel?] salt, gypsum, articles of the first necessity, may be produced among us, for an abundant supply,—*whenever our step-mother legislation shall learn not to take all its doctrines of political economy from the other side of the Atlantic.*

Government.—The Constitution of this State having been very recently re-modeled,—in many points materially altered from the former one,—I deem it proper to give to this article a more ample limit, than comports with the general rule of brevity, imposed in the construction of this geographical epitome. My first intention was to print the entire Constitution. The 'New Constitution,' now to be epitomized, was formed by a Convention, at Albany, Nov. 10, 1821, and accepted by the People, Jan. 1822, by a majority of votes, amounting to 33,330. Its outlines, embracing all its prominent features, are believed to be pretty accurately comprised below; but for practical use, the instrument itself will of course be consulted.

Introduction.—The Government of this State, in all its departments, is either mediately or immediately Representative, reposing on the broad basis of the People, in whom exists an equality of Rights. The only exception, in practice, to that equality, is of short duration, imposed by the continuance of laws devised for a salutary approach to the abolition of *slavery*, which, after the 4th of July, 1827, will cease to exist in this State.

The Constitution has consecrated, as inviolable, the following Rights, imposing restraints of their abuse.

1. No member of the State can be disfranchised, but by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.
2. The free use and enjoyment of religious profession and worship is secured to all mankind.
3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is inhibited from being suspended, except in cases of invasion or rebellion.
4. No person can be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, but upon presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, and counsel allowed to the accused.
5. No person can be twice jeopardized for the same offence,—can be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case,—nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without legal process.
6. Private property cannot be taken for public use, without just compensation.
7. The right of freely speaking, writing and publishing, is secured, with ulterior responsibility for its abuse.
8. In libel prosecutions, the truth may be given in evidence; and if the matter published is true,—published with good intent and justifiable ends, the defendant is to be acquitted.
9. The right to determine on the law and the fact, is reserved to the jury.

Inhibitions and Reservations.—To these are added that the proceeds of all public lands.

(with certain specified exceptions,) of the Salt Springs, and some other revenues, shall be inviolably devoted to the completion of the Canals, and the repayment of the monies borrowed for that purpose, with the interest thereon: The sale of the Salt Springs, and the establishment of Lotteries, are interdicted.

The powers of Government are divided into *Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary*. The *Legislature* consists of 2 Houses,—the *Senate* and *Assembly*. The *Senate* consists of 32 Senators, who must be freeholders, elected for 4 years. The *Assembly*, of 128 Members, elected annually. The State is divided into 8 *Senatorial Districts*, [see DISTRICTS,] in each of which a Senator is elected every year. The Senators are arranged in Classes, the seats of one-fourth of the whole number being vacated every year, in a rotation prescribed by law. The Members of Assembly are apportioned to the several Counties, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each; every County, however, to have at least one, and no new County can be established, unless its population entitle it to a Member. A Census to be taken in 1825, and every 10 years thereafter, upon which a new apportionment is to be made of the Members and Senators, and a new arrangement of Senatorial Districts, which must always be composed of entire Counties, and contiguous territory.

The 2 Houses of the Legislature are each authorized to originate or amend bills. The assent of 2 thirds of all the Members elected for each House, is required, to constitute a law for the appropriation of public money or property to private or local purposes, or for creating, continuing, or reviving any corporation. No Member of the Legislature can receive any civil appointment from the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, during the time for which he was elected: Nor can any Member of Congress, or person holding a judicial or military office under the United States, have a seat in the Legislature. A Bill, which has passed both Houses, becomes a law, if approved by the Governor. If not approved, he may return it to the Legislature, with his objections; and if, upon reconsideration, 2 thirds of the Members of each House present, agree to pass it, the bill becomes a law; as it does also, if the Governor neglect to return it within 10 days.

The Right of Suffrage, is extended to every white male citizen, of the age of 21 years,—who shall have been an inhabitant of the State one year preceding the election, and for the last 6 months a resident of the town or county where he offers his vote, and who shall, in the year next preceding such election, 1st., have paid a County or State tax, assessed upon his real or personal property: or 2., shall be by law exempt from taxation: or 3., being armed and equipped according to law, shall have performed, in that year, military duty in the militia of this State, or 4., shall be exempt from doing military duty in consequence of being a fireman: and every white male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have, for 3 years next preceding such election, been an inhabitant of this State, and for the last year a resident of the town or county where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed to labor on the public highway for the last year, and shall have performed the labor, or paid an equivalent therefor, according to law. *Exception.* But no man of color shall be admitted to vote, unless he shall, for the last 3 years, have been a citizen of this State, and for one year preceding such election, been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of \$250, and have paid a tax thereon: all persons of color are exempted from taxation, unless so seized and possessed. All elections are to be by ballot. Annual election, 1st Monday in November, and the Legislature meets on the 1st Tuesday in January. The political year commences on the 1st of January.

The *Executive* power is vested in a Governor, elected for 2 years,—who is required to be a freeholder,—a native of the United States,—of the age of 30 years,—and a resident of the State for 5 years, unless absent during the time, on business of this State, or the United States. He exercises the following powers:—

1. He is General and Commander in Chief of the militia of the State, and Admiral of its navy.
2. He convenes the Legislature, or the Senate only, on extraordinary occasions.
3. He communicates by Message to the Legislature, the condition of the State, and recommends such measures as he deems expedient.
4. He is to take care to enforce the execution of the laws.
5. He may grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, in all cases excepting treason, in which he may suspend execution, in order to refer the case to the Legislature.
6. He nominates, and with the consent of the Senate, appoints, officers so designated to be appointed by the Constitution and laws, and commissions them; and in like manner appoints justices of the peace, in cases of disagreement between the judges of County courts, and the Supervisors.
7. He recommends to the Senate the removal of officers, stating his reasons;—and, in some cases, removes them, himself, giving them an opportunity of defence.
8. He transacts all necessary business with the officers of government, and the military.

9. He expedites all measures resolved upon by the Legislature.

The Lieut. Governor is elected for the same term as the Governor, In case of an equality of votes, for either Gov. or Lieut. Gov., the 2 houses elect by joint ballot. If the Gov. is impeached, removed from office, dies, resigns, or is absent from the State, the powers and duties of his office devolve upon the Lieut. Gov., who is President of the Senate, where he has only a casting vote. If both the offices of Gov. and Lieut. Gov. become vacant, by any of the causes enumerated, the executive duties devolve on the President of the Senate.

The *Judiciary*, is organized in regular gradation, from the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors, [which is constituted by the Senate, the Chancellor, and Justices of the Supreme Court,] to the Courts of Justices of the Peace of the several Counties. The Court for the trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors, is the paramount tribunal of the State. It has original jurisdiction, in all cases of impeachments preferred by the Assembly;—and appellate jurisdiction in cases of appeal from the court of chancery, and from the supreme court on writs of error. Impeachments, must be preferred by a majority of the Members of Assembly elected, and are limited to cases of mal, or corrupt conduct of officers. Convictions can only be had with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the court then present. Judgments, on impeachments, can only extend to removal from office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of honor, trust or emolument under the State; but the party convicted is still liable to indictment and presentment according to law.

The Chancellor is the sole Judge of the Court of Chancery. He has an universal jurisdiction, in all cases of equity, either original or appellate, on appeals from the equity side of the circuit courts, and on appeals from the Surrogates of the several Counties. The Supreme Court is the highest court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at common law. It is constituted by a Chief, and 2 other Justices, any one of whom can hold the court: and they are authorised to hold Circuit Courts, and preside in courts of Oyer and Terminer, throughout the State. This court corrects all errors, in cases from the subordinate courts, and has original jurisdiction in all common law cases, excepting those in which exclusive jurisdiction has by law been given to inferior courts, on account of the small value of the matters in controversy. There are 8 Circuit Judges, to each of whom a district is assigned, who exercise an Equity jurisdiction in their respective districts;—hold Circuit Courts, for the trial of issues from the Supreme Court; and in the absence of the Justices of the supreme court, preside in courts of oyer and terminer in their several districts. The Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Circuit Court, hold their offices during good behavior, or till they attain the age of 60 years. Each County has a County Court, which is a Court of Common Pleas, and a Court of Sessions; and a Surrogate's Court, which has jurisdiction in all testamentary intestacies, guardianships, and matters incidental thereto. Five Judges are appointed for 5 years, in each County Court, any 3 of whom hold the Sessions, or any one or more of them, in the absence of the others, associated with Justices of the Peace, not exceeding five. All other judicial officers, justices of the peace excepted, are nominated by the Governor, and appointed by him, with the concurrence of the Senate. The Justices of the Peace, are appointed by the separate nominations of the County Judges, and the Supervisors of each County. If they accord, the appointment is of course: if not, the Governor selects the requisite number from the names on which they disagreed. The Sheriff, and Coroners in each County, are elected by the electors therein. An Attorney for the County, as prosecutor for the people, is appointed by the Judges of the County Court.

The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, and Commissary-General, are appointed by the Legislature. The Adjutant-General, by the Governor.

The Militia is arranged into Divisions, Brigades, and Regiments, or Battalions, of the different arms of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry. The Major-Generals, Brigade Inspectors, and chiefs of departments, excepting only those already otherwise stated, are nominated and appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. Brigadiers are chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades: the Commandants of Regiments and Battalions, by the commissioned officers of their corps: the captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, by the votes of their respective companies. The making of amendments to the Constitution, is provided for, and the election, appointment to office, removal &c., of some other officers, but minor ones, not of any importance in this general sketch.

The 13th section of the 7th article of the Constitution, ordains, That "such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the legislature of the colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the said colony, April 19, 1775, and the resolutions of the congress of the said colony, and of the convention of the state of New-York, in force April 20, 1777, which have not since expired, or been repealed, or altered; and such acts of the legislature of this state.

as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this state, subject to such alterations, as the legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this constitution, are hereby abrogated."

This section is so explicit in its terms and objects, as not to leave the least doubt, as to its construction, so far as it relates to the written, or statute law;—and, in effect, it will appear, that it narrows it down to the *Acts of the Legislature of this State*: but the unwritten, or Common-Law of England, is derived to this State from a period antecedent to the discovery of America by Columbus. It may affect most important interests,—and, from the circumstances in which it originated, transmitted through the Colonial government, and regarded as it is by the Judiciary of this State, it is a subject of much doubt and uncertainty, and a brief explanation may contribute towards illustrating the use and abuse of which this naturalized exotic is susceptible.

After the establishment of a House of Representatives in the Colony, in the reign of William and Mary of England, and the organization of a permanent government, its Courts gradually assumed it as a settled doctrine, That no statute of the English parliament, subsequently passed, was binding on the Colony, unless the Colonies were specially comprised in the provisions. And they asserted a right of rejecting such statutes, passed before that period, as were incompatible with the condition of the Colony. The same distinctions obtained, with respect to the Common-Law; but they strenuously maintained, that the Common-Law was brought with the Colonists, as their birth-right. In consequence of these distinctions, the English Reports of Cases, adjudged in the courts of Great-Britain, were not yielded to, as authority, by the Colonial Courts. When the Constitution of 1777 was formed, its 35th section very obviously had an eye to these distinctions; and it bears strong evidence of the keen legal discernment, and sound discretion of those who formed it. There seems, then, no doubt, that the distinguished Lawyers, who were Members of the Convention that formed that Constitution, and who had long been engaged in legal pursuits and political concerns, moulded it, for good purpose, to the shape in which it appears. It is in the following words:—and it can hardly be necessary to say that the 13th section of our present Constitution is its substitute.

"And this Convention doth further, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of this state, **ORDAIN, DETERMINE AND DECLARE**, That such parts of the common-law of England, and of the statute law of England and Great-Britain, and of the acts of the legislature of the colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the said colony on the 19th day of April, 1775, shall be and continue the law of this state; subject to such alterations and provisions as the legislature of this state shall, from time to time, make concerning the same. That such of the said acts as are temporary, shall expire at the times limited for their duration respectively. That all such parts of the said common-law, and all such of the said statutes, and acts aforesaid, or parts thereof, as may be construed to establish or maintain any particular denomination of christians or their ministers, or concern the allegiance heretofore yielded to, and the supremacy, sovereignty, government or prerogatives, claimed or exercised by the King of Great-Britain and his predecessors, over the colony of New-York and its inhabitants, or are repugnant to this constitution, be, and they hereby are abrogated and rejected. And this convention doth further ordain, that the resolves or resolutions of the congresses of the colony of New-York, and of the convention of the state of New-York, now in force, and not repugnant to the government established by this constitution, shall be considered as making part of the laws of this state; subject, nevertheless, to such alterations and provisions as the legislature of this state may from time to time make, concerning the same."

Those parts of the common-law of England, according to the above quotation, which had been reduced to practical use during the Colonial government, with the exceptions therein particularized, [which were adopted as the law of the State,] must have existed anterior to such establishment of a Colonial Assembly, for a time *whereof the Memory of Man ran not to the contrary*, or they could not, at that period, have constituted a part of the common-law of England. Smith, in his History of New-York, refers the Memory of Man, consonant to the British doctrine on the subject, to the reign of Richard the 1st., who died in 1199. In 1607, England and Scotland were united, and constituted Great-Britain. In 1789, the English and British Statutes ceased to be laws of this State, being abrogated, as such, by act of the Legislature. In 1821, therefore, there was no legal ligament between the code of the State of New-York, and that of Great-Britain, but the mere community of origin of their respective laws, in the common-law of England, which the British having retained entirely, and this State only in such parts as had been in use in the Colony, as adapted to its condition and the genius of its State government, left a small portion of the common inheritance to the share of the State in 1777. From that point of ultimate separation of their govern-

ments, the repugnant and repulsive principles of a Representative Republic, and of a Monarchy with privileged orders, a divergence continued for more than 40 years, and the diverging lines have now left few traits of resemblance. Were there no reactions, reviving old and uncongenial relations, the partiality of the people for written laws, which every body can read and understand, the common-law would long since have ceased to be quoted in our Courts, as the law of the State.

In the earlier parts of the period intermediate the Constitutions of 1777 and 1821, the distinctions which had obtained in the Colonial jurisprudence, were acknowledged as correct, and strictly adhered to. But, inundated with reports, abridgements, law tracts, and books of Practice, of the British Courts, which, having been admitted into our Courts, to establish analogies or to illustrate principles, with no more of authority than the codes of Justinian or Napoleon. the facilities they afforded for the solution of legal questions, always decided with much less labour on authorities than principles, has finally attained for them a decisive control in our State Courts, highly derogatory to the character of those tribunals. The provisions of the 13th section, above quoted, may be of use in breaking it is last link of our humiliating dependance on a foreign government, now alien in every sense, which even a dependant Colony indignantly repelled. In the revision of the laws of the State, in 1789, the Colonial acts were all repealed, or re-enacted, 10 only excepted; and neither of these 10 acts, or any of the acts of the Congress of the Colony of New-York, or of the Convention of the State of New-York, have any bearing on the system of general laws of the State, but have been merely perpetuated for greater caution, and to preserve the interests which might otherwise be affected by them. It has been alleged by a British writer, who has strong claims to credit, that not more than one case in a hundred, determined in their Courts, is decided on the principles of the common-law merely: if so, the cases of that description in the Courts of this State must be much less.

As the acts of the State Legislature continue to supplant the common-law, it will become less necessary to resort to the musty volumes of old Norman French, in order to determine what is common-law, or to ransack the scanty documents of the Colony of New-York, or trace its long interrupted traditions, to discover what part was in use, or was not, and identify the rule prescribed for the conduct of the citizens of this State. The book of the law, in our own vernacular tongue, as it ought to be, will be opened to all, and the mysteries, relating to it, now in the close keeping of the *Man of the Law*, be exposed to every eye.—The decisions of Municipal Courts, have no binding obligation beyond the limits of the State, for which, and by which, the laws were made, under which those decisions are had. England has also a coinage of the precious metals, a state convenience, indeed;—but when her sovereigns and guineas and dollars, go out of her own territory, the sagacious Chinese receive them only as bullion, as they do our coinage, and that of all but their own nation. But,—so long as our jurisprudence takes the impress of the laws from Westminster Hall, ‘obedience may be submitted to as a duty, for dependance is unavoidable.’ The 13th section of the new Constitution, though substantially the same as the 35th of the old, seems well directed towards a remedy of these evils, and it is clearly imperious, as to the duty of the official expounders of the laws, the more important, just now, as all our courts have recently undergone a new organization. It is not only a new promulgation, but an authoritative re-enactment, in its terms imposing a retrospect to the termination of the Colonial government, and abolishing every intermediate innovation, usage and practice, having no legal or necessary relation to what it has re-established, and constituted exclusively the Law of the Land.

Perhaps the remark may not be deemed out of place, at the close of this article, that while the *bench*, and the *bar*, have abundance of books,—laws, law-reports, decisions, tracts, treatises, et cetera, the *boxes* seem to have been overlooked;—and we have no good exposition of the duties and rights of the Jury, an important member of our courts. That Jurors should clearly understand their duties, and be well informed, as to their constitutional and legal rights, is of no small importance, in the operations of a sound and salutary jurisprudence.

Funds, Revenue, and Expenses.—The Funds of the State, Jan. 1. 1824, exclusive of those appropriated for the *Canals*, *Common Schools*, the *Literature Fund*, &c. may be briefly stated as below:—the debt due from the Bank of New-York, \$1262091.46; 6403 shares in certain Banks, amounting to \$227740; 743 shares, stock of the Seneca Lock Navigation Company;—bonds for lands sold,—for loans,—for sundry debts due the state,—and the balance on the State loan of 1786, amounting to \$1497443.22, making the sum of \$2986973.68: to which add the amount of the Funds below, and the aggregate will be \$4270806.38.

Canal Fund.—The amount of this Fund, Nov. 30, 1822, was \$50592.; it was increased, in 1823, by bonds taken for lands sold, \$6253.05,—and diminished, during the same period, by payments on bonds, \$1773.83; leaving the amount, Nov. 30, 1823, \$55071.22.—

To this fund belong ;—all lands granted for the construction of the Canals,—by the State, by companies, and individuals, remaining unsold, and the avails when sold,—the Canals,—the whole of the Salt duties,—a part of the Auction duties,—the tolls of the Canals,—and the Steam-Boat tax. The *Revenue*, of this fund, during the year ending Nov. 30, 1823, was ;—from duties on sales at auction, \$170000 ; on Salt, made at the salt springs of this State, an excise of 1½ cents per bushel, \$100,000 ; Steam-Boat tax, \$5000 ; Canal tolls, \$125000 ; total \$400000. [This sum is subject to be increased by the increased amount of tolls, the sales of Canal fund lands, &c. &c.

Common School Fund.—This Fund consists of,—the balance due the State, on the Loan of 1792, \$483232.87 ; do. loan of 1808, \$447495.25 ; 3600 shares in the Merchants' Bank, \$180000 ; Bonds for escheated lands in the Military Tract, \$6853.63 ; do. for school fund lands sold, \$23883.39 ; Canal Stock, bearing interest at 5 per cent, \$13000 ; the half of unextinguished Quit Rents, estimated at \$7620.23,—and money in the treasury, \$8827.91 ; making a total of \$1172913.26. To this fund also belong all of the public lands, [about 1000000 acres.] not already appropriated, on Jan. 1, 1823. The *Revenue* of this fund, during the year ending Nov. 30, 1823, amounted to \$71143.68. The sum annually distributed to Common Schools, is fixed by law, at present, at \$80000 ; the deficit, \$8856.32 being paid from the treasury.

Literature Fund.—The revenue arising from this Fund is annually distributed by the Regents of the University, among the incorporated Academies, in proportion to the No. of Students pursuing classical studies. This fund consists of bonds, for lands sold,—for loans ; Canal stock,—shares in Banks, &c., public stocks, money in the treasury, and the one half of unextinguished Quit Rents, [the other half belonging to the Common School Fund,] and amounts to \$118069.66. The *Revenue*, during the last year, was \$6646.34.

The *Lewiston School Fund*, consists of Bonds for lands sold,—for loans ;—of certain lots in the Village of Lewiston, and money in the treasury, and amounts to \$4098.54. The *Revenue*, last year, was \$254.64. Aggregate of Funds, belonging to the State, besides the lands and quit rents belonging to the several Funds, above noticed, \$4270806.38. It should be remarked that, of the monies on hand at the treasury, \$18171 are in notes of insolvent Banks ;—the Bank of Niagara, Bank of Hudson, Washington and Warren Bank, and Jacob Barker's, in the City of New-York.

Receipts, at the Treasury, year ending Nov. 30, 1823 :—Balance on hand, at the commencement of the year, \$108824.53 ; Receipts during the year, \$1132484.86 : Aggregate, \$1241309.39.

Payments, for Expenditures of the year, viz : for permanent expences, such as salaries, pay of the legislature, ordinary expenses of Government, \$228685.47 ;—for special appropriations, particular funds, and temporary expenses, \$875278.97 ;—total, \$1104964.44.—Balance on hand at the close of the year, \$136344.95. The total annual *Revenue*, is \$965409.47. There is a State tax, of one mill on each dollar, of the valuation of real and personal estates, within this state, which is estimated to produce in 1824, \$260000. Items of permanent public expenditure : Salaries of the officers of government, and office expenses, \$40000 ; Pay of Members, both Houses of the Legislature, and contingent expenses, \$75000 ; State Prisons, general support, \$40000 ; Annuities to Indians, and expenses of Indian affairs, \$20000 ; State Printing, \$10000 ; Promotion of Agriculture, \$10000, &c. &c.

Public Debt.—Stock, of 1818, bearing interest at 6 per cent, \$1000000 ; debt due the Bank of New-York, \$50,000 ; Canal loans, at 6 per cent, \$2943500,—do. at 5 per cent, \$2956000 :—total Canal stock, \$5899500 ; total debt of the state, \$6949500.

Military Strength.—The *Militia* consists of every free able-bodied white male citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45 years. It is arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery. To each Division, there is appointed a Major-General, with 2 aids-de-camp, an Inspector, Quarter-Master, Judge Advocate, Paymaster, and Hospital Surgeon. To each Brigade, a Brigadier-General, with one aid, and the inferior officers named above. To each Regiment of 2 battalions, a Colonel, Lieut. Col., Major, &c., with the addition of an Adjutant, a Surgeon's Mate, Serjeant-Major, a Drum and Fife Major, and a Chaplain. Separate Battalions are commanded by Majors. To each Company of Infantry, a Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign ; to each of Cavalry, or Horse Artillery, a Capt., 2 Lieuts., and a Cornet ; to each of Artillery, a Capt., and 2 Lieutenants. Agreeably to the Adjutant-General's Return for 1823, there are 25 Divisions of *Infantry*, 52 Brigades, 205 Regiments, and 1812 Companies : 1 Division of *Artillery*, 5 Brigades, 21 Regiments, and 128 Companies : 1 Division of *Cavalry*, 4 Brigades, 17 Regiments, and 72 Companies. The enrolled Infantry, is 132,639 ; Artillery, 8,622 ; Cavalry, 5448 : total, 146,709. The *Military Stores* are kept in Arsenal and Magazines, at the following places :—New-York, Albany, Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Elizabethtown, Malone, Russell, Watertown, Rome, Onondaga, Canandaigua, and Batavia. The United States' Arsenal in this State, are at Watervliet and Rome, which see.

Religion.—See the abstract of the Constitution, under *Government*. We have no ‘toleration,’ though the term is occasionally heard;—nor established religion. All religions are free alike. The conscience, of every man, is amenable only to his Maker. No clergyman, or priest, of any order, can hold any office under the government.

Regents of the University.—In 1784, an University was instituted in this State. In 1787, a repeal of that act took place, by a new act of institution, under the title of the “Regents of the University of the State of New-York.” This was merely a literary society of 21 gentlemen appointed to superintend the interests of literature, and invested with adequate powers. By several amendatory acts, their powers have been somewhat extended; and they now have the distribution of considerable sums of money among the literary institutions of the state. The Governor and Lieut. Governor, are members ex-officio. The other Regents are appointed by the Legislature, and vacancies are so filled. They choose a Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, from their own number, who preside at their meetings. They are a corporate body, have a common seal, and appoint a Treasurer and a Secretary, who keeps a journal of all their doings. It is their duty to visit all the colleges, academies, and schools; to inspect the system of education, their state and discipline, and make yearly report thereof to the Legislature; to visit each college, once in each year; to make by-laws, to appoint Presidents thereof, in case of vacancy, and Principals of Academies, and report also to the Legislature. They meet annually at the Assembly chamber, on the second Thursday after the annual meeting of the Legislature, and as often thereafter as occasion shall require. They are authorized to incorporate colleges and academies, to confer degrees by Diploma, of a higher order than Master of Arts, and Medical degrees, and to apply the funds of the institution, in such manner as they shall think most conducive to the interests of literature, and the advancement of useful knowledge within this state. The Regents have the distribution of the revenues arising from the Literature fund, as noticed under *Funds, &c.* In April, 1823, the date of the latest Report of the Regents, there were in this state, 36 duly incorporated Academies, and 5 Colleges, more particularly noticed under *Education*.

Education.—The system devised for public instruction in this State, embracing the establishment by law of Common Schools, Academies, and Colleges, is believed to be a very good one, and it has certainly been most liberally sustained by the application of public property. The Primary, or Common Schools, are supported by the income of the School Fund, noticed under *Statistics, Funds, &c.* Towns are subdivided into a convenient number of parts, denominated School Districts, in each of which Schools are kept, regulated conformably to a general system of regulations, devised by the laws, under the superintendance of a Superintendent of Common Schools, now an ex-officio duty, appertaining to the office of the Secretary of State. For the support of these, \$80,000 are now annually distributed from the Treasury, and as much more is raised by tax in the Towns.

Common Schools.—The whole number of Common Schools in this State, in 1823, was 7382, in which schools were kept, that year, on an average, 8 months in 12: whole amount of public monies applied to their support, from the Treasury, local school funds, and raised by district or Town taxes, \$182,802.25: whole number of children, [reported by the Districts, residing therein,] between 5 and 15 years of age, 373,008; No. persons taught that year, 377,034, being more than one-fourth of the whole population of the State. The average public expense of the education of each scholar, in 1823, in 3 Counties, was \$1.35; in 16, it was between 50 cents and 1 dollar; in 34, it was between 25 and 50 cents; and in 1, [Montgomery,] it was but 23 cents, all which afford good evidence of the saving effected by the system, to say nothing of other, and far more important benefits. See BURLINGTON: For the late *Jedidiah Peck* was the father of this system: and *Statistics*, p. 591.

Academies.—The incorporated Academies, in 1823, were 36 in number, among which was distributed, by the Regents, from the income of the Literature Fund, 5000 dollars, in proportion to the number of students pursuing classical studies, about 6 dollars to each of such students.

| <i>Numcs.</i> | <i>No. of Students.</i> | <i>Classical do.</i> | <i>Public money.</i> | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----|----|--------|
| | | | | Cortlandt | 58 | 18 | 109.78 |
| | | | | Delaware | 30 | 8 | 48.87 |
| Albany | 135 | 62 | \$378.04 | Duchess | 148 | 22 | 134.14 |
| Auburn | 37 | 11 | 67.10 | Erasmus Hall | 92 | 13 | 79.26 |
| Ballston | 68 | 16 | 97.58 | Fairfield | 38 | 22 | 134.14 |
| Blooming Grove | 57 | 16 | 97.58 | Farmers' Hall | 36 | 14 | 85.36 |
| Cambridge | 62 | 30 | 182.92 | Geneva | 92 | 45 | 274.38 |
| Canandaigua | 67 | 32 | 195.11 | Greenville | 34 | 26 | 159.52 |
| Cayuga | 159 | 27 | 164.62 | Hartwick | 73 | 55 | 335.35 |
| Cherry-Valley | 45 | 12 | 73.20 | Hudson | 85 | 24 | 146.34 |
| Clinton | 140 | 10 | 60.97 | Johnstown | | 7 | 42.67 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----|--------|---------------|-----|------|--------|
| Lansingburgh | 120 | 27 | 164.62 | Poupey | 77 | 13 | 79.26 |
| Lowville | 73 | 27 | 164.62 | St. Lawrence | 89 | 20 | 121.95 |
| Middlebury | 80 | 30 | 195.11 | Schenectady | 31 | 20 | 121.95 |
| Montgomery | 138 | 17 | 103.59 | Union Hall | 105 | 50 | 304.87 |
| Newburgh | 108 | 35 | 213.40 | Utica | 41 | 10 | 60.97 |
| North-Salem | 35 | 6 | 36.57 | Washington | 41 | 21 | 128.04 |
| Onondaga | 59 | 21 | 128.04 | Whitesborough | 116 | 11 | 67.10 |
| Oxford | 73 | 32 | 195.11 | | | | |
| Oyster-Bay | 41 | 8 | 48.37 | | 36 | 2683 | 820 |
| | | | | | | | \$5000 |

Colleges.—These are 5 in number :—Columbia College, Union College, Hamilton College, and the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, in the City of New-York and the Western District. My notices of them must be very brief. It appears by the Report of the Regents, in 1823, that Columbia College, in the City of New-York, had 123 students; Union College, at Schenectady, 234; Hamilton College, at Paris, Oneida County, 107; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the City of New-York, 200; and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Fairfield, Herkimer County, 91, making a total number of 755. The whole number of students, in the Colleges and Academies, the year preceding that Report, was therefore, 3438. If to this number we add that of the children taught in the Primary Schools, in 1823, 377034, it gives the grand aggregate of 380472 persons.

The Colleges of this State, compared with those of other American States, are of the most respectable order, liberally endowed, enjoying every advantage for imparting the blessings of instruction and education. In the departments connected with medicine and surgery, the schools of this state are no longer inferior to those of Philadelphia, as they were thought to be, some years' since. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New-York, is now probably the best in America, and perhaps not inferior, taking all things into consideration, to any in the world. Our Colleges have been most munificently provided for, from the public purse, little short of a million dollars having been appropriated to their use, from the public property of the State, within the last 30 years, including some small benefactions to the Academies. Why apportion the income of the Literature Fund, to the number of classical students? In my opinion this is an injurious perversion;—but I have not room to examine the subject as it ought to be examined. Besides the above Colleges, several others are proposed, and in a fair way to obtain Charters, while some that have been chartered, are not yet organized, and of course need not be farther noticed.

The preceding details are sufficient to shew that the very important subject of Education, has been well considered, and amply provided for, in this State. If I am not much mistaken, no country on earth,—not even excepting 'New-England,' has shown a more liberal policy, or more enlightened, in providing for the education of all classes of its rising generations. While the Aristocracy of New-York has had its eye steadily fixed on the endowment and patronage of Colleges and Academies,—to their praise be it recorded,—the Democracy of the State has not been less mindful of the Primary Schools. There is yet wanting, however, a School, or Schools of Agriculture, on which I have remarked, already, as much at large as my limits will permit.

It may not be amiss to observe, in this place, that, with all our Schools of Literature, we have fewer facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the Natural Sciences, than we ought to have. Yet we have Professorships, in some of our higher schools, and knowledge is gaining ground of pedantry. The *Lyceums*, already established in several counties, are promising nurseries of useful learning, well meriting this passing notice. And there are, in addition to the above schools, a great many private Boarding, and other schools, many of them entitled to notice, as is particularly the case with the Free Schools, of the City of New-York, several Lancaster, or schools on the Monitorial system, and the Female Seminary, at Troy, with several others. See WEST POINT.

Botanic Garden.—This is a very respectable establishment, situated on New-York Island, in the 9th Ward of the City, 4 miles N. of the City Hall. It was purchased by the State, in 1810, and is an appendage of the Colleges in New-York. It comprises 20 acres of ground, and embraces a great variety of indigenous, naturalized, and exotic vegetables. The situation is commanding, on the rising ground, which embraces a good variety of soil, aspect, and position, and Elgin Grove has as many visitants as the Botanic Garden, chasing pleasure, or catching knowledge.

Roads, Bridges, &c.—The common highways of this State are of great extent, generally well constructed, and in good repair, and we have a great many turnpike roads, under special charters, as well as bridges: and it is worthy of remark that this description of incorporations has done less harm than any other, because the property invested has been less productive. The State has been very liberal in granting money to make roads, opening avenues to the new countries; and it may be said, with truth, that no State has more,

or better roads, or highways more travelled, though Pennsylvania has invested, or expended, near 7 millions of dollars in public works of this sort, nearly as much as the cost of our Canals, not worth, to its treasury, 1 per cent, if the half of one. There ought to be, I think, as well for the convenience as the credit of the State, a direct, well constructed road, between Albany and the City of New-York, which would seem to be an object well worth the attention of the Legislature. There are roads, already, but there is no highway, such as there ought to be, between the metropolis and the capital of the state of New-York. As an item of information, on the extent of travel by land, it may be stated, that, for stage-fare alone, there is paid, daily, in Albany, a gross sum of about 350 dollars.

Banks.—The Bank capital, authorised by law, to some 40 Banks in this State, amounts to a great aggregate, but how much of the stock has been actually taken up, and the amount *bona fide* paid in, as the lawyers say, I have not the means of knowing. In the City of New-York, it is said, the whole amount;—but this was said while applying for more charters. Commercial places, such as New-York, and a few others in this State, are benefited by Banks, because they facilitate commercial operations: but in country places,—farming neighborhoods, and inland towns, Banks are a curse to every body, but the managing few, of the order of our *paper* aristocracy. The truth is, beyond all controversy, that our Banking system is wholly an unsound one, and the sooner every body finds it out the better. It is a system of fictitious capital;—or, as the stockholders avowed, when they wanted to escape taxation, of nominal capital; to which I add, of nominal, and only nominal security to the public. While it is for the interest of the Banks, or individual ones, to keep up their trade, *but no longer*, the public has some security for the redemption of their notes in circulation. The Bank mania has had its day;—but the fever, perhaps, is rather subsiding,—and the evil will by-and-by cure itself, by one general crash of a host of these '*monied institutions*,' as they are called, a sad misapplication of terms.

Insurance Companies.—These are about as numerous as the Banks, and the same remarks will apply about equally well in both cases. They are also founded upon a system of fictitious capital, and are by far too numerous already. The object of insurance is security; but 'as safe as the bank,' and 'secure as the insured,' will by-and-by become by-words, unless our whole system is radically reformed. Can it be reformed, and how, are questions that belong to our statesmen and legislators, quite out of my line of business. How have the insolvent '*monied institutions*' of our country wound up their concerns? and how will they do it, when they fall in long rows, like loose bricks, set endwise, each one pushed and held down by its neighbor? Were they not all on the very verge of ruin, during the late war, saved only by an artifice, which may never again succeed? Sneered at, as these remarks will be, by the dealers in new charters, and new and old stock, they will bear the test of the closest scrutiny, and may be the means of doing some good. If the nominal capital of our Banks and Insurance Companies be 30 or 35 millions of dollars, of what importance is it to state what is merely nominal, or, at the best, principally nominal, except it be to lend a hand in deception, and help to increase an already enormous and a growing evil? I cannot,—will not do it,—be the consequences what they may.

Progressive Population.—In 1660, 5000; in 1731, 50291; in 1756, 96765; in 1771, 163338; 1786, 238896; 1790, 340120; 1800, 536141; 1810, 959220; 1820, 1372812. The increase, in the first 71 years, was about 45000; in the next 25 years, 46474; in the next 15 years, 66573; in the next 10 years, 246021; in the next, 373079; and in the next, from 1810 to 1820, 413592, the latter being an average annual increase of 41359.2 persons. See *Statistics*. Under that article, in the *Geography*, I have exhibited a detailed view of the population in 1820; and in the *Geographical Table*, have added a column for the area of each County, in square miles, to the right of which will be found one shewing the population to each square mile. The highest number is New-York, 5687.64 [hundredths] per square mile; and the lowest is Hamilton, .69 [hundredths,] expressed decimally. The average population of the whole State, per square mile, is $31\ 76\frac{1}{4}$, as shewn under *Statistics*: in 1810, it was 20.8, by the area then assumed, or $22.196\frac{1}{4}$, by that now used, more accurately computed. See *Boundaries* and *Area*.

☞ *Comparative Views*, such as below, are so convenient for reference, and besides so useful and instructive, that I shall put them down, and disregard the rules of the critics. The population, per square mile, of the principal countries of Europe, may be thus briefly stated: of E. Flanders, 554; W. do., 420; Holland, 362; Ireland, 237; England, 232; Austrian Italy, 219; the Netherlands, 214; Italy, 179; France, 150; Austria, 112; Prussia, 100; Denmark, 73; Poland, 60; Spain, 53; Turkey in Europe, 50; Sweden, 25; Russia in Europe, 23.

Principal Towns of the State of New-York:—New-York, population 123706; Albany, 12630; Troy, 5264; Brooklyn, 4600; Utica, 4017; Rochester, 3700; Hudson, 3600; Schenectady, 2900; Poughkeepsie, 2700; Newburgh, 2670; Canandaigua, 2000; Auburn, 1800;

Geneva, 1723; Lansingburgh, 1650; Catskill, 1500; Lockport, 1458; Sacket's Harbor, 1420; Buffalo, 1300; Ithaca, 1268; Kingston, 1163; Waterford, 1000, &c. Principal Cities in the *United States*:—New-York; Philadelphia and Liberties, population 83480; Baltimore, 62738; Boston, 43536; New-Orleans, 27176; Charleston, 24780; Washington, 13247; Albany; Richmond, 12067; Providence, 11767; Cincinnati, 9642; Savanna, 7523; New-Haven, 7147. Principal Cities in *Europe*:—London and suburbs, 1225694; Paris, 720000; Glasgow, 147043; Edinburgh, 138235; Liverpool, 118972; Lyons, 115000.

Population of the *United States*, by the Census of 1820, and the whole number of slaves, to which I have added the area, and average population per square mile. See the Statistical Table of the State of New-York, p. 590.

| States and Territories. | Area in sq. miles. | Population, 1820. | Slaves. | Pop. per sq. mile. | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|--------|---------|---------|------|
| Maine | 32000 | 298335 | 0 | 9 | N. Carolina | 43800 | 638829 | 205017 | 15 |
| N. Hampshire | 9280 | 244161 | 0 | 26 | S. Carolina | 30060 | 490309 | 258475 | 17 |
| Vermont | 10212 | 235764 | 0 | 23 | Georgia | 58200 | 340989 | 149656 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 7800 | 523287 | 0 | 67 | Kentucky | 39000 | 564317 | 126732 | 14 |
| Rhode-Island | 1360 | 83059 | 48 | 61 | Tennessee | 40000 | 422813 | 80097 | 10 |
| Connecticut | 4674 | 275248 | 97 | 59 | Ohio | 39000 | 581434 | 0 | 15 |
| New-York | 43214 | 1372812 | 10088 | 32 | Indiana | 36250 | 147178 | 190 | 3 |
| New-Jersey | 6900 | 277575 | 7557 | 40 | Illinois | 59000 | 55211 | 917 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 43950 | 1049398 | 211 | 24 | Louisiana | 48220 | 153407 | 69664 | 3 |
| Delaware | 2068 | 72749 | 4509 | 35 | Mississippi | 45350 | 75448 | 32314 | 2 |
| Maryland | 10800 | 407350 | 107398 | 38 | Alabama | 50800 | 127901 | 41879 | 3 |
| Virginia | 64000 | 1065366 | 425153 | 17 | Missouri | 60300 | 66586 | 10222 | 1 |
| | | | | | Michigan Ter. | 54000 | 8896 | 0 | .16 |
| | | | | | Arkansas T. | 121000 | 14273 | 1617 | .117 |
| | | | | | Columbia Dis. | 100 | 33039 | 6377 | 330 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 961368 | 9625734 | 1538118 | |

Population of the *United States*, in 1790, 3929326; in 1800, 5305666; 1810, 7239903.—The population pretty regularly increases about 4 per cent per annum, doubling in less than 25 years. The average population per square mile, in 1820, on the above area, is 10.013; but the whole area, embracing the Floridas, and the shores of the Pacific Ocean, may be set down at a grand total of 2200000 square miles, on which the average population would be but 4.375.

Manufactures.—Though I have before me all the numbers collected under the 2 late Censuses, with the *Digest of Manufactures* in the *United States*, presented to Congress by the Secretary of State in 1823, yet it is not in my power to make from them such an article as I designed to do under this head. The returns are very imperfect,—far more so than they ought to be,—but that is not my business. They do not furnish data for a tolerably accurate statement of the manufactures and manufacturing establishments, of a single County of this State. In most instances, the sum total of capital invested in manufactures, may be supposed nearer the truth than any other aggregate they exhibit, while the sums in the other columns are in so many cases omitted, in whole, or in part, as to fail of any satisfactory results. Take the County of Rensselaer for an example. Instead of the meagre \$230205, in the first column of numbers, [taken from this *Digest*,] that column should exhibit a round million: I could add to it, from the most indubitable authority, more than \$700000.

Several Counties are omitted, in the following Table. Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Franklin and St. Lawrence, are not noticed in the official *Digest*; and Erie, Livingston, Monroe, Wayne and Yates, have been erected [from Niagara, Genesee, Ontario and Seneca,] since the Census was taken. Tioga and Warren had only 2 items of numbers, too meagre for a place in the Table, and Hamilton is very properly included in Montgomery. It should be remarked, that in relation to manufactures, the *United States*' Census paid no regard to the subdivision of Counties into Towns, the numbers being returned in gross, for each County. To account for the disparity of numbers, under some Counties, in the Table, it may be proper to add, that in Albany, Broome, Cayuga, Clinton, Columbia, Cortlandt, Duchess, Essex, Greene, Herkimer, Jefferson, Kings, Montgomery, New-York, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seneca, Steuben, Suffolk and Westchester, there is something like a general enumeration of articles; in Chenango, Delaware, Lewis, Oswego, Tompkins and Washington, an enumeration in part, only; and in several, yet to be noticed, the numbers are confined to some very few items:—In Genesee, to cotton cloths, flour, salt, and scythes, only; in Madison, to hollow ware, cotton goods, and glass; in Ontario, window glass; Put-

nam, leather; Schoharie, broad-cloths and whiskey; Sullivan, card-boards and handles, and leather; and in Ulster, to glass, tobacco and segars.

See *Statistics*, under the State and County Tables, which, after all, will give the best idea of our Manufactures. We shall have another *State Census*, in 1825.

| Counties. | Market val. of articles ann. manu- factured. | Cost of raw materials annually consumed. | No persons employed | | | Amount of capital invested. | Am't paid annually for wages | Am't an- conting- ent ex- penses. |
|-------------|---|---|---------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Men. | Wo- men | Child ren | | | |
| Albany | \$572988 | \$250872 | 241 | 75 | 70 | \$172695 | \$52073 | \$47563 |
| Broome | 48201 | 35166 | 136 | 6 | 26 | 54500 | 13116 | 4918 |
| Cayuga | 256736 | 97330 | 254 | | 9 | 91119 | 32943 | 13646 |
| Chenango | 46307 | 23055 | 48 | 43 | 59 | 119005 | 19627 | 5516 |
| Clinton | 99515 | 43152 | 134 | 7 | 3 | 87700 | 20460 | 4725 |
| Columbia | 111275 | 51666 | 119 | 7 | 31 | 240973 | 18178 | 3500 |
| Cortlandt | 116312 | 44547 | 106 | | 21 | 42175 | 22773 | 8391 |
| Delaware | 55469 | 13639 | | | | 41845 | 3138 | 1634 |
| Duchess | 310000 | 185705 | 295 | 148 | 130 | 390700 | 89040 | 4390 |
| Essex | 101925 | 40287 | 167 | 3 | 7 | 106280 | 25640 | 4828 |
| Genesee | 7000 | 75600 | 21 | | | 70000 | 3970 | 1650 |
| Greene | 248719 | 178331 | 237 | 7 | 54 | 175350 | 34004 | 13585 |
| Herkimer | 202984 | 97304 | 174 | 29 | 139 | 223276 | 37312 | 15315 |
| Jefferson | 153385 | 75797 | 128 | 22 | 85 | 192502 | 31780 | 17121 |
| Kings | 360000 | 288460 | 157 | | 36 | 165500 | 42000 | 23750 |
| Lewis | 60000 | 23754 | 21 | | 1 | 44399 | 3527 | 4000 |
| Madison | 43000 | 17800 | 26 | 10 | 12 | 71600 | 16682 | 3967 |
| Montgomery | 115340 | 55346 | 174 | 8 | 23 | 91754 | 23279 | 8765 |
| New-York | 1063300 | 820050 | 1206 | 122 | 281 | 1788050 | 270064 | 129181 |
| Niagara | 31600 | 11850 | 28 | | 1 | 13750 | 4300 | |
| Oneida | 383190 | 195133 | 348 | 94 | 239 | 881683 | 107123 | 30490 |
| Orondaga | 292558 | 42785 | 416 | 9 | 68 | 26760 | 53727 | 52416 |
| Ontario | 42000 | | 21 | | | 70000 | | |
| Orange | 184600 | 332105 | 346 | 94 | 91 | 311850 | 26940 | 12290 |
| Oswego | 96382 | 17950 | 78 | | 6 | 64350 | 17229 | 4305 |
| Otsego | 268599 | 137593 | 252 | 64 | 271 | 428557 | 82163 | 11630 |
| Putnam | 10700 | 6000 | 8 | | 3 | 9000 | 1300 | 750 |
| Queens | 537000 | 501789 | 77 | 15 | 39 | 143613 | 12220 | 2450 |
| Rensselaer | 230205 | 564155 | 204 | 37 | 223 | 467476 | 49341 | 18120 |
| Richmond | 37000 | 11650 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 52700 | 2480 | |
| Rockland | 114600 | 58388 | 162 | 46 | 129 | 313340 | 41158 | 11121 |
| Saratoga | 107205 | 76194 | 218 | 10 | 34 | 144505 | 29801 | 7148 |
| Schenectady | 32800 | 39722 | 43 | 17 | 81 | 138360 | 17213 | 5400 |
| Schoharie | 8093 | 4350 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 13700 | 1442 | 1370 |
| Seneca | 55952 | 29086 | 52 | | 6 | 94770 | 6550 | 6281 |
| Steuben | 128191 | 56847 | 161 | 5 | 10 | 87430 | 18344 | 9449 |
| Suffolk | 91800 | 62942 | 63 | 13 | 38 | 70085 | 14602 | 2140 |
| Sullivan | 18850 | 10075 | 15 | | 9 | 10075 | 3350 | 2650 |
| Tompkins | 23400 | 12150 | 15 | | 11 | 28500 | 1900 | 1975 |
| Ulster | 50000 | 25400 | 87 | | 13 | 46250 | 32000 | 250 |
| Washington | 59604 | 33431 | 71 | 1 | 78 | 88586 | 14754 | 2644 |
| Westchester | 318000 | 210600 | 81 | 32 | 76 | 138450 | 29766 | 19100 |
| | \$6764815 | \$4903056 | 6409 | 927 | 2423 | \$7947513 | \$1327309 | \$563424 |

After all the Gazetteer was in print, and while this article was in the hands of the compositor, some new information, concerning the *Salt Works* of the west, claims notice here. The *Coarse Salt*, made in the Township of Salina within the last 7 or 8 months, to March 20, 1824, amounts to 12,000 bushels. About 8000 of this quantity has been made by boiling, since Sept. last, and about 4000, prior to that time, by solar evaporation. The experiment has been sufficiently tried, and clearly proves, that coarse salt can be made as cheap as fine. It can be transported by the Canal, to the Hudson, and sold in quantity, in bulk, at 50 cents per bushel, including duties, tolls and transportation. I have before me specimens of the coarse salt, fully equal in purity to any of the imported, in fine large crystals, weighing about 76 pounds to the bushel. The quality of the fine salt, made at these works, has been much improved lately, and I learn that the manufacturers have now on

hand near 200,000 bushels, of the coarse and fine. A strange prejudice, as it appears to me, has got abroad, against using lime in purifying the salt-water, in making this salt, the more to be regretted, as it has been sanctioned by an act of the Legislature, imposing a penalty of 50 dollars. The lime should be applied to cold pickle, when it can do no possible harm. There are now 108 blocks of kettles, capable of making 1,200,000 bushels of salt yearly, and 20 will probably be added to this number in 1824. To these interesting particulars, I add the amount of salt, entered at the Custom House in New-York, from foreign countries, in 1823, 1,062,264 bushels. A premium of 4 to 6 cents on each bushel of our domestic salt, sold in New-York, would now enable our own manufacturers to compete successfully for the supply of this article, a matter well worth the consideration of the legislature.

State Prisons.—There are 2 State Prisons;—one in New-York, and one at Auburn. I have only room to exhibit the outlines of the public expenditure for their support. The amount paid for general support and clothing, New-York prison, 1823, was \$45,095.25; pay of the guard, \$5387.73; in all, \$50,483.03. Of this sum, there was expended for salaries of officers, \$12,960; medicines and hospital stores, \$2262; for provisions, \$13,465; and for prison guard and sundries, \$21,000. For general support of the State Prison at Auburn, \$22,836.30. Total, \$73,319.33.

Pauperism.—On this subject there appeared, while this Work was in the press, and when nearly completed, the Report of the Secretary of State, in obedience to a concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, passed in April, 1823. It is an able State paper, on a very interesting subject,—evincing great labour and ability, and abounding with the most important and instructive information. By this Report it appears 'that the poor of this State consist of 2 classes;—the permanent poor, and those who receive occasional relief, at the public expense.' Of the first class, there are 6896; of the last, 15,215;—making a total of 22,111 paupers. There are, among the permanent paupers, 446 idiots and lunatics; 287 blind persons; 928 who are extremely aged and infirm; 797 incapable of labor, by reason of lameness or disease; *2604 children, under 14 years of age, and 1789 paupers of both sexes, all of whom, though not in the vigour of life, may yet be considered capable of earning their subsistence, if proper labor were assigned, and suitable means used to induce them to perform it, and whose labor might produce at least 150,000 dollars annually to the State. Of the whole number of permanent paupers, the returns and estimates will warrant the assertion, that at least 1585 male persons were reduced to that state by the excessive use of ardent spirits; and of consequence, that their families, (consisting of 989 wives, and 2167 children,) were reduced to the same penury and want; thus producing strong evidence of the often asserted fact, that "Intemperance has produced more than two-thirds of all the permanent pauperism in the State:"—and there is little hazard in adding, that to the same cause may be ascribed more than one-half of the occasional pauperism. Of the whole number of both classes of paupers, 10,523 are males, and 11,588 are females, (being an excess of 1065 female paupers;) 5883, including their children in that number, are either aliens or naturalized foreigners; and 16,228, including also their children, are native citizens. There are 8753 children of both classes under 14 years of age, the greater number of whom are entirely destitute of education, and equally in want of that care and attention, which are so necessary to inculcate correct moral habits: It is feared that this mass of pauperism will at no distant day form a fruitful nursery for crime, unless prevented by the watchful superintendance of the legislature. In eighteen counties, bordering on the ocean, and on the Hudson river, with a population of only 582,225 souls, being somewhat more than a third of our entire population, no less than 12,270 permanent and occasional paupers, are maintained or relieved, being far more than one-half of all the paupers in the state. The City of New-York alone maintains 1698 permanent paupers, and relieves 7858 occasional paupers, being more than three-sevenths of all the paupers of both classes, and nearly one-fourth of all the permanent poor. In this State there is one permanent pauper for every 220 souls, and one for every 100 occasional. In Massachusetts, one for every 68 souls, is a permanent pauper. In Connecticut, one for every 150. In New-Hampshire, one for every 100. In Delaware, one for every 227. In the interior counties of Pennsylvania, one for every 339, and throughout that State, one for every 265. In Illinois there are no paupers supported at the public expense, or their number is so small that no comparative estimate can be presented. The information received from the other states in the union will not authorize any clear or satisfactory statement to be made of the ratio of pauperism in those states.' The Report gives a Tabular View of the ratio of pauperism and taxation, in the several Counties, in 1822, for which I have not room. It exhibits;—the No. of paupers to every 1000 souls, varying in number from 1.3, the lowest, to 70, the highest;—the amount of poor tax on every \$100, varying from 2 mills to 26 cents; and the relative rank of each in the scale of pauperism and taxation. It then gives the gross amount of the whole expenses of the state, for the support of paupers: in 1815, the whole expense, [derived from taxation and the excise duties.] was \$245,000; in 1819.

\$368,645; and in 1822, \$470,000. It very justly points out the errors of our system of poor-laws, and proposes a remedy, in the establishment of the Poor-House, or House of Industry system, connected with a Farm, and mechanical employments. 'With respect to the amount necessary for the support of a pauper in an alms-house, it appears to be variously estimated, as much depends on the skill, fidelity, and management of the keeper, the number of paupers supported and able to work, the expense of fuel, the contiguity of the institution to a market town, the economy of the house, and the conveniences for agricultural labor connected with it. It is believed that with proper care and attention, and under favorable circumstances, the average annual expense in an alms-house, having a convenient farm attached to it, will not exceed from 20 to 35 dollars for the support of each pauper, exclusive of the amount of labor he may perform; while out of an alms house, it will not be less than from 33 to 65 dollars, and in many instances where the pauper is old and infirm, or diseased, from 80 to 100 dollars, and even more. There are few regular and well established poor houses in this state. In the year 1820, authority was given to erect a House of Industry in the county of Rensselaer, and that institution, which has been established, and is in full operation, has completely fulfilled, if not surpassed the expectation of its founders. It would perhaps be proper to mention in this place, that the judicious and satisfactory report made of its management and economy, furnishes very clear and decided evidence of the success of the poor house system. In the year 1821, a law was passed, authorizing the erection of a House of Industry at Poughkeepsie; and the report made from that institution confirms the truth of the remark just made of the great superiority of this plan for supporting the poor.' Several other places are authorized by law to erect similar institutions, as at Amsterdam, and Redhook;—and there are already Poor Houses in New-York, Albany, Hudson and Schenectady, and buildings hired or appropriated for poor houses in some 16 other Towns. The expense, in 1822, for supporting a pauper in each of these, varies from \$20.28 to \$53. In New-York, \$32.76; Albany, \$36; Hudson, \$41.60; Schenectady, \$40; and in Troy, at the House of Industry, \$29.50. The average of the whole number of Poor Houses, &c. is \$35, in which 1917 paupers were maintained in 1822. This Report furnishes the most conclusive evidence in favour of the House of Industry, or Poor House system, which it recommends to the Legislature, accompanied by a bill for that purpose. Different opinions exist, as to the best system for maintaining the public poor, or affording relief; but I am clearly of the opinion that the one now proposed, is the best hitherto devised,—the most like Christian charity,—and that the expense ought to be sustained equally by all parts of the country. I close this article with one other short extract from the Report before me, to which particular attention may be directed. 'In most, or all of the towns and villages in this state, where there are no alms-houses, the poor are disposed of by the overseers in one of three ways: *First*, the overseers farm them out at stipulated prices to contractors, who are willing to receive and keep them, on condition of getting what labor they can out of the paupers: or *Secondly*, the poor are sold by auction,—the meaning of which is, that he who will support them for the lowest prices, becomes their keeper; and it often happens of course, that the keeper is almost himself a pauper before he purchases, and he adopts this mode, in order not to fall a burthen upon the town: Thus he, and another miserable human being, barely subsist on what would hardly comfortably maintain himself alone—a species of economy much boasted of by some of our town officers and purchasers of paupers: Or, *Thirdly*, relief is afforded to the poor at their own habitations.'

Commerce and Trade.—This State, principally through the City of New-York, has a widely extended commerce, for which see that City. The whole tonnage, in Shipping employed on the Ocean, in the coasting and river trade, and on the Lakes, may exceed 250,000 tons, exclusive of small craft, and vessels employed in small traffic, and on the Canals. The revenues collected from foreign commerce belong to the General Government, but it would seem that at least a part of what may be collected from interior commerce, the Steam-Boat tax, for instance, belongs to this State. The foreign trade of the City of New-York is very productive to the revenue of the Federal Government, yielding a very large proportion of the whole, (derived from impost duties,) of the United States. Were New-York an independent Sovereign Power, this circumstance might probably be turned to great account; but, circumstanced as we are, it only proves that more people find it convenient to pay their duties in the City of New-York, and transact their foreign business through its Custom House, than any other place. Some of our gosling politicians, having discovered this great aggregate, would make the United States a sort of pauper, sustained wholly by New-York, unmindful that the trade pours into this City from other states, and that the mere removal of the Custom House to the *Jersey shore*, would greatly change the face of things. But,—a City may be enriched at the expense of a State or county,—and I venture to say, that, at this moment, we derive, as a people, very little real benefit from our Foreign Commerce. Our imports from foreign countries, probably exceed in amount one-fifth of that of the whole United States, but what

is the amount of our exports, in articles of domestic growth or production? In flour, wheat grain, and meal of all sorts,—beef, pork, hams, lard, tallow, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, flaxseed, pease, beans, horses, cattle, lumber, iron, steel, cotton and woollen goods, &c. &c. : In 1821, the whole tonnage of the United States was 1,262,619; of New-York, 244,338, being a proportion of 19.2 to the whole. The *Imports* of the U. S., in 1821, \$62,585,724 : *Exports*, of domestic origin, \$43,671,894.

Internal Commerce.—Young as this subject is, it supplies some round numbers already, clearly evincive of a growing importance, and of results of high import. But I insert this article merely for the purpose of stating the facilities and the expense of travelling and transportation. As a general remark, it may be stated that the expense of transportation by the Canals, is something less than the amount paid for tolls, for which consult **TOLLS**, in the Gazetteer. The Erie Canal is navigable, as stated at page 594. 280 miles. On the opening of the navigation, this spring, [1824,] the 'Erie Canal Transportation Company,' will put in operation 4 daily lines of Canal Boats, embracing 280 miles of the Erie Canal, between Albany and Brockport. Their Boats are covered, and will travel about 50 miles every 24 hours, passing each other every 6 hours. This Company was formed in March, 1824, comprises individuals, merchants and business-men, in Albany, and all the principal places along the Canal, as well as in Ithaca, Geneva, Buffalo and Detroit, besides being connected with the principal shippers on the Hudson, and has very politely favored me with its rates of transportation. From Rochester to Albany, for produce, 37½ cents per cwt., including toll, and all other charges. For merchandize, Albany to Rochester, 68 cents; to Brockport, 75. Passengers pay 1½ cent per mile, exclusive of board. The charges on the Champlain Canal are said to be fixed at about the same rates. Competitions, will probably reduce these rates still lower, for many associations are formed, and forming. See *Canals*, page 594, with which to compare the above rates.

History.—Not having room for an historical article, I merely note it, [so that it may not be thought omitted by mistake,] for the purpose of adding, that it is high time we had a History of this State. The able and impartial execution of such a task may in vain be looked for from voluntary associations of men, however liberally patronized by contributions from the funds. The task is too great for an individual, though I once was foolish enough to undertake it, and have expended some money, and a good deal of time in collecting the necessary materials,—and still have a sort of longing for the old historical documents in the Secretary's Office, where, by-the-by, our History ought to be written.

POST-OFFICES.

[JAN. 1, 1824.]

A Table of the Post-Offices, in the State of New-York, showing,—the name of each Post-Office, the Town and County, in which situated, and the distances,—from the County Town, Albany, and Washington. In stating distances, many difficulties have occurred, one of which arose from the habit of Post-Masters of computing by different routes, particularly from Albany and Washington. Great care has been bestowed upon it, and labor; and it is believed to be, at least more minute and accurate than any hitherto published. See the Preface. The *new Offices*, are included in this Table to Jan. 1, 1824, with some, and perhaps all that have been established, to March 1. Within a little more than a year past, there have been 91 new Offices established in this State, [principally within the last 5 or 6 months,] and 20 odd changes of names, of which I have been promptly informed, from the General Post-Office. Several of the new Offices are indicated only by their names, and the Counties, as received from Washington. Post-Masters, noticing these, would oblige me very much by sending their situation and distances, as well as by enabling me to correct any errors they may notice, immediately, without waiting for a more particular application. Small as the labor may now appear, this Table has cost me more than twenty-five dollars for each page, to say nothing of the time bestowed upon it, a circumstance to which I advert only for the purpose of reminding literary pilferers of the property of copy-right. To the Post-Master General, and to very many of the Post-Masters in this State, I owe many acknowledgments for their kind and prompt assistance, in compliance with my frequent and troublesome calls for information. With these warm expressions of thanks to those who have aided my efforts, I turn to those churlish creatures in office who have opposed me at every step, assuring them of my earnest wishes that they may find these labors of mine as useful, as they have been arduous and unprofitable to me.

Some abridgements have been used. In some cases, where necessary, instead of repeating at length the name of the town, it being the same as that of the Post-Office, immediately preceding, the name of the town is indicated by its initial letter. See Amsterdam. In Counties having *Half-Shires*, two County-Towns, that from which the distance is stated, is

indicated by its initial letter, as at Amity, 'G.13.' When the names of Counties are abridged, it is done as below: For

| | A. | Duchess, | Ds. | Onondaga, | Oa. | Seneca, | Sen. |
|---|------|-------------|------|---|-------|--------------|------|
| Albany, | Ag. | Genesee, | G. | Ontario, | Oo. | Steuben, | St. |
| Allegany, | B. | Greene, | Gr. | Orange, | Or. | Suffolk, | Sk. |
| Broome, | C. | Herkimer, | Hr. | Oswego, | Os. | Sullivan, | Sn. |
| Cattaraugus, | Ca. | Jefferson, | Jef. | Otsego, | Ot. | Tioga, | T. |
| Cayuga, | Cq. | Livingston, | Ln. | Queens, | Q. | Tompkins, | Ts. |
| Chautauqua, | Ch. | Madison, | M. | Rensselaer, | R. | Ulster, | U. |
| Chenango, | Cn. | Monroe, | Me. | Rockland, | Ro. | Warren, | W. |
| Clinton, | Col. | Montgomery, | My. | St. Lawrence, | S.L. | Washington, | Wn. |
| Columbia, | Cdt. | Niagara, | Na. | Saratoga, | Sa. | Wayne, | We. |
| Cortlandt, | D. | Oneida, | O. | Schoharie, | Se. | Westchester, | Wr. |
| Delaware, | | | | | | | |
| Adams, Adams, Jefferson, | 14 | 160 | 461 | Bergen, Bergen, Genesee, | 16 | 240 | 391 |
| Addison, Addison, Steuben, | 28 | 230 | 280 | Berne, Berne, Albany, | 16 | 16 | 360 |
| <i>Albany</i> , Albany, Albany, | 00 | 00 | 376 | Bethany, Bethany, Genesee, | 8 | 256 | 370 |
| Alden, Alden, Erie, | 22 | 274 | 397 | Bethel, Bethel, Sullivan, | 12 | 123 | 332 |
| Alexander, Alexander, Genesee, | 8 | 265 | 370 | Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Albany, | 6 | 6 | 370 |
| Alexandria Bay, Alexandria, Jef., | 33 | 207 | 505 | <i>Binghamton</i> , see Chenango Point. | | | |
| Alfred, Alfred, Allegany, | 10 | 250 | 319 | Big Flat, Big Flat, Tioga, | E.10 | 218 | 288 |
| Alley, Flushing, Queens, | 5 | 167 | 245 | Black Rock, Buffalo, Erie, | 2 | 296 | 417 |
| Almond, Almond, Allegany, | 12 | 248 | 324 | Blenheim, Blenheim, Schoharie, | 20 | 50 | 426 |
| Amber, Otisco, Onondaga, | 12 | 137 | 393 | Bloomfield, Bloomfield, Ontario, | 8 | 216 | 377 |
| Amenia, Amenia, Duches, | 26 | 101 | 325 | Bloomville, Kortright? D., | 10 | 70 | 364 |
| Amenia Union Society, A., Ds., | 29 | 104 | 328 | Blooming Grove, B. G., Orange, | 16 | 105 | 299 |
| Amity, Warwick, Orange, | G.13 | 118 | 264 | Bloomingburgh, Mamakating, Sn., | 14 | 100 | 306 |
| Amsterdam, A., Montgomery, | 11 | 31 | 407 | Bolton, Bolton, Warren, | 14 | 76 | 452 |
| Andes, Andes, Delaware, | 15 | 85 | 242 | Boonville, B., Oneida, | 25 | 120 | 417 |
| <i>Angelica</i> , Angelica, Allegany, | 00 | 262 | 335 | Borodino, Marcellus, Onondaga, | 18 | 154 | 386 |
| Angola, Collins, Erie, | 32 | 326 | 373 | Boston, Boston, Erie, | 23 | 311 | 427 |
| Antwerp, Antwerp, Jefferson, | 23 | 202 | 477 | Bovina, Bovina, Delaware, | 10 | 75 | 350 |
| Argyle, Argyle, Washington, S.H. | 8 | 46 | 426 | Bowman's Creek, Canajoharie, My., | 20 | 43 | 419 |
| Arkport, Hornellsville, Steuben, | 25 | 260 | 320 | Brainard's Bridge, Nassau, R., | 22 | 16 | 370 |
| Arns's X Roads, Sodus, Wayne, | 11 | 215 | 386 | Bridgehampton, Southampton, Sk., | 13 | 253 | 335 |
| Athens, Athens, Greene, | 5 | 31 | 335 | Brighton, Brighton, Monroe, | 3 | 233 | 391 |
| Athol, Athol, Warren, | 18 | 80 | 456 | Bridgewater, B., Oneida, | U.12 | 88 | 401 |
| Attica, Attica, Genesee, | 12 | 265 | 364 | Bristol, Bristol, Ontario, | 8 | 218 | 374 |
| Attlebury, Stanford, Duches, | 24 | 99 | 323 | Broadalbin, B., Montgomery, | 10 | 45 | 420 |
| <i>Auburn</i> , Auburn, Cayuga, | 00 | 169 | 372 | rockport, Sweden, Monroe, | 20 | 256 | 384 |
| Augusta, Augusta, Oneida, | U.17 | 113 | 409 | Bronx, E. Chester, Wr., | W.P.5 | 145 | 247 |
| Aurelius, Aurelius, Cayuga, | 8 | 173 | 368 | Brookfield, Brookfield, Madison, | 25 | 90 | 430 |
| Auriclesville, Glen, Montgomery, | 10 | 40 | 416 | Brookfield, Essex, Essex, | 13 | 139 | 515 |
| Aurora, Ledyard, Cayuga, | 18 | 187 | 370 | Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Kings, | 4 | 150 | 228 |
| Austerlitz, Austerlitz, Columbia, | 17 | 34 | 356 | Broome, Broome, Schoharie, | 16 | 46 | 426 |
| Avon, Avon, Livingston, | 10 | 248 | 346 | Brownville, Brownville, Jefferson, | 4 | 178 | 476 |
| Bainbridge, B., Chenango, | 24 | 112 | 329 | Brutus, Brutus, Cayuga, | 5 | 161 | 390 |
| Baldwinsville, Lysander, Oa., | 9 | 141 | 412 | Bruynswyck, Shawangunk, U., | 27 | 93 | 288 |
| Ball-ton, Ballston, Saratoga, | 3 | 27 | 390 | Buckram, Oyster Bay, Queens, | 7 | 185 | 263 |
| <i>Ballston-Spa</i> , Milton, Saratoga, | 00 | 30 | 393 | <i>Buffalo</i> , Buffalo, Erie, | 00 | 296 | 415 |
| Bangor, Bangor, Franklin, | 5 | 215 | 596 | Bullen's Mills, now Russia Iron Works. | | | |
| Barre, Barre, Genesee, | 18 | 266 | 398 | Burdette, Hector, Tompkins, | 16 | 188 | 333 |
| Barrington, Barrington, Steuben, | 21 | 219 | 316 | Burlington, Burlington, Otsego, | 11 | 78 | 366 |
| <i>Batavia</i> , Batavia, Genesee, | 00 | 256 | 376 | Buskirk's Bridge, Camb., Wn., | S.15 | 35 | 411 |
| <i>Bath</i> , Bath, Steuben, | 00 | 240 | 295 | Busti, Busti, Chautauqua, | 27 | 391 | 407 |
| Beardsley's Store, Scipio, Ca., | 8 | 177 | 380 | Butternuts, Butternuts, Otsego, | 24 | 87 | 353 |
| Beaver Creek, Brookfield, M., | 31 | 95 | 435 | Byron, Byron, Genesee, | 10 | 246 | 386 |
| <i>Bedford</i> , Bedford, Westchester, | 00 | 130 | 271 | Cairo, Cairo, Greene, | 10 | 41 | 340 |
| Beekman, Beekman, Duches, | 15 | 90 | 314 | <i>Caldwell</i> , Caldwell, Warren, | 00 | 62 | 438 |
| Beekmantown, B., Clinton, | 6 | 170 | 546 | Caledonia, C., Livingston, | 12 | 240 | 378 |
| Bennington, B., Genesee, | 16 | 272 | 372 | Cambria, Cambria, Niagara, | 7 | 300 | 451 |
| Benton, Benton, Yates, | 8 | 200 | 356 | Camden, Camden, Oneida, | U.36 | 125 | 425 |
| Berkshire, Berkshire, Tioga, | O.15 | 160 | 332 | Camillus, Camillus, Onondaga, | 8 | 137 | 414 |
| Berlin, Berlin, Rensselaer, | 20 | 20 | 396 | Campbelltown, Painted Post, St., | 9 | 230 | 285 |

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| Campsburgh, Hamburgh, Erie, | 7 303 408 | Clyde, Brighton, Monroe, | 3 239 404 |
| Canaan, Canaan, Columbia, | 18 26 356 | Cobuskill, Cobuskill, Schoharie, | 10 42 418 |
| Canaan Corners, C., Columbia, | 24 24 362 | Coeymans, Coeymans, Albany, | 14 14 562 |
| Canajoharie, C., Montgomery, | 13 39 415 | Colchester, C., Delaware, | 21 91 368 |
| Canandaigua, C., Ontario, | 00 208 365 | Coldenham, Montgomery, Or., | G.13 95 283 |
| Canastota, Lenox, Madison, | 14 123 389 | Colesville, Colesville, Broome, | 13 130 300 |
| Candor, Candor, Tioga, | 8 170 328 | Collins's Mills, Jefferson, | |
| Canisteo, Canisteo, Steuben, | 18 258 315 | Colosse, Mexico, Oswego, | R.10 152 437 |
| Canterbury, Cornwall, Orange, N. | 4 94 277 | Columbia, Madrid, S. L., | 25 210 524 |
| Canton, Canton, St. Lawrence, | 18 190 546 | Columbiaville, Hudson, Col., | 4 27 349 |
| Cape Vincent, Lyme, Jefferson, | 25 197 498 | Columbus, C., Chenango, | 17 90 416 |
| Carleton Island, Lyme, Jefferson, | 30 200 495 | Columbus corners, Columbus, Ch., | 20 87 416 |
| Caroline, Caroline, Tompkins, | 13 170 343 | Concord, Concord, Saratoga, | 33 59 415 |
| Carlisle, Carlisle, Schoharie, | 8 40 416 | Conhocton, Conhocton, Steuben, | 16 240 305 |
| Carmansboro', Brookhaven, Sk., | 10 224 332 | Connewongo, C., Cattaraugus, | 24 344 400 |
| Carmel, Carmel, Putnam, | 00 108 282 | Constable, Constable, Franklin, | 6 226 599 |
| Carthage, Wilna, Jefferson, | 16 160 460 | Conquest, Conquest, Cayuga, | 19 175 335 |
| Carpenter's Point, Minisink, Or., | G.22 120 262 | Constantia, C., Oswego, | 30 140 428 |
| Castile, Castile, Genesee, | 30 248 363 | Cooperstown, Otsego, Otsego, | 00 66 377 |
| Castleton, Schodac, Rensselaer, | 14 8 368 | Copenhagen, Denmark, Lewis, | 12 154 462 |
| Castletown, C., Richmond, | 8 156 220 | Corinth, Corinth, Saratoga, | 18 34 410 |
| Catfish Falls, Jefferson, | | Cortlandt-Town, Cortlandt, Wr., | 17 99 280 |
| Catharinetown, C., Tioga, | 18 200 316 | Cortlandt C. H., Homer, Cdt., | 00 144 385 |
| Catlin, Catlin, Tioga, | 15 206 312 | Corrytown, changed to Root. | |
| Cato, Cato, Cayuga, | 18 179 395 | Coventry, Coventry, Chenango, | 17 112 333 |
| Catskill, Catskill, Greene, | 00 36 330 | Covington, Covington, Genesee, | 12 256 371 |
| Caughnawaga, Johnstown, My., | 4 39 404 | Coxsackie, Coxsackie, Greene, | 12 24 342 |
| Cayuga, Aurelius, Cayuga, | 8 177 377 | Crab Meadow, Huntington, Sk., | 40 193 271 |
| Cayuta, see Newfield. | | Cranberry creek, Mayfield, My., | 14 45 421 |
| Cazenovia, Cazenovia, Madison, | 11 113 479 | Cross Rivers, S. Salem, Wr., | W.P.22 136 281 |
| Central Square, Constantia, Os., | R.18 142 429 | Crown Point, C. P., Essex, | 18 104 480 |
| Centreville, Shawangunk, Ulster, | 24 96 290 | Cutchogue, Southold, Suffolk, | 6 246 320 |
| Champion, Champion, Jefferson, | 12 162 462 | Danby, Danby, Tompkins, | 7 177 340 |
| Champlain, Champlain, Clinton, | 21 185 561 | Dansville, see Dansville, and S. Dansville. | |
| Charleston, C., Montgomery, | 10 39 415 | Danube, Danube, Herkimer, | 10 68 416 |
| Charlotte, Greece, Monroe, | 7 243 402 | Davenport, D., Delaware, | 11 60 360 |
| Charlton, Charlton, Saratoga, | 8 25 411 | Decatur, Decatur, Otsego, | 15 71 375 |
| Chateaugay, C., Franklin, | 12 232 608 | Deerpark, Deerpark, Orange, | G.16 115 290 |
| Chatham, Chatham, Columbia, | 18 21 357 | De Kalb, D. K., St. Lawrence, | 19 178 534 |
| Chatham Corners, C., Columbia, | 15 23 356 | Delhi, Delhi, Delaware, | 00 70 354 |
| Chaumont, Lyme, Jefferson, | 14 186 487 | Delphi, Pompey, Onondaga, | 18 119 400 |
| Chazy, Chazy, Clinton, | 15 179 555 | De Mott's Store, Covert, Sen., | O.4 204 334 |
| Chemung, Chemung, Tioga, | E.9 198 308 | Denmark, Denmark, Lewis, | 14 156 453 |
| Chenango Forks, Lisle, Broome, | 11 120 306 | Deposit, Tompkins, Delaware, | 40 110 314 |
| Chenango Point, Chenango, B., | 00 148 295 | De Witt, see Pierrepont. | |
| Cherry-Valley, C. V., Otsego, | 13 52 390 | De Ruyter, D. R., Madison, | 21 123 489 |
| Chester, Chester, Warren, | 21 83 459 | Dixhills, Huntington, Suffolk, | 46 194 276 |
| Chester, Goshen, Orange, | 4 109 274 | Douglass Corners, see Ontario. | |
| Chesterfield, C., Essex, | 22 148 524 | Dover, Dover, Dutchess, | 22 97 321 |
| Chesterfield, St. Lawrence, see Stockholm. | | Dryden, Dryden, Tompkins, | 9 165 386 |
| Chitteningo, Sullivan, Madison, | 16 118 483 | Duanesburgh, D., Schenectady, | 12 23 399 |
| Church Tract, Angelica, Ag., | 10 282 345 | Dunning Street, Malta, Saratoga, | 4 23 399 |
| Cicero, Cicero, Onondaga, | 14 139 404 | Durham, Durham, Greene, | 22 30 352 |
| Cincinnatus, C., Cortlandt, | 18 140 370 | Dutch Settlement, Spencer, T., | 20 200 336 |
| Clarence, Clarence, Erie, | 18 272 418 | East-Bloomfield, see Bloomfield. | |
| Clarendon, C., Genesee, | 18 268 380 | East-Chester, E.C., Wr., | W.P.11 150 240 |
| Clarkson, Clarkson, Monroe, | 18 254 386 | Easton, Easton, Washington, | S.16 29 405 |
| Clarkstown, C., Rockland, | 00 132 255 | E. Hamburgh, Hamburgh, Erie, | 12 300 403 |
| Clarksville, Middlefield, Otsego, | 7 61 334 | E. Hampton, E. H., Suffolk, | 25 265 347 |
| Clermont, Clermont, Columbia, | 15 45 325 | E. Hector, Hector, Tompkins, | 14 183 347 |
| Clinton, Paris, Oneida, | W.8 86 395 | E. Riga, see Chili. | |
| Clinton Hollow, Clinton, Ds., | 12 87 311 | E. Scipio, changed to Venice. | |
| Clintonville, Marcellus, Or., | 12 141 385 | E. Wolcott, Wolcott, Wayne, | 10 210 386 |
| Clockville, Lenox, Madison, | 10 120 385 | Eaton, Eaton, Madison, | 4 106 472 |

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| Eaton's Bush, Fairfield, Hr., | 6 | 78 | 413 | French Creek, Jefferson, | | | |
| Eden, Eden, Erie, | 23 | 300 | 392 | Gaines, Gaines, Genesee, | 22 | 270 | 390 |
| Edinburgh, E., Saratoga, | 30 | 56 | 432 | Gainesville, G., Genesee, | 28 | 265 | 352 |
| Edmeston, Edmeston, Otsego, | 18 | 84 | 415 | Galen, Galen, Wayne, | 7 | 198 | 364 |
| Elba, Elba, Genesee, | 6 | 260 | 381 | Galway, Galway, Saratoga, | 10 | 36 | 412 |
| Elbridge, Camillus, Onondaga, | 14 | 143 | 395 | Gates, Gates, Monroe, | 3 | 239 | 393 |
| Ellensville, Wawarsing, Ulster, | 30 | 92 | 284 | Garrattsville, New-Lisbon, Ot., | 16 | 81 | 420 |
| Ellery, Ellery, Chautauqua, | 11 | 375 | 401 | Geddes, Salina, Onondaga, | 3 | 134 | 401 |
| Ellicottville, E., Cattaraugus, | 00 | 325 | 375 | Geneseo, Geneseo, Livingston, | 00 | 238 | 356 |
| Ellisburgh, E., Jefferson, | 21 | 160 | 501 | Geneva, Seneca, Ontario, | 16 | 192 | 350 |
| Elizabethtown, E., Essex, | 00 | 126 | 502 | Genoa, Genoa, Cayuga, | 20 | 185 | 375 |
| Elmira, Elmira, Tioga, | 00 | 210 | 298 | Georgetown, G., Madison, | 13 | 106 | 475 |
| Enfield, Enfield, Tompkins, | 5 | 175 | 347 | German, German, Chenango, | 24 | 125 | 418 |
| Erie, Erie, Erie, | 23 | 273 | 425 | German Flats, G. F., Herkimer, | 2 | 74 | 405 |
| Erieville, Nelson, Madison, | 10 | 110 | 470 | Gilbertsville, Butternuts, Otsego, | 30 | 96 | 410 |
| Esperance, see Schoharie Bridge. | | | | Gilboa, Broome, Schoharie, | 20 | 52 | 428 |
| Essex, Essex, Essex, | 6 | 133 | 509 | Giniganslet, Greene, Chenango, | 25 | 125 | 383 |
| Etna, Dryden, Tompkins, | 6 | 176 | 347 | Glen, Glen, Montgomery, | 8 | 40 | 416 |
| Evans's Mills, Le Ray, Jefferson, | 12 | 186 | 482 | Glen's Falls, Queensbury, W., | 8 | 54 | 430 |
| Exeter, Exeter, Otsego, | 9 | 75 | 398 | Glennville, G., Schenectady, | 5 | 20 | 396 |
| Fabius, Fabius, Onondaga, | 18 | 120 | 375 | Goff's Mills, Howard, Steuben, | 10 | 250 | 305 |
| Factoryville, Chemung or Tioga, T., | 18 | 188 | 300 | Gorham, Gorham, Ontario, | 8 | 204 | 360 |
| Fairbank, Ellicott, Chautauqua, | 30 | 394 | 420 | Gouverneur, G., St. Lawrence, | 30 | 192 | 540 |
| Fairfield, Fairfield, Herkimer, | 10 | 76 | 421 | Goshen, Goshen, Orange, | 00 | 105 | 276 |
| Fairvale, see N. Granville. | | | | Grafton, Grafton, Rensselaer, | 12 | 18 | 371 |
| Fall Creek, Groton, Tompkins, | 20 | 150 | 390 | Granby, Granby, Oswego, | 10 | 158 | 408 |
| Farmer, Ovid, Seneca, | 0.9 | 209 | 380 | Granville, G., Washington, | S.14 | 60 | 436 |
| Farmersville, F., Cattaraugus, | 17 | 313 | 392 | Great Valley, G. V., C., | 14 | 320 | 370 |
| Farmington, F., Ontario, | 11 | 197 | 365 | Greenbush, G., Rensselaer, | 7 | 1 | 376 |
| Fayetteville, Manlius, Oa., | 11 | 124 | 397 | Greene, Greene, Chenango, | 22 | 122 | 381 |
| Federal Store, Amenia, Dutchess, | 25 | 102 | 324 | Greenville, G., Greene, | 18 | 26 | 348 |
| Felt's Mills, Rutland, Jefferson, | 8 | 166 | 466 | Greenfield, G., Saratoga, | 10 | 40 | 412 |
| Fenner, Fenner, Madison, | 12 | 108 | 480 | Green River, Hillsdale? Col., | 18 | 50 | 352 |
| Fenrplace, Brookhaven, Suffolk, | 29 | 211 | 293 | Greensburgh, G., Wg., | W P.7 | 135 | 254 |
| Fishkill, Fishkill, Dutchess, | 13 | 88 | 286 | Greenwich, G., Washington, | S.8 | 37 | 413 |
| Fishkill Landing, Fishkill, Ds., | 15 | 90 | 284 | Groton, Groton, Tompkins, | 17 | 150 | 396 |
| Fish Lake, Bovina, Delaware, | 9 | 76 | 347 | Groveland, G., Livingston, | 7 | 245 | 348 |
| Flatbush, Flatbush, Kings, | 00 | 154 | 233 | Guilderlandt, G., Albany, | 8 | 8 | 384 |
| Flint Creek, Seneca, Ontario, | 8 | 200 | 358 | Guilford, Guilford, Chenango, | 8 | 110 | 400 |
| Florence, Florence, Oneida, | R.24 | 134 | 441 | Haerlem, New-York, New-York, | 7 | 242 | 234 |
| Florida, Florida, Montgomery, | 11 | 35 | 411 | Hague, Hague, Warren, | 25 | 87 | 463 |
| Florida, Warwick, Orange, | G.6 | 111 | 269 | Halfmoon, H., Saratoga, | 12 | 14 | 390 |
| Floyd, Floyd, Oneida, R., | 6 | 110 | 413 | Hamburg V., see Huntsville. | | | |
| Fly Creek, Otsego, Otsego, | 3 | 69 | 420 | Hamburgh, Hamburgh, Erie, | 9 | 300 | 406 |
| Forestville, Hanover, Cq., | 30 | 333 | 407 | Hamilton, Madrid, S. L., | 20 | 217 | 573 |
| Forks, Hamilton, Madison, | 7 | 105 | 460 | Hamilton, Hamilton, Madison, | 8 | 100 | 464 |
| Fort Anne, F. A., Wn., | S. H.10 | 62 | 438 | Hammond, Rossie, S. L., | 21 | 199 | 540 |
| Fort Covington, F. C., Franklin, | 15 | 235 | 611 | Hampton, H., Washington, | 24 | 70 | 416 |
| Fort Edward, F. E., Wn., | S. H.2 | 50 | 426 | Hancock, Hancock, Delaware, | 27 | 97 | 330 |
| Fort Miller, Argyle, Wn., | S. H.11 | 43 | 419 | Hannibal, H., Oswego, | O.11 | 168 | 407 |
| Fort Plain, Minden, My., | 15 | 58 | 410 | Hanover, H., Chautauqua, | 30 | 335 | 407 |
| Four Corners, see Colosse. | | | | Harmony, H., Chautauqua, | 11 | 379 | 405 |
| Fowler, Fowler, St. Lawrence, | 39 | 194 | 540 | Harpersfield, H., Delaware, | 20 | 56 | 374 |
| Frankfort, Frankfort, Herkimer, | 6 | 84 | 398 | Harpersville, Colesville, Broome, | 18 | 121 | 304 |
| Franklin, Franklin, Delaware, | 13 | 80 | 367 | Harrisburgh, H., Lewis, | 10 | 152 | 451 |
| Franklinville, Ischua, C., | 12 | 313 | 387 | Harrison, Harrison, Cortlandt, | 12 | 154 | 360 |
| Fredonia, Pomfret, Chautauqua, | 22 | 343 | 399 | Hartford, H., Washington, | S. H.12 | 54 | 430 |
| Freedom, Freedom, Dutchess, | 8 | 83 | 300 | Hartland, Hartland, Niagara, | 12 | 300 | 472 |
| Freehold, Greeneville, Greene, | 16 | 30 | 346 | Hartwick, Hartwick, Otsego, | 8 | 74 | 369 |
| Freeport, Freeport, Livingston, | 10 | 236 | 354 | Haverstraw, H., Rockland, | 5 | 127 | 260 |
| Freetown, F., Cortlandt, | 16 | 150 | 365 | Head Cow Neck, N. Hempstead, Q., | 3 | 172 | 250 |
| French Mills, see Fort Covington. | | | | Hebron, H., Washington, | S.8 | 52 | 428 |
| Friendship, F., Allegany, | 13 | 280 | 330 | Hector, Hector, Tompkins, | 17 | 187 | 350 |
| Friends' Meeting-House, see Stanfordville. | | | | Hector N. West, Hector, Ts., | 27 | 197 | 330 |

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| Hempstead, H., Queens, | 3 171 249 | Lasselsville, Palatine, My., | 12 53 434 |
| Henderson, H., Jefferson, | 16 179 509 | Lawrence's Mills, Chazy, Cn., | 12 176 552 |
| Henrietta, Henrietta, Monroe, | 6 242 403 | Lawyerville, Cobuskill, Se., | 12 44 420 |
| Herkimer, Herkimer, Herkimer, | 00 79 407 | Lebanon, Lebanon, Madison, | 8 110 362 |
| Hillsdale, Hillsdale, Columbia, | 16 48 353 | Lee, Lee, Oneida, | R.8 118 415 |
| Hinsdale, H., Cattaraugus, | 20 286 356 | Leicester, L., Livingston, | 5 241 362 |
| Hogan's Corner, Plattekill, U., | 20 85 291 | Lenox, Lenox, Madison, | 12 118 375 |
| Holland, Holland, Erie, | 24 312 400 | Leonardsville, Brookfield, M., | 24 94 432 |
| Holley, Murray, Genesee, | 20 258 390 | Le Ray, Le Ray, Jefferson, | 9 174 453 |
| Homer, Homer, Cortlandt, | 2 142 383 | Le Roy, Le Roy, Genesee, | 10 250 383 |
| Hoosac, Hoosac, Rensselaer, | 20 26 402 | Lewis, Lewis, Essex, | 4 130 486 |
| Hoosac Falls, Hoosac, R., | 22 28 404 | Lewiston, Lewiston, Niagara, | 20 314 445 |
| Hopeton, Benton, Yates, | 4 207 368 | Lexington, Lexington, Greene, | 32 45 352 |
| Hopeville, Otsego, Otsego, | 3 69 374 | Lexington Heights, Lexington, Gr., | 29 41 358 |
| Hopewell, Hopewell, Ontario, | 5 203 360 | Leyden, Leyden, Lewis, | 18 126 426 |
| Hopkinton, H., St. Lawrence, | 40 233 560 | Lima, Lima, Livingston, | 13 226 374 |
| Hornellsville, H., Steuben, | 20 260 315 | Lindsleytown, Painted Post, St., | 25 226 280 |
| Howard, Howard, Steuben, | 14 254 309 | Lisbon, Lisbon, St. Lawrence, | 8 205 561 |
| Hudson, Hudson, Columbia, | 00 31 345 | Lisle, Lisle, Broome, | 18 130 306 |
| Hull, Angelica, Allegany, | 10 256 335 | Litchfield, L., Herkimer, | 11 88 417 |
| Hunter, Hunter, Greene, | 22 58 340 | Little Falls, Herkimer, Hr., | 7 71 428 |
| Huntington, H., Suffolk, | 52 188 270 | Little Valley, L. V., Cattaraugus, | 12 337 368 |
| H. South, Huntington, Suffolk, | 48 185 267 | Liverpool, Salina, Onondaga, | 9 136 445 |
| Huntsville, Huntsville, Otsego, | 30 88 400 | Livingston, L., Columbia, | 12 42 346 |
| Hurley, Hurley, Ulster, | 3 68 319 | Livingstonville, Broome, Se., | 13 36 412 |
| Hyde Park, H. P., Duchess, | 6 69 305 | Livonia, Livonia, Livingston, | 8 230 359 |
| Independence, I., Allegany, | 18 280 328 | Lloydsville, Plainfield, Otsego, | 20 90 405 |
| Ingersoll's Store, Covert, Sen., | 8 208 372 | Locke, Locke, Cayuga, | 21 152 370 |
| Inman's \times Roads, Ontario, We., | 25 229 395 | Lockport, [Lockport,] Niagara, | 00 299 460 |
| Ischua, Ischua, Cattaraugus, | 14 315 385 | Loomis's, 'in Sheldon,' see Sheldon. | |
| Islip, Islip, Suffolk, | 39 192 276 | Loomis Corners, see Central Square. | |
| Ithaca, Ithaca, Tompkins, | 00 170 347 | Loon Lake, Conhocton, Steuben, | 18 243 313 |
| Jackson, J., Washington, | S.6 40 416 | Lorraine, Lorraine, Jefferson, | 16 150 456 |
| Jacksonville, Ulysses, Ts., | 3 163 349 | Louisville, changed to Norfolk. | |
| Jamaica, Jamaica, Queens, | 8 162 239 | Lower Addison, Addison, St., | 32 234 276 |
| Jamestown, Ellicott, Cq., | 22 386 412 | Lowville, Lowville, Lewis, | 6 146 447 |
| Jamesville, Manlius, Oa., | 6 126 399 | Ludlowville, Lansing, Ts., | 6 164 353 |
| Jay, Jay, Essex, | 18 145 521 | Luzerne, Luzerne, Warren, | 12 49 425 |
| Jefferson, Jefferson, Schoharie, | 20 48 424 | Lyons, Lyons, Wayne, | 00 205 370 |
| Jericho, Oyster Bay, Queens, | 7 179 251 | Lysander, L., Onondaga, | 19 151 410 |
| Jersey, Jersey, Steuben, | 12 223 299 | Madison, Madison, Madison, | 6 94 459 |
| Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Yates, | 6 213 369 | Madrid, M., St. Lawrence, | 18 227 536 |
| Johnsburgh, J., Warren, | 30 92 463 | Malone, Malone, Franklin, | 00 220 593 |
| Johnson's Settlement, Catharines' T., | 14 194 314 | Mamakating, M., Sullivan, | 11 100 309 |
| Johnstown, J., Montgomery, | 00 42 418 | Mamaroneck, M., Wr., | W.P.7 147 248 |
| Jonesville, Halfmoon, Saratoga, | 8 22 398 | Manchester, M., Ontario, | 8 216 365 |
| Jonia, Camillus, Onondaga, | 14 145 420 | Manchester, Niagara, Na., | 27 321 437 |
| Juliana, Mexico, Oswego, | 15 147 425 | Manchester, Paris, Oneida, | 8 104 390 |
| Keene, Keene, Essex, | 12 138 514 | Manheim, Manheim, Herkimer, | 14 69 421 |
| Keeseville, Peru, Clinton, | 16 150 526 | Manlius, Manlius, Onondaga, | 11 122 394 |
| Kellogsville, Senipronius, Ca., | 15 162 389 | Manliusville, Jefferson, | |
| Kempsville, Wilson, Niagara, | 12 300 472 | Marbletown, M., Ulster, | 10 75 312 |
| Kensington, see Hanover. | | Marcellus, M., Onondaga, | 8 141 385 |
| Kent, Kent, Putnam, | 5 103 310 | Marengo, Galen, Wayne, | 8 196 362 |
| Ketchum's Corner, Stillwater, Sa., | 12 28 404 | Martinsburgh, M., Lewis, | 00 142 441 |
| Kilkeuny, see Fowler. | | Maryland, Maryland, Otsego, | 15 64 440 |
| Kinderhook, K., Columbia, | 12 19 357 | Masonville, M., Delaware, | 24 94 354 |
| K. Landing, Stuyvesant, Col., | 12 18 357 | Massena, M., St. Lawrence, | 45 220 576 |
| Kingsbury, K., Washington, | 5 57 433 | Mattatuc, Southold, Suffolk, | 21 261 333 |
| King's Ferry, Genoa, Cayuga, | 24 139 379 | Mayfield, M., Montgomery, | 8 49 416 |
| Kingston, Kingston, Ulster, | 00 65 322 | Mayville, Chautauqua, Cq., | 00 364 390 |
| Knox, Knox, Albany, | 20 20 360 | Mead's Creek, Jersey, Steuben, | 13 230 300 |
| Kortright, K., Delaware, | 10 92 363 | Mechanicville, Stillwater, Sa., | 12 19 395 |
| Lansingburgh, L., Rensselaer, | 3 9 385 | Mendon, Mendon, Monroe, | 15 221 384 |

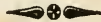
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|---|------|-----|-----|----------------------------------|------|-----|-----|
| Mentz, Mentz, Cayuga, | 8 | 173 | 395 | New-Windsor, N.W., Orange, N. | 5 | 100 | 287 |
| Meredith, Meredith, Delaware, | 8 | 69 | 362 | New-Woodstock, Cazenovia, M., | 15 | 115 | 485 |
| Mexico, Mexico, Oswego, | R.11 | 156 | 436 | New-York, N. York, New-York, | 00 | 149 | 227 |
| Middleburgh, M., Schoharie, | 5 | 37 | 413 | Norfolk, Norfolk, St. Lawrence, | 35 | 219 | 565 |
| Middlebury, M., Genesee, | 13 | 260 | 363 | N. Amenia, Amenia, Dutchess, | 30 | 105 | 329 |
| Middlefield, M., Otsego, | 3 | 63 | 440 | Northampton, N., Montgomery, | 17 | 42 | 525 |
| Middle Island, Brookhaven, Sk., | 24 | 220 | 306 | N. Blenheim, Blenheim, Se., | 18 | 48 | 424 |
| Middlesex, Middlesex, Yates, | 9 | 216 | 374 | North-Castle, N. C., Wr., | B.6 | 134 | 265 |
| Middletown, M., Delaware, | 20 | 63 | 351 | Northeast, N. E., Dutchess, | 38 | 113 | 337 |
| Middletown, Halfmoon, Sa., | 17 | 13 | 389 | N. Granville, Granville, Wn., | S.20 | 63 | 439 |
| Middletown, Wallkill, Orange, G. | 7 | 110 | 280 | N. Hempstead, N. H., Queens, | 2 | 165 | 250 |
| Middleville, Fairfield, Herkimer, | 8 | 77 | 415 | N. Norwich, Norwich, Chenango, | 3 | 100 | 403 |
| Milan, Milan, Dutchess, | 22 | 63 | 321 | N. Penfield, Penfield, Monroe, | 12 | 236 | 397 |
| Milford, Milford, Otsego, | 8 | 70 | 369 | N. Salem, N. S., Westchester, | B.8 | 122 | 286 |
| Milfordville, Milford, Otsego, | 21 | 78 | 353 | N. Scipio, changed to Scipio. | | | |
| Milton, Marlborough, Ulster, | 23 | 88 | 299 | Northumberland, N., Saratoga, | 17 | 40 | 388 |
| Minisink, Minisink, Orange, G. | 18 | 120 | 270 | Norway, Norway, Herkimer, | 18 | 90 | 442 |
| Moffit's Store, New-Lebanon, Col., | 24 | 19 | 371 | Norwich, Norwich, Chenango, | 00 | 103 | 400 |
| Montezuma, Mentz, Cayuga, | 11 | 178 | 396 | Oak Hill, Durham, Greene, | 22 | 28 | 352 |
| Montgomery, M., Orange, N. | 12 | 100 | 287 | Oakland, Allegany, | | | |
| Monticello, Thompson, Sullivan, | 00 | 110 | 320 | Oak Orchard, Ridgeway, G., | 30 | 268 | 399 |
| Monticello, Richfield, Otsego, | 16 | 82 | 396 | Ogden, Ogden, Monroe, | 16 | 252 | 405 |
| Moors, Moors, Clinton, | 23 | 187 | 563 | Ogdensburg, Oswegatchie, S.L., | 00 | 209 | 518 |
| Moorsville, Roxbury, D., | 27 | 61 | 351 | Oil Creek, Cuba, Allegany, | 10 | 290 | 353 |
| Moreau, Moreau, Saratoga, | 21 | 50 | 426 | Olean, Olean, Cattaraugus, | 24 | 292 | 350 |
| Moriah, Moriah, Essex, | 12 | 112 | 468 | Oneida, Vernon, Oneida, U. | 22 | 118 | 405 |
| Moriches, Brookhaven, Suffolk, | 22 | 218 | 301 | Onondaga C. H., O., Onondaga, | 00 | 133 | 394 |
| Morrisville, Eaton, Madison, | 00 | 102 | 468 | Onondaga Hollow, O., Onondaga, | 2 | 131 | 395 |
| Morristown, M., St. Lawrence, | 10 | 187 | 543 | Ontario, Ontario, Wayne, | 20 | 229 | 390 |
| Moscheto Cove, Oyster Bay, Q., | 6 | 180 | 258 | Oppenheim, O., Montgomery, | 12 | 56 | 412 |
| Moscow, Leicester, Livingston, | 5 | 243 | 356 | Oran, Pompey, Onondaga, | 14 | 119 | 391 |
| Mount Hope, Wallkill, Or., | G.13 | 114 | 281 | Orangetown, O., Rockland, | 5 | 137 | 250 |
| Mt. Morris, Mt. M., Livingston, | 8 | 242 | 363 | Orangeville, O., Genesee, | 20 | 266 | 356 |
| Mt. Pleasant, Mt. P., Wr., W.P. | 12 | 130 | 246 | Oriskany, Whitestown, Oneida, W. | 3 | 103 | 385 |
| Mt. Seneca, Reading, Steuben, | 26 | 223 | 297 | Orville, Manlius, Onondaga, | 9 | 126 | 394 |
| Mt. Upton, Guilford, Chenango, | 11 | 100 | 400 | Oswego, Oswego, Oswego, | 00 | 170 | 420 |
| Mt. Washington, Bath, Steuben, | 6 | 240 | 295 | Oswego Falls, Volney, Oswego, O. | 12 | 158 | 408 |
| Mud Creek, Jersey, Steuben, | 15 | 229 | 302 | Otego, Otego, Otsego, | 16 | 78 | 360 |
| Munroe, Munroe, Orange, G. | 13 | 117 | 261 | Otisco, Otisco, Onondaga, | 12 | 132 | 388 |
| Munroe Works, Munroe, Or., | G.18 | 117 | 270 | Otisville, Deerpark, Orange, G. | 15 | 112 | 283 |
| Murray, Murray, Genesee, | 24 | 279 | 400 | Otselic, Otselic, Chenango, | 25 | 110 | 425 |
| Musquetto Cove, see Moscheto. | | | | Outlet Chautauqua Lake? | | | |
| Nanticoke, Union, Broome, | 7 | 156 | 290 | Ovid, Ovid, Seneca, | 00 | 205 | 367 |
| Naples, Naples, Ontario, | 25 | 228 | 308 | Owasco, Owasco, Cayuga, | 8 | 174 | 380 |
| Naples, Jef. Co., changed to Henderson. | | | | Owego, Owego, Tioga, | 00 | 170 | 317 |
| Nassau, Nassau, Rensselaer, | 18 | 12 | 367 | Owego Creek, Candor, Tioga, | 10 | 176 | 327 |
| Nelson, Nelson, Madison, | 6 | 109 | 475 | Oxbow, Antwerp, Jefferson, | 30 | 209 | 500 |
| Newark, Lyons, Wayne, | 6 | 205 | 364 | Oxford, Oxford, Chenango, | 8 | 111 | 392 |
| Newark, Westville, Tioga, O. | 8 | 162 | 325 | Oysterbay, O. B., Queens, | 10 | 185 | 263 |
| New-Baltimore, N. B., Greene, | 16 | 20 | 356 | Oyster Bay, S., O. B., Queens, | 12 | 183 | 261 |
| New-Berlin, N. B., Chenango, | 13 | 91 | 410 | Oyster Ponds, Southold, Suffolk, | 25 | 265 | 347 |
| Newbernville, Western, O., | R.8 | 115 | 413 | Painted Post, P. P., Steuben, | 20 | 220 | 280 |
| Newburgh, Newburgh, Orange, | 00 | 90 | 295 | Palatine, P., Montgomery, | 10 | 51 | 421 |
| Newfield, Newfield, Tompkins, | 9 | 179 | 338 | Palatine Bridge, Palatine, My., | 12 | 46 | 415 |
| New-Hartford, Whitestown, O., | 4 | 100 | 390 | Palmertown, Wilton, Saratoga, | 14 | 40 | 416 |
| Newhaven, Newhaven, Os., | O.8 | 160 | 428 | Palmyra, Palmyra, Wayne, | 15 | 220 | 370 |
| New-Hurley, Hurley, Ulster, | 5 | 68 | 319 | Pamelia, Pamelia, Jefferson, | 1 | 175 | 473 |
| New-Lebanon, N. L., Columbia, | 30 | 24 | 364 | Paris, Paris, Oneida, U. | 8 | 85 | 395 |
| New-Lisbon, N. L., Otsego, | 17 | 83 | 357 | Paris Furnace, Paris, Oneida, | 10 | 87 | 395 |
| New-Paltz, New-Paltz, Ulster, | 10 | 75 | 312 | Parishville, P., St. Lawrence, | 38 | 204 | 560 |
| New-Paltz Landing, N. P., U., | 15 | 80 | 307 | Parina, Parma, Monroe, | 12 | 248 | 402 |
| Newport, Newport, Herkimer, | 13 | 95 | 420 | Patchogue, Brookhaven, Suffolk, | 25 | 205 | 287 |
| New-Rochelle, N. R., Wr., W.P. | 10 | 143 | 245 | Patterson, Patterson, Putnam, | 6 | 99 | 293 |
| New-Vernon, Mamakating, Sn., | 15 | 115 | 320 | Pawling, Pawling, Dutchess, | 22 | 97 | 299 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Peekskill, Cortlandt, Wt., W. P.25 | 100 | 276 | Richfield, Richfield, Otsego, | 16 | 69 | 396 | |
| Pembroke, Pembroke, Genesee, | 14 | 260 | 376 | <i>Richland</i> , Richland, Oswego, | 00 | 156 | 447 |
| Pendleton, Niagara, Niagara, | 8 | 307 | 452 | <i>Richmond</i> , Southfield, Richmond, | 00 | 165 | 210 |
| Penfield, Penfield, Monroe, | 7 | 229 | 400 | Richmond, Richmond, Ontario, | 13 | 221 | 363 |
| <i>Penn-Yan</i> , Milo, Yates, | 00 | 197 | 364 | Ridgeburgh, Minisink, Orange, G.8 | 113 | 270 | |
| Perch River, Brownville, Jefferson, | 9 | 183 | 481 | Ridgeway, Ridgeway, Genesee, | 24 | 279 | 398 |
| Perrinton, Perrinton, Monroe, | 12 | 232 | 396 | Riga, Riga, Monroe, | 12 | 248 | 384 |
| Perry, Perry, Genesee, | 22 | 255 | 369 | Ripley, Ripley, Chautauqua, | 12 | 364 | 373 |
| Perrysburgh, P., Cattaraugus, | 15 | 325 | 380 | <i>Riverhead</i> , Riverhead, Suffolk, | 00 | 234 | 322 |
| Perryville, Sullivan, Madison, | 12 | 120 | 477 | Rochester, Rochester, Ulster, | 17 | 82 | 290 |
| Peru, Peru, Clinton, | 10 | 150 | 526 | <i>Rochester</i> , Gates, Monroe, | 00 | 236 | 396 |
| Peterboro', Smithfield, Madison, | 6 | 125 | 469 | Rockstream, Reading, Steuben, | 26 | 223 | 299 |
| Petersburgh, P., Rensselaer, | 18 | 24 | 400 | Rodman, Rodman, Jefferson, | 9 | 165 | 463 |
| Petries, Herkimer, | | | | Rogers's Mills, Stillwater, Sa., | 10 | 24 | 400 |
| Pharsalia, P., Chenango, | 17 | 120 | 410 | Rogers's Roads, Wmson, We., | 20 | 226 | 390 |
| Phelps, Phelps, Ontario, | 14 | 197 | 354 | <i>Rome</i> , Rome, Oneida, | 00 | 110 | 407 |
| Philadelphia, P., Jefferson, | 15 | 170 | 486 | Romulus, Romulus, Seneca, O.10 | 194 | 367 | |
| Phillipstown, P., Putnam, | 17 | 106 | 288 | Root, Root, Montgomery, | 10 | 46 | 416 |
| Phillipsburgh, Wallkill, Orange, G.4 | 100 | 279 | | Roseville, Stamford, Delaware, | 9 | 66 | 360 |
| Pierrepont, P., St. Lawrence, | 28 | 190 | 546 | Rossie, Rossie, St. Lawrence, | 27 | 193 | 542 |
| Pike, Pike, Allegany, | 18 | 279 | 350 | Rouse's Point, Champlain, Cn., | 23 | 187 | 563 |
| Pinckney, Pinckney, Lewis, | 12 | 164 | 459 | Roxbury, Roxbury, Delaware, | 22 | 56 | 356 |
| Pine Plains, P. P., Dutchess, 28, 55 or | 103 | 327 | | Royalton, Royalton, Niagara, | 6 | 293 | 466 |
| Pittsfield, Pittsfield, Otsego, | 15 | 81 | 370 | Rush, Rush, Monroe, | 15 | 251 | 376 |
| Pittsford, Pittsford, Monroe, | 8 | 228 | 396 | Rushford, Rushford, Allegany, | 12 | 274 | 342 |
| Pittstown, Pittstown, Rensselaer, | 18 | 24 | 400 | Rushville, Gorham, Ontario, | 10 | 205 | 330 |
| Plainfield, Plainfield, Otsego, | 22 | 80 | 395 | Russell, Russell, St. Lawrence, | 38 | 180 | 536 |
| Plattekill, Plattekill, Ulster, | 22 | 87 | 289 | Russia, Russia, Herkimer, | 20 | 99 | 407 |
| <i>Plattsburgh</i> , Plattsburgh, Clinton, | 00 | 164 | 540 | Russia Iron-Works, Peru, Cn., | 20 | 149 | 525 |
| Pleasant-Valley, P. V., Dutchess, 6 | 81 | 305 | | Rutland, Rutland, Jefferson, | 6 | 170 | 472 |
| Plessis, Alexandria, Jefferson, | 27 | 200 | 500 | Rye, Rye, Westchester, W.P.7 | 147 | 248 | |
| Plymouth, Plymouth, Chenango, | 7 | 107 | 404 | Sacket's Harbor, Hounsfield, Jcf., | 12 | 177 | 468 |
| Pompey, Pompey, Onondaga, | 12 | 125 | 404 | Sagg-Harbor, S. Hampton, Sk., | 19 | 258 | 362 |
| Pompey W. Hill, Pompey, Oa., | 10 | 130 | 406 | St. Johnsville, Oppenheim, My., | 9 | 53 | 429 |
| Pondsville, Scaroon, Essex, | 20 | 92 | 468 | <i>Salem</i> , Salem, Washington, | 00 | 46 | 422 |
| Poplar Ridge, Scipio, Cayuga, | 14 | 178 | 375 | Salina, Salina, Onondaga, | 6 | 133 | 399 |
| Portland, Portland, Chautauqua, | 11 | 353 | 389 | Salisbury, Salisbury, Herkimer, | 14 | 67 | 421 |
| Portville, Allegany, | | | | Salisbury Mills, B. Grove, Or., G.12 | 90 | 285 | |
| Potsdam, P., St. Lawrence, | 28 | 200 | 556 | Salt Point, Pleasant Valley, Ds., | 11 | 80 | 310 |
| <i>Poughkeepsie</i> , P., Dutchess, | 00 | 75 | 299 | Sand Lake, S. L., Rensselaer, | 12 | 12 | 387 |
| Prattsburgh, P., Steuben, | 13 | 230 | 310 | Sandy Creek, Richland, Os., R.6 | 162 | 453 | |
| Preble, Preble, Cortlandt, | 9 | 140 | 383 | <i>Sandy Hill</i> , Kingsbury, Wn., | 00 | 52 | 423 |
| Preston, Preston, Chenango, | 5 | 108 | 407 | Sangerfield, S., Oneida, W.16 | 94 | 371 | |
| Pierson Hollow, Rensselaer, A., 30 | 30 | 352 | | Saratoga, Saratoga, Saratoga, | 18 | 34 | 410 |
| Princeton, P., Schenectady, | 7 | 16 | 392 | Saratoga Springs, S. S., Saratoga, | 7 | 39 | 415 |
| Prospect Hill, Pittstown, R., | 17 | 23 | 399 | Sardinia, Sardinia, Erie, | 30 | 312 | 400 |
| Providence, P., Saratoga, | 16 | 43 | 419 | Saugerties, Saugerties, Ulster, | 13 | 52 | 335 |
| <i>Pulaski</i> , see Richland. | | | | Sauquoit, Paris, Oneida, | 10 | 99 | 385 |
| Pulteney, Pulteney, Steuben, | 16 | 230 | 310 | Sawpit, Rye, Westchester, W.P.9 | 150 | 247 | |
| Pulteneyville, Williamson, We., | 17 | 215 | 387 | Scaroon, Scaroon, Essex, | 28 | 98 | 474 |
| Putnau Creek, see Scaroon. | | | | Schaghticoke, S., Rensselaer, | 14 | 20 | 396 |
| Quaker Hill, Pawling, Dutchess, | 28 | 103 | 297 | <i>Schenectady</i> , S., Schenectady, | 00 | 16 | 392 |
| <i>Queens C. H.</i> , N. Heimpstead, Q., 00 | 165 | 250 | | Schodac, Schodac, Rensselaer, | 12 | 6 | 370 |
| Ramapo Works, Hampstead, Ro., 13 | 140 | 260 | | Schodac Landing, Schodac, R., | 18 | 12 | 364 |
| Rathbun's Settlement, Howard, St., 16 | 256 | 311 | | Schoharie Bridge, Schoharie, Se., | 8 | 27 | 403 |
| Reading, Reading, Steuben, | 26 | 219 | 299 | <i>Schoharie C. H.</i> , Schoharie, Se., | 00 | 32 | 408 |
| Red Creek, Wolcott, Wayne, | 26 | 210 | 388 | Schoharie Kill, Windham, Gr., | 35 | 55 | 359 |
| Redfield, Redfield, Oswego, R.16 | 140 | 439 | | Schuylerville, Saratoga, Sa., | 18 | 34 | 410 |
| Richford, Berkshire, Tioga, O.20 | 160 | 351 | | Scienceville, Windham, Greene, | 30 | 43 | 355 |
| Redhook, Redhook, Dutchess, | 23 | 53 | 322 | Scipio, Scipio, Cayuga, | 12 | 180 | 373 |
| Redhook Landing, Redhook, Ds., 26 | 50 | 325 | | Scotchtown, Walkkill, Orange, G.6 | 110 | 282 | |
| Remsen, Remsen, Oneida, U.26 | 107 | 418 | | Scott, Scott, Cortlandt, | 9 | 149 | 390 |
| Rensselaerville, R., Albany, | 23 | 23 | 359 | Scottsville, Wheatland, Monroe, | 12 | 248 | 384 |
| Rhinebeck, Rhinebeck, Dutchess, 17 | 58 | 318 | | Scriba, Scriba, Oswego, | O.½ | 170 | 421 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Searsville, Mamakating, Sullivan, 17 | 97 | 303 | Taberg, Annsville, Oneida, R.11 | 121 | 418 |
| Sempronius, Sempronius, Cayuga, 18 | 159 | 367 | Tappan, Orangetown, Rockland, 5 | 137 | 250 |
| Seneca Falls, Junius, Seneca, W.4 | 180 | 355 | Theresa, Alexandria, Jefferson, 22 | 196 | 492 |
| Setauket, Brookhaven, Suffolk, 30 | 210 | 300 | Thompson, discontinued. | | |
| Shandakan, Shandakan, Ulster, 25 | 75 | 335 | Throopville, Mentz, Cayuga, 3 | 173 | 395 |
| Sharon, Sharon, Schoharie, 16 | 45 | 421 | Thurman, Warrenburgh, Warren, 7 | 69 | 445 |
| Shawangunk, S., Ulster, 26 | 91 | 284 | Ticonderoga, Ticonderoga, Essex, 30 | 96 | 472 |
| Shelby, Shelby, Genesee, 16 | 278 | 392 | Tomhanooc, Pittsford, Rensselaer, 18 | 24 | 400 |
| Sheldon, Sheldon, Genesee, 24 | 271 | 356 | Tompkins, Tompkins, Delaware, 30 | 100 | 324 |
| Sherburne, Sherburne, Chenango, 11 | 96 | 411 | Trenton, Trenton, Oneida, U.13 | 106 | 406 |
| Short Tract, see Church Tract. | | | Triangle, Lisle, Broome, 15 | 123 | 308 |
| Sidney, Sidney, Delaware, 24 | 94 | 360 | Troupsburgh, Troupsburgh, St., 22 | 262 | 295 |
| Silver Lake, Genesee, | | | Troy, Troy, Rensselaer, 00 | 6 | 382 |
| Sinclairville, Gerry, Chautauqua, 14 | 356 | 416 | Trumansburgh, Ulysses, Ts., 11 | 180 | 358 |
| Skanando, Verona, Oneida, R.11 | 115 | 396 | Truxton, Truxton, Cortlandt, 10 | 134 | 373 |
| Skaneateles, Marcellus, Oa., 14 | 145 | 379 | Tully, Tully, Onondaga, 16 | 125 | 398 |
| Slate Quarry, Clinton, Duchess, 14 | 85 | 312 | Turin, Turin, Lewis, 10 | 135 | 431 |
| Sloansville, Schoharie, Schoharie, 7 | 30 | 406 | Tyrone, Tyrone, Steuben, 16 | 234 | 311 |
| Smithsboro', Tioga, Tioga, O.10 | 180 | 307 | Ulysses, Ulysses, Tompkins, 6 | 174 | 349 |
| Smithtown, Smithtown, Suffolk, 38 | 202 | 284 | Unadilla, Unadilla, Otsego, 40 | 98 | 400 |
| Smith's Valley, Lebanon, M., 5 | 110 | 460 | Underwood, Litchfield, Herkimer, 9 | 36 | 380 |
| Smithsville, Erie, | | | Union, Union, Broome, 6 | 150 | 296 |
| Smithville Flats, Chenango, | | | Union Society, Windham, Gr., 25 | 40 | 355 |
| Smyrna, Smyrna, Chenango, 11 | 100 | 414 | Union Springs, Springport, Ca., 12 | 188 | 380 |
| Sodus, Sodus, Wayne, 16 | 220 | 336 | Union Square, Mexico, Os., R.9 | 158 | 438 |
| Solon, Solon, Cortlandt, 10 | 130 | 372 | Upper Redhook, Redhook, Ds., 26 | 50 | 325 |
| Somers, Somers, Westchester, W.P.23 | 120 | 277 | Urbana, Urbana, Steuben, 7 | 233 | 302 |
| Southampton, S., Suffolk, 7 | 247 | 330 | Utica, Utica, Oneida, W.4 | 96 | 392 |
| S. Bainbridge, Bainbridge, Ch., 34 | 122 | 369 | Venice, Venice, Cayuga, 20 | 180 | 380 |
| S. Dansville, Dansville, Steuben, 24 | 240 | 323 | Vernon, Vernon, Oneida, U.17 | 113 | 401 |
| S. Durham, Durham, Greene, 16 | 36 | 346 | Vernon Centre, Vernon, Oneida, 14 | 110 | 404 |
| South-East, South-East, Putnam, 6 | 111 | 312 | Verona, Verona, Oneida, R.12 | 115 | 400 |
| S. Harpersfield, Harpersfield, D., 25 | 61 | 369 | Victor, Victor, Ontario, 10 | 218 | 384 |
| S. Kortright, Kortright, Delaware, 13 | 95 | 360 | Vienna, Vienna, Oneida, R.12 | 126 | 423 |
| S. New-Berlin, New-Berlin, Ch., 7 | 94 | 409 | Virgil, Virgil, Cortlandt, 7 | 151 | 364 |
| Southold, Southold, Suffolk, 9 | 249 | 331 | Voorhiesville, changed to Glen. | | |
| S. Rutland, Rutland, Jefferson, 9 | 166 | 471 | Waddington, see Hamilton, S. L. Co. | | |
| S. Pembroke, Pembroke, Genesee, 15 | 261 | 370 | Wadhams' Mills, Westport, Essex, 7 | 127 | 503 |
| South Salem, S. S., Wr., B.6 | 129 | 272 | Walden, Montgomery, Or., N.11 | 94 | 282 |
| S. Williamson, Williamson, We., 12 | 220 | 382 | Wales, Wales, Erie, 22 | 320 | 393 |
| Spafford, Spafford, Onondaga, 24 | 160 | 391 | Walkkill, Walkkill, Orange, G.4 | 95 | 279 |
| Sparta, Sparta, Livingston, 13 | 254 | 345 | Walton, Walton, Delaware, 15 | 85 | 339 |
| Speedsville, Caroline, Tompkins, 13 | 173 | 340 | Wappinger's Creek, Po'keepsie, Ds., 7 | 82 | 292 |
| Spencer, Spencer, Tioga, O.18 | 190 | 336 | Wardsbridge, see Montgomery. | | |
| Spencer's Corner, changed to Northeast. | | | Warren, Warren, Herkimer, 10 | 64 | 397 |
| Spencertown, Austerlitz, Col., 18 | 50 | 352 | Warsaw, Warsaw, Genesee, 22 | 260 | 369 |
| Split Rock, Essex, Essex, 8 | 129 | 505 | Warwick, W., Orange, G.11 | 117 | 263 |
| Springfield, Springfield, Otsego, 10 | 59 | 390 | Washington, W., Duchess, 16 | 91 | 315 |
| Springville, Concord, Eric, 32 | 308 | 383 | Washington Hollow, W., Ds., 12 | 87 | 311 |
| Staatsberg, Hyde Park, Duchess, 11 | 64 | 310 | Waterford, W., Saratoga, 24 | 10 | 386 |
| Stafford, Stafford, Genesee, 6 | 250 | 380 | Waterloo, Junius, Seneca, 00 | 184 | 351 |
| Stamford, Stamford, Delaware, 12 | 60 | 366 | Watertown, W., Jefferson, 00 | 174 | 472 |
| Staufordville, Stanford, Duchess, 18 | 93 | 317 | Watervliet, W., Albany, 6 | 6 | 382 |
| Stephentown, S., Rensselaer, 20 | 20 | 375 | Waterville, Stamford, Delaware, 13 | 65 | 367 |
| Sterling, Sterling, Cayuga, 28 | 180 | 400 | Waterville, Sangerfield, Oneida, 12 | 94 | 375 |
| Steuben, Steuben, Oneida, U.20 | 110 | 407 | Wawarsing, W., Ulster, 25 | 87 | 289 |
| Stillwater, Stillwater, Saratoga, 12 | 22 | 398 | Wayne, Wayne, Steuben, 14 | 225 | 309 |
| Stockholm, S., St. Lawrence, 40 | 226 | 560 | Weedsport, Brutus, Cayuga, 7 | 165 | 390 |
| Stockton, Stockton, Chautauqua, 8 | 363 | 419 | W. Bloomfield, Bloomfield, Oo., 13 | 222 | 377 |
| Suffolk C. H., see Riverhead. | | | W. Clarence, Clarence, Erie, 15 | 281 | 420 |
| Sullivan, Sullivan, Madison, 17 | 119 | 481 | Westerlo, Westerlo, Albany, 21 | 21 | 370 |
| Summit, Summit, Schoharie, 19 | 51 | 427 | Western, Western, Oneida, R.3 | 105 | 413 |
| Sweden, Sweden, Monroe, 18 | 254 | 390 | W. Farms, Westchester, Wr., W.P.16 | 133 | 239 |
| Syracuse, Salina, Onondaga, 5 | 131 | 414 | Westfield, Portland, Cq., 7 | 357 | 385 |

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|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Westford, Westford, Otsego, | 10 66 380 | Williamson, W., Wayne, | 12 220 382 |
| W. Galway, Galway, Sa., | 14 33 412 | Williamstown, W., Oswego, R. | 17 139 425 |
| W. Hampton, S. Hampton, Sk., | 9 231 313 | Williamsville, Amherst, Eric, | 11 285 415 |
| W. Hebron, Hebron, Wn., | S.9 53 429 | Willink, Aurora, Eric, | 17 313 398 |
| W. Middleburgh, Middleburgh, Se., | 9 41 417 | Wilmington, W., Essex, | 17 143 519 |
| Westmoreland, W., Oneida, | R.8 105 400 | Willsborough, W., Essex, | 13 138 514 |
| W. N. East, Northeast? Ds., | 33 115 346 | Wilna, Wilna, Jefferson, | 19 164 464 |
| West-Point, Cornwall, Or., | N.10 100 285 | Windham, Windham, Greene, | 26 39 356 |
| Westport, Westport, Essex, | 8 123 499 | Windsor, Windsor, Broome, | 15 133 313 |
| West Town, Minisink, Or., | G.12 117 260 | Winfield, W., Herkimer, | 15 75 404 |
| Wethersfield, W., Genesee, | 28 265 356 | Wolcott, Wolcott, Wayne, | 18 210 388 |
| Wheeler, Wheeler, Steuben, | 10 235 305 | Woodham's Mills, see Wadhams. | |
| White Creek, W. C., Wn., | S.15 36 412 | Woodstock, Woodstock, Ulster, | 14 77 340 |
| Whitehall, W., Wn., | S.H.21 73 449 | Woodville, Jefferson, | |
| White Lake, Bethel, Sullivan, | 8 119 328 | Worcester, W., Otsego, | 16 56 371 |
| White-Plains, W. P., Wr., | 00 140 255 | Yonkers, Y., Westchester, W.P. | 10 131 247 |
| White Store, Norwich, Ch., | 8 95 400 | York, York, Livingston, | 7 246 363 |
| Whitestown, W., Oneida, | 00 100 396 | Yorktown, Y., Westchester, B. | 10 116 281 |
| Willett, Willett, Cortlandt, | 22 139 375 | Youngstown, Porter, Niagara, | 20 319 450 |
| Williamsburgh, Groveland, Ln., | 4 241 352 | | |

Progressive Increase.—In 1789, there were but 75 Post-Offices in the United States, 7 of which were in this State; Albany, Claverack, Fishkill, Kinderhook, New-York, Poughkeepsie, and Rhinebeck. In 1793, 209 in the United States, and 20 in this State;—Albany, Canajoharie, Claverack, Fishkill, Goshen, Hudson, Kinderhook, Kingsbridge, Kingston, Lansingburgh, New-York, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, Redhook, Rhinebeck, Schenectady, Shawangunk, Wardsbridge, Warwick and Windsor. On Jan. 1, 1824, there were 5240 Post-Offices in the United States, 88600 miles of post-roads, established by law, when there were, in the State of New-York, 876 Post-Offices. In 1789, the whole length of post-roads in the United States, was 1763 miles, and the whole extent in this State, was 160, between New-York and Albany. The transportation of the mails, in the United States, Jan. 1, 1824, annually, is little short of 10000000 miles, averaging 27396 miles per day. Amount paid for postage, in the year ending July 1, 1823, was \$1114345.12; and the expenditures of the Post-Office department, during the same period, for transportation of the mail, compensation to Post-Masters, &c., \$1169885.51. ¶ It is not the policy of the government to make this department a source of revenue, but only that it shall support itself, which it does not, some years, by reason of the increase of extent of circulation, though in 1815 it yielded a clear revenue to the treasury of \$294944.



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NEW TOWNS, AND THE CHANGES OF 1824.

[For 1823, see page 583.]

Andover, from Independence, Allegany Co., erected Jan. 28, 1824: takes township No. 2, range 7, of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, and township 2, range 1, of Morris's Reserve.

Lockport, Niagara Co., erected Feb. 2, 1824, from Cambria and Royalton.

Ashford, from Ellicottville, Cattaraugus Co., erected Feb. 16.

The name of Ischua was changed, March 3, to *Franklinville*; and March 16, so much of township 9, range 3, belonging to Canandaigua, as lies E. of Canandaigua Lake, was attached to Gorham.

Newfane, Niagara Co., erected March 20, from parts of Wilson, Hartland and 'Summersett.'

Nichols, Tioga Co., erected March 23, comprising 'all that part of the town of Tioga, lying S. of the Susquehanna river.'

Barton, erected same time, from the NW. part, N. of the said river.

Mina, Chautauqua County, from Clymer, 'comprising township No. 2, range 14, and No. 2, range 15.'

Westville, erected in 1823, had its name changed to *Newark*, March 24, 1824, 'from and after the 1st day of May next:' And, March 26, the name of the Town of Freeport, was changed to *Bowersville*.

Orrinsburgh, Allegany Co., erected from Caneadea, March 26, comprises No. 4, range 1;—and, at the same time, a piece was set off from Independence, and annexed to Andover, in exchange for a piece from Andover, annexed to Independence.

Copake, Columbia Co., erected March 26, from the E. part of Taghkanick.

Conklin, erected March 29, from the S. part of Chenango, Broome County.

Saranac, from the W. part of Plattsburgh, March 29.

Cayuta, from the W. of Spencer, March 30.

April 1, a part of Orleans was annexed to *Pamelia*, and the name of the latter Town was changed to *Leander*.

Ellington, er. April 1, from Gerry, comprises townships 3 and 4, range 10.

Starkey, er. April 6, from the N. end of Reading, and annexed to Yates Co., as was the Town of Barrington, by the same Act, the slice that was counted on from Steuben. Starkey takes 'all that part of Reading lying N. of the N. line of lot No. 15, between the old and new pre-emption lines, and N. of an E. and W. line between the lots No. 7 and 8,' the residue remaining 'a separate Town, by the name of Reading.'

The boundaries of Olive were altered, by special act, April 10.

A survey and estimate of the proposed Canal, between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, by an Engineer, under the direction of the Canal Commissioners, was authorised, at an expense not exceeding \$1500. The Com. of the Canal Fund were authorised to borrow \$1,000,000, for completing the 'Erie and Champlain Canals;' and an Act was passed for the relief of the 'Niagara Sufferers,' by the events of the late war.

Several *Banks*, and *Insurance Companies*, were chartered, so that the evil may be the sooner cured, by overdoing, cost what it may.

April 13, 1824.

SM



